DISTRICT EXPORT ACTION PLAN – RANGA REDDY DISTRICT

Index

Chapter 1 – Introduction

District as an Export Hub

The call of the Hon'ble 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 Trade and Economic policy across the country. Central to this vision is the idea that every region in India has traditional products and technologies, having competitive advantages, which can be harnessed and promoted to create export hubs.

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.

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.

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 centre 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, a district is an 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.

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.

Vision

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, grass 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".

Mission

The mission of this plan is to synergize the efforts of the Centre 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 implementer of sustainable district level export promotion strategies.

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, enhance income levels at firm and individual level and lead to rapid socio-economic development.

Objectives

The objectives of the Export 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 agriculture, industry, and service exports.
- ✔ To provide support both domestically and internationally to local industry from the production stage to the export stage.

- ✔ To increase efficiency in the supply chain and augment export infrastructure
- ✔ To augment both supply and demand through product and market diversification.

Strategy

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

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 agencies and control authorities etc. The information gathered from these consultations is intended to augment the limited official data through qualitative firsthand testimony regarding the condition of export in the district.

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.

This exercise is not intended to be a one-time activity. The District Level Export Promotion Committee 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.

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 point will be formulated to improve infrastructure, financing facilities, marketing and so on.

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 being 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.

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. The policy will also consider the best technology-based interventions to benefit exporters in the district. Digitization of processes across all stakeholders to facilitate faster and simpler procedures will be encouraged.

Chapter 2 – Institutional Framework - SLEPC and DEPCs

To execute the vision of Honorable Prime Minister, Telangana State Government constituted District level Export Promotion Committee (DEPC) vide Telangana State G.O. Ms. No. 22 dated 25.11.2020. The constitution and Terms of Reference of the DEPCs are as below-

Serial No.	Official/Department	Role
1	Collector/DM/DC/District Development Office/CDO	Chairperson
2	Designated DGFT RA	Co-Chair
3	GM District Industries Center (DIC)	Convener
4	Nominated member from the state Government (Commerce & Industries Department)	Member
5	Lead Bank Manager	Member
6	Representative –Department of MSME, Govt. of India	Member
7	Representative Sector Specific Export Promotion Council	Member
8	Representative – Quality & Standards Implementation body	Member
9	Representative from District Trade/Commerce Associations	Member
10	Sector Specific Ministry in Government of India (Agriculture, Fisheries, plantation boards etc.)	Member
11	Sector Specific Ministry of the State Government	Member
12	Sectoral Agencies specific to Product	Member

	identified in each District (NABARD etc.)	
13	Other State Government Representative (As per requirement)	Member

S. No	Terms of Reference
1	Benchmarking baseline export performance of District Present Export Performance
2	Identification of potential export products from the district
3	Creation of District export action plan with quantifiable targets
4	Creation of sub-groups for each identified potential export product involving stakeholders like manufacturers, artisans, exporters of the identified products
5	Resolution, escalation and monitoring of issues in exports from the district for identified potential products through regular meetings
6	Identification of bottlenecks for exports of potential products
7	Identifying training and development needs of District industries and co-ordination for training with other departments;
8	Dissemination of information through trainings, seminars, guest lectures, practical training, exchange visits with other District level
9	Act as one point facilitator for export promotion at District level
10	Liaison with and report progress to state Level export promotion committee
11	Update DGFT's Online DEPC Progress Monitoring Portal

Chapter 3 – Telangana's Economic & Export Profile

The state of Telangana, formed on 2nd June 2014, is of the firm view that industrialization holds the key for higher and sustainable growth leading to growth of exports. The Government of Telangana has unveiled an investor friendly Industrial Policy -2015, which is receiving applauds from the Industrial community and being treated as the best policy in the Country. Telangana Government also launched MSME policy 2024 which promises to revolutionize the way MSME are facilitated to ideate, establish, successfully run and grow to become the best in the country by providing end to end support system and strengthen our place as leading exporter in the country.

Economy:

Telangana's economy is growing year on year, demonstrating growth and resilience. Telangana continues to navigate economic challenges while maintaining a positive trend. In 2023-24, Telangana's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices is Rs. 14.64 lakh crore, which increased by 11.9%. This performance surpassed that of the national economy, which experienced a 9.1% growth in nominal GDP. Telangana's contribution to India's GDP has shown a steady increase from 4.80% in 2021-22, to 5% in 2023-24.

Since the formation of the Telangana state, The Service sector has been contributing to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by Industrial, and Agriculture & Allied sectors. According to the Advance Estimates for 2023-24, the Service sector accounted for 65.7% of Telangana's GSVA at current prices, with the Industrial sector, including mining and quarrying, contributing 18.5%, and the Agriculture and Allied sector contributing 15.8%.

Agriculture and Livestock

Rice is the major food crop and staple food of the state. Other important crops are tobacco, mango, cotton, and sugar cane. Agriculture has been the chief source of income for the state's economy. Important rivers of India, the Godavari, Krishna flow through the state, providing irrigation. Apart from major rivers, there are small rivers as Tunga Bhadra, Bima, Dindi, Kinnerasani, Manjeera, Manair, Penganga, Pranahitha, peddavagu and Taliperu. There are many multi-state irrigation projects in development, including Godavari River Basin Irrigation Projects and Nagarjuna Sagar Dam, the world's highest masonry dam.

Agri Export Zones for the following produce are proposed at the places mentioned against them:

- Gherkins – Mahaboobnagar, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal
- Mangoes and Grapes - Hyderabad, Ranga Reddy, Medak, Mahaboobnagar

Telangana is developing into a seed hub in India, and was selected as a certifying agency as per OECD standards, for 10 states. The state cultivated seeds in 2,251 acres and exported 17,000 quintals to countries like Sudan, Egypt, Philippines and in 2017-18, it expanded cultivation to 2,567 acre and was expecting yield of 26,000 quintals.

Manufacturing Industries

Several major manufacturing and services industries are in operation mainly around Hyderabad. Automobiles and auto components industry, Spices, Mines and Minerals, Textiles and Apparels, Pharmaceutical, Horticulture, Poultry farming are the main industries in Telangana.

The state government is in the process of developing Industrial Parks at different places, for specific groups of industries. The existing parks are Software Park at Hyderabad, HITEC City for software units, Apparel Park at Gundlapochampalli, Export Promotion Park at Pashamylaram, Bio-technology park at Turkapally.

Services

IT & IT enabled services

In terms of services, Hyderabad is nicknamed as Cyberabad due to its Information Technology foray and location of major software industries in the city. Prior to secession, it contributed 15% to India's and 98% to Andhra Pradesh's exports in IT and ITES sectors last 2013, with Hyderabad as in the front line of Telangana's aims to promote information technology in India, the city boasts the HITEC City as its premier hub.

Tourism

Telangana State Tourism Development Corporation (TSTDC) is a state government agency which promotes tourism in Telangana. Telangana has a variety of tourist attractions including historical places, monuments, forts, waterfalls, forests and temples.

Economic Strengths of Telangana

- The state has large amounts of land available as well as clusters which cater to the production variety of goods.
- Rich in natural resources like coal, limestone, iron ore, Diamond, Dolomite, Uranium, Garnet, Granite.
- Availability of skilled and semi-skilled manpower.
- A favourable Industry facilitation policies of state government.
- Geographical location, cosmopolitan culture and developed infrastructure.
- Presence of many central public sector units like BHEL, MIDHANI, ECIL, HAL and BDL etc.

- Presence of central government training and educational establishments like NGRI, IICT, CCMB, Central University, NALSAR, NPA, NIRD and IIT etc., and global institutions like ISB, ICRISAT.
- Well-developed pharma industry catering to 75% of exports from India
- State has robust infrastructure in IT & ITES sector and audio & visual services.
- A significant presence of Telangana state origin NRIs in countries abroad.

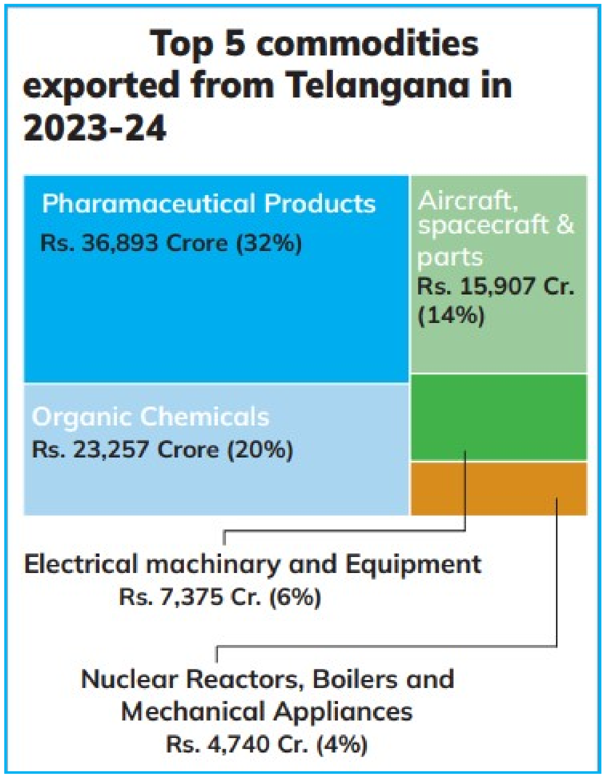
Strengths of Industries in key Sector in Telangana	
Sector	**Strengths**
IT and ITES	Availability of infrastructure and manpower
Precision Engineering, Aviation and Defence	• Presence of anchor industries such as BHEL, HAL, DRDO, DRDL, DMRL, BEL • Houses exclusive Aerospace SEZ
Pharmaceuticals and allied chemical	• Presence of premium research institutions • Strong clustering of pharma
Biotechnology	• Genome Valley – the first largest organized Life Sciences cluster in India with an extent of 600 sq.kms
Renewable energy – solar	• Endowed with high solar potential. • Sothern Telangana (Mahboobnagar) is having higher solar insolation as compared other locations in the state.

District–wise Key Products / Industries in Telangana State

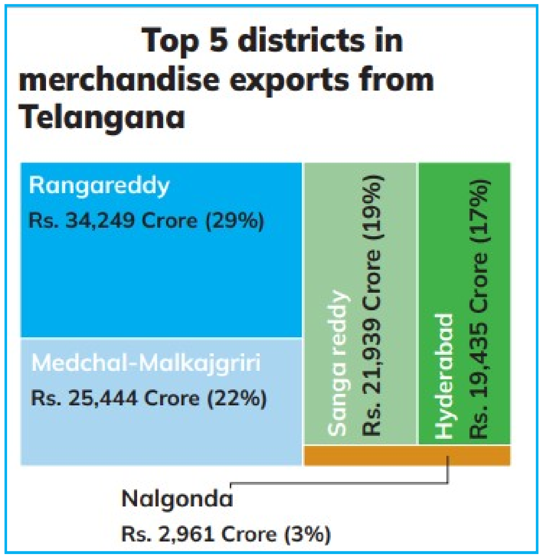
Export Performance of state:

- Export of goods and services is a crucial source of revenue, employment, and investment for Telangana. In the fiscal year 2022-23, Telangana exported goods and services amounting to Rs. 3,33,042 crore globally.
- The services sector constituted the majority, contributing 72.45% of total exports by value, while merchandise exports accounted for 27.55%.

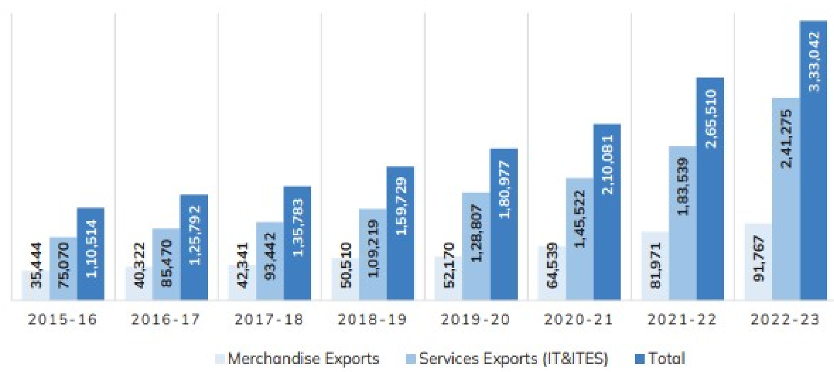
- In the year 2023-24, Telangana's merchandise exports totaled Rs. 1,16,182 crore, with Pharmaceutical Products alone contributing 32%, equivalent to Rs. 36,893 crore.



- The USA was the largest importer of goods from Telangana, importing over 28.16% of all exports by value followed by the UAE at 6.90% and China at 5.20%.
- The District export data from various districts of Telangana in 2023-24 reveals Ranga Reddy as the leading contributor, accounting for 29% of the state's total exports with an export value of Rs. 34,249 crore. It is followed by Medchal Malkajgiri contributed 22% with Rs. 25,444 crore, while Sangareddy and Hyderabad districts accounted for 19% (Rs. 21,939 crore) and 17% (Rs. 19,435 crore) respectively.



Telangana Export Performance Data (Both Goods & Services) (Rs. in Crores)



Year	Merchandise Exports	Services Exports (IT & ITES)	Total
2015-16	35,444	75,070	1,10,514
2016-17	40,322	85,470	1,25,792
2017-18	42,341	93,442	1,35,783
2018-19	50,510	1,09,219	1,59,729
2019-20	52,170	1,28,807	1,80,977
2020-21	64,539	1,45,522	2,10,081
2021-22	81,971	1,83,539	2,65,510
2022-23	91,767	2,41,275	3,33,042

Source: DGCI&S, MoC&I, GoI, Kolkata and Compiled by State Export Commissioner, C&EP Department, GoT, Hyd

Export Preparedness Index of Telangana

- As per the Export Preparedness Index 2022 published by NITI Aayog, Telangana ranked second among the land-locked states and sixth overall in terms of Export Preparedness.
- NITI Aayog report on Export preparedness Index 2022 suggests that Telangana has the 6th best export ecosystem among all states, boasting of well-developed export infrastructure, trade support systems, and R&D infrastructure.
- While Telangana is ranked high in many KPIs as per the NITI Aayog report, there is a scope for further enhancement of the rankings in many KPIs, specifically under Export Ecosystem and Export Promotion pillars such as
  - Total Area under Trade Exhibition Centers.
  - Capacity Building / Orientation workshops.
  - Projects approved under TIES.
  - Banking facilities availed by exporters.
  - Multi-Modal Logistics Hubs
  - Export concentration.

Industrial Policy of Telangana State

The Industrial Policy of Telangana State was announced in 2014. The vision for industrialization of Telangana is "Research to Innovation; Innovation to Industry; Industry to Prosperity." The industrial policy framework recently approved by the Telangana Legislature is intended to be driven by the slogan – "In Telangana—Innovate, Incubate, Incorporate." The policy framework intends to provide a business regulatory environment where doing business would be as easy as shaking hands. Innovation and technology will drive the industries of the Telangana State.

The State considers industrial growth to mitigate poverty and unemployment. Industrial development promotes higher capital formation; raises wage incomes to higher levels; and absorbs surplus workforce, bottled up in rural areas, to industry. To realize these benefits and hasten up the socio-economic changes, industrial development has been accorded as top priority by the State government.

The Telangana State Government recognizes the following 14 sectors as thrust areas; investments in which will be accorded a higher priority over others as they have high potential for export growth.

1. Life Sciences including –Bulk drug formulations, Vaccines, Nutraceuticals, Biologicals, Incubation Centres, R&D Facilities and Medical Equipment.	Hyderabad is the bulk drug and vaccine capital of the country. However, in the past 8-10 years the sector has stagnated. While the leadership in formulations and bulk drugs has to be maintained. New opportunities like life-saving drugs, new vaccines and biological have emerged. There is an urgent need to encourage this sector, especially in the emerging life Sciences areas.
2. IT Hardware including bio- medical devices, electronics, cellular communications and FAB.	Telangana has a robust IT Software sector which will complement IT Hardware. The Government of India has approved of the IT Investment Region for Hyderabad as well as two Electronic Manufacturing Clusters. The large Health Industry in Telangana will support bio-medical devices and medical electronics.

3. Precision Engineering including Aviation, Aerospace, and defence	Hyderabad is home to a large number of defence aero-space and defence research laboratories like DRDO, DRDL, RCI, BDL, MDN, Ordnance Factory, DMRL etc. In addition to the 5 large Tata investments in aerospace, there is also the GMR MRO. A group of innovative aerospace SMEs also exist in Hyderabad which has supplied components to the Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan initiatives. GOI has also announced49% FDI in defence sector creating huge investment opportunities.
4. Food Processing and nutrition products including diary, poultry, meat, and fisheries	Telangana is a large producer of agro-products like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, fruits, and spices. It is also the market leader in the poultry and seed business. There is potential expand into greenhouse and exotic vegetable cultivation. To add value to agro- products and to maintain and expand the existing strengths as well as to partner with the national Food Processing Mission, there is a need to encourage this sector.
5. Automobile, transport vehicles, auto components, tractors, and farm equipment	The automobile industry is an important sector for any State. The upstream and downstream supplier opportunities will boost the engineering SME sector also. The M&M tractor plant in Telangana and the auto-component SMEs will be the anchor around which the future growth and

	investments in the automobile sector will emerge.
6. Textile and apparel, Leather and leather value added products like shoes, purses, bags, artificial material-infused and coated textiles, paper, and paper products.	Telangana is a large producer of long staple cotton. It is also one of the largest producers of raw hide. However, value-added production is not there within the State and raw material is exported from the State. The State has a strong base for the paper industry. There is tremendous potential for paper and paper products industry in the State due to the growing demand for such products.
7. Plastics and Polymers, Chemicals and Petro Chemicals, Glass, and Ceramics	The former combined State of Andhra Pradesh had a PCPIR sanctioned by the GOI. This has gone to the residual State. Plastics, polymers, and downstream petro-chemical industry are predominantly in the MSME sector with a huge employment potential. The products of this sector are consumed on a daily basis all over the country. This sector is critical for a large number of MSMEs.
8. FMCG and Domestic Appliances	The growth rates of the Fast-Moving Consumer Goods and Domestic Appliances sector has been phenomenal, even when the country's economy was slow. Telangana is centrally located in India and for the FMCG and Domestic appliances sectors, transportation costs are very critical. It is important to

	capitalize on the locational advantage of the State, especially for this sector.
9. Engineering and Capital Goods including Castings, Foundries and Ferro Alloys and other metallurgical Industries	This sector is very important if the State has to capture the entire value chain of the automobile, aero-space, petrochemicals, domestic appliances, and paper and textile sectors. The thrust areas in this section will provide the supply chain to the other thrust area sectors.
10. Gems and Jewelry	Hyderabadi pearls and lacquer bangles made by local artisans are known all over the world. Value-addition to these traditional products and diversification into other gems and jewelry items will provide the much-needed relief to local artisans and craftsmen.
11. Waste Management and Green Technologies	This is the sector that will become mandatory for all industry. Green initiatives can be shown to be profitable. The Telangana State has functional models of SPV/JV efforts of waste management. This sector has tremendous growth potential.
12. Renewable Energy and Solar Parks	This sector is a priority all over the world. The State of Telangana has large extents of land eminently suitable for non-conventional and renewable energy installations.

13. Mineral-based and Wood-based Industries	Much of the minor mineral wealth of the State like granite, quartz and silica-sand is exported in raw form with minimal processing within the State. Similarly, bamboo and other MDF-suitable plant material also need to be exploited so that sustainable incomes are generated and regular forests trees can be saved.
14. Transportation / Logistic Hub / Inland Port / Container Depot/Dry port/ Cold chain facilities/Warehouses	The State of Telangana is land-locked; yet it hopes to become a major destination for international investors. In addition, it is centrally located and has the potential to become a major transit and logistics hub.

Policy measures & Regulatory Support

1. State shall provide a simple, transparent, effective, and proactive institutional mechanism for the rapid growth of exports by implementing E-Governance and extending TG-iPASS for EoU's in Telangana state.
2. A coordinator for ameliorating taking up issues relating to procedural hurdles shall be set-up and 100% redress or escalation mechanism shall be ensured to assist exporters.
3. Offices of export clearance agencies shall be set-up in other districts.

Export Facilitation to encourage exporters

1. Tool Rooms, Design Centres, Proto-typing Centres, Patent Cells, Incubators, market intelligence software, support and common training centres shall be set-up under one platform and shall be supported by ASIDE Scheme.
2. Broaden the export base of Telangana by enlarging its presence from traditional markets to new emerging markets.
3. Encourage market research by professionals/ institutions thereby exploring domestic and international market opportunities for exports.
4. Government shall encourage implementation of Quality Management System (QMS) and Environment Management System (EMS) on par with international standards from the inception of the industry as consistent quality, eco- friendly methods in production, QMS and EMS certification, etc. shall help the exporter to get an edge in international business. Steps would be evolved in consultation with stake holders to bring export products under traceability mechanism to ensure quality as per international standard specifications. Set- up State-of-the art office of international standards for Patent research.
5. Establish linkages on regular basis with APEDA, Spices Board

FIEO, FAPCCI, FAPSIA, Export Promotion Councils, ITPO, NCTI and Product sectorial Associations like to build a comprehensive international trade related network.

6. Support to MSME exporters to open warehouse/office at suitable places abroad may be extended.
7. Govt. Officials at the operational level will be encouraged to undergo training with updated facets of International Trade to enable them to effectively counsel the exporters.
8. The State Government will work jointly with all related export bodies and similar organizations to promote products in new and emerging markets by participating in major Made in India Shows/Exhibitions organized by them.
9. Appropriate support will be contemplated for Telangana exporters. Telangana pavilions/Exhibition Centres of global standard will be created across the state after thorough study.
10. Organizing and participating in India International Trade Fair (IITF) at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi/Pravasi Bhartiya Divas

Export Awards / Incentives

In order to encourage the exporters to compete in the international market, it has been proposed to give export awards for different category of exporters like SMEs, Large, SC, ST, Women entrepreneurs on export turnover and export growth basis, Innovative product, new market, Quality product, Quality manufacturing process etc.

This will be done on annual basis**.** Further the incentives announced in the T-IDEA Incentive Scheme of Telangana are made available to the eligible line of activities of EoUs.

As per data available from Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TGIIC), Telangana State has a total of 68 SEZs. Telangana State has 43 IT/ITES SEZs and these IT/ITEZ SEZs have been chiefly responsible for driving the sector's exports of the state. Ranga Reddy district has the highest number of SEZs in the state. Among these, 38 SEZs are in IT / ITES, 3 in Biotech, 2 in Free Trade Warehousing, 1 each in Hardware, Semiconductor facility, Aviation and Gems & Jewelry.

Chapter 4 –Economic Profile of Ranga Reddy district

The Ranga Reddy District is playing an important role in the development of industries in the State because of its proximity to Hyderabad City. The district is in more advantageous position for setting up of industries as the location is nearer to the market and the easy availability of required technical manpower. This district has a strong industrial base with public sector undertakings like DRDO Laboratories, MIDHANI(Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd), BDL etc.

In Private sector Ranga Reddy District is leading in of IT&ITeS, Bakery & Confectionery, Pharmaceuticals Formulations, Packaging material Precision engineering components, solar panels, plastic products and aerospace products.

The Products Manufactured are confectionery, Pharmaceutical Formulations, Vaccines, Biotech Products, Precision Machining Components, Castings, Electronic Goods, Steel, Plastic Products, Steel, Solar Photo Voltaic Modules, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Information Technology and Biotech products and optic fibre cables, Cement Products, Food Processing products like Biscuits, Confectionery etc.

The district is in close proximity to state capital Hyderabad and has an international airport, Rajiv Gandhi International Airport at Shamshabad located in the district. The district is already well connected to other important cities through National Highways including NH No. 44. The district's principle food grain crops are Paddy, Jowar, Bajra, and Ragi, the commercial crops grown in the district include Cotton, Groundnut, Chilies and Maize. The district has a significant production of horticultural crops such as Mango, Guava, Pomegranate and Papaya. The district is also endowed with minerals like Quartz, Feldspar, Road metal, laterite, black granite, fuller's earth.

SWOT Analysis

The following points regarding industries in the district is noteworthy -

- 28 Mega Industries with Rs.9511 crores investment and 13549 employment and 120 large industries with investment of Rs. 4808 Cr., providing employment of 27,406 persons.
- 83 Medium industries with investment of Rs. 1708 Cr., providing employment of 7922 persons.
- 3813 MSE units with investment of Rs 4194 Cr., providing employment of 69018 persons
- Total population of the district is 24.46 lakh with 12.54 lakh males and 11.92 lakh females with literacy rate of 71.9%.

Skills Demand of the District

- Fitters, Wielders, Electrician, Machinist, Carpentry, Masonry, Draftsmen, Plumber, Diesel Mechanics, CNC machine professionals
- Electronic Technicians, Data entry operators, Networking professionals, Computer Hardware professionals
- Tailoring/Fashion designing, Architecture & Fashion designing, Gems &Jewellery designers, CAM professionals
- Management professionals, Pharma related professionals, Financial/Accounting Managers, Administrative, HR and Marketing professionals, Engineers of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Automobile, Chemical, IT, Electronics, and automobiles

Infrastructure profile of the district

1. Three national highways connecting the district
2. A modern international airport in the district.
3. Railway connectivity to all the parts of India.

4. Sufficient water supply to industrial sector planned in 'Mission Bhageeratha.'
5. Uninterrupted power supply to Industrial sector
6. Availability of abundant skilled, Semi-Skilled, and professional manpower
7. Lot of reputed institutions to make high profiled professionals like ISB, Central University, IIIT Hyderabad and NIRD etc.
8. Contiguous to state capital Hyderabad, which is hub of IT, Financial solutions

Economic Resources

AGRO CROPS: Jawar, Castor, Ground Nut, Cotton and Pulses are the major crops grown in the district.

HORTICULTURAL CROPS: Mango, Papaya, Sapota and Guava are the major fruits. Tomato, Bhindi (Ladies Fingers), Green Chillie, Brinjal are the chief vegetables and Jasmine, and Roseare the chief flowers grown in the district using advanced farming techniques.

MINERAL RESOURCES: The district is having variety of mineral resources and deposits. They are mainly limestone, quartz, granites, sand, feldspar quartz, etc.,

FELDSPAR: The Mineral finds use in Ceramic Industries. It is occurring in the district as Pocket deposits and its production quanty is 65,319 MTs per year it is available in Medchal, Hayathnagar, Maheshwaram, Rajendranagar and Malkajgir Mandals.

QUARTZ**:** The Mineral finds its use in Glass and Ferro Silicon Industries and its production quanty is 41,568 MTs per year. It is available in Medchal, Maheshwaram, Rajendranagar and Pargi Mandals.

LIMESTONE: The Mineral finds its use in Lime Industries and its production quanty is 12,36,655 MTs per year. It is available in Tandur and Marpally Mandals.

LATERITE: The Mineral is used in Cement manufacturing industries and its production quantity is 1,49,960 MTs per year.

FULLER'S EARTH**:** Fuller's Earth is available in Chevella, Vikarabad and Tandur Mandals.

LIVESTOCK RESERVES: The poultry sector plays a good role in the economy of the district. The proximity of the state capitals of Hyderabad makes this activity a success in the district. There are hatcheries, captive poultry feed plants available and there is a scope for establishing some more feed mixing plants in the district and required veterinary facilities are also available.

Infrastructure:

There are 16 Industrial Estates/Industrial Development Areas existing in the district. All these industrial estates are occupied and functional. These industrial areas are endowed with infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply and availability of power.

Industries Profile

S.No	Category	No. Of Units	Inv. In Crs	Emp
1	**Micro**	2508	833.28	30611
2	**Small**	1305	3360.73	38407
3	**Medium**	83	1708.31	7922
4	**Large**	120	4808.68	27406
5	**Mega -Mfg**	28	9511.19	13549
	Mega-Infra	96	46923.95	636426
	Total	**4140**	**67146.14**	**754321**

The list of functional Industrial Parks in Ranga Reddy District is as follows:

S.No	Name of the Park	Extent in acres
1	Hardware Park-I	310
2	Fab City or e-city	602
3	IP Adibatla IT/ITES	160.20
4	AeroSpaceAdibatla (SEZ)	339.10
5	IP Nadergul-Precision Engineering Park	129.21
6	IP Mankhal	107.12
7	IDA Katedhan	245
8	IDA Kothur	181.60
9	Autonagar, Hayathnagar	600.00
10	Hardware Park Phase-II	250
11	EMC Maheshwaram	340
12	Plastic Park	179.32
13	MSME Ibrahimpatnam	129.00
14	IP Chandanvelly	1422.62
15	General Park Maheshwaram	339.75
16	Kongakalan IP	250.00
	TOTAL	**4995.17**

Tourism

The district has potential tourism spots like Ramoji Film City among others. There is a big opportunity for MICE (Meetings, incentives, conferences and exhibitions) tourism due to the proximity to the IT hub, International airport. Some of the big Hospitality brands like The Oberai group are trying to establish world class hotels in the district. Since the district has good Film Studios and Audio-visual services exporters, the theme parks with a variety of experiential rides can be established.

Chapter 5-Export Profile of Ranga Reddy district

The following table summarizes the top 10 export products at 4-digit HS classification from Ranga Reddy district in 2021-22

HS Code	Commodity Description	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(INR)	April, 21 To March, 22 Value(US $)	Top Destination Markets
3004	Medicaments for Thereapeautic / Prophylactic	₹ 71,87,47,55,265	$96,43,13,661	USA, South Africa, UK, Nigeria, Russia
8803	Prts of goods of hdg no.8801 or 8802 (engg)	₹ 10,08,12,40,452	$13,52,16,738	USA, France, UK, Singapore, Germany
3301	Essential Oils ; extracted, concentrated	₹ 4,31,52,00,572	$5,80,79,558	USA, China, France, Germany, UK
1302	Veg saps and extracts	₹ 3,83,00,43,379	$5,14,73,386	USA, Russia, Germany, China, Rep of Korea
1905	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakery items	₹ 3,65,30,69,333	$4,89,89,888	USA, UK, UAE, Canada, Nepal
3918	Floor covering of plastics, w/n self-adhsv in rolls or in thr	₹ 2,81,37,70,413	$3,76,93,907	USA, UAE, Nepal.
3920	Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics	₹ 2,51,65,17,512	$3,37,55,079	USA, Italy, Germany, UK, UAE
6810	Articles of cement, of concrete or of artificial stone,	₹ 2,06,92,28,671	$2,76,43,849	USA, UK, Canada, Sri Lanka, UAE
8529	Parts suitable for use solely/principally withapprts of hdgs	₹ 1,94,24,67,649	$2,61,94,457	Israel, USA, France, Russia, Belgium
8409	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with t	₹ 1,92,52,65,723	$2,57,96,745	USA, UK, Germany, France, Italy
	Total	**₹ 1,35,81,18,93,437**	**$1,82,22,63,620**	

* HS Code refers to Indian Tariff Code – Harmonised System to categorise and identify different products. The ITC HS Codes are usually used at 6 or 8 digit level consisting of 2 digit Chapter code, 2 digit Heading and 2 digit Subheading.

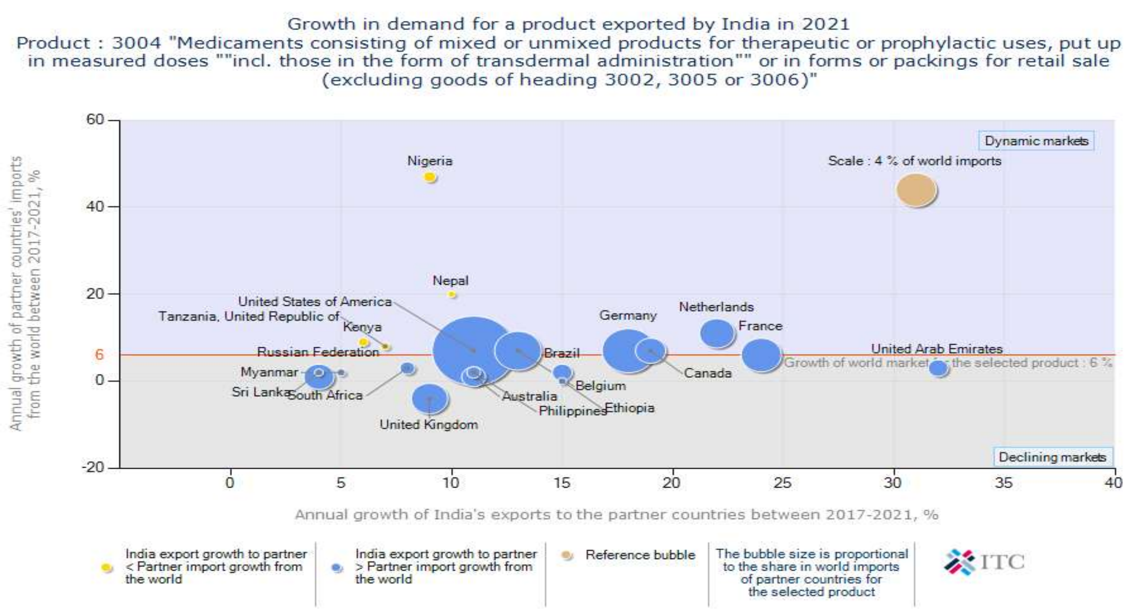
The above products have been analyzed with respect to their export performance between 2017-2021 vis-à-vis the demand growth in the top importing countries for such products. This analysis would give a sense and guidance on how our exports are faring in the partner (destination) countries vis-à-vis our competitors.

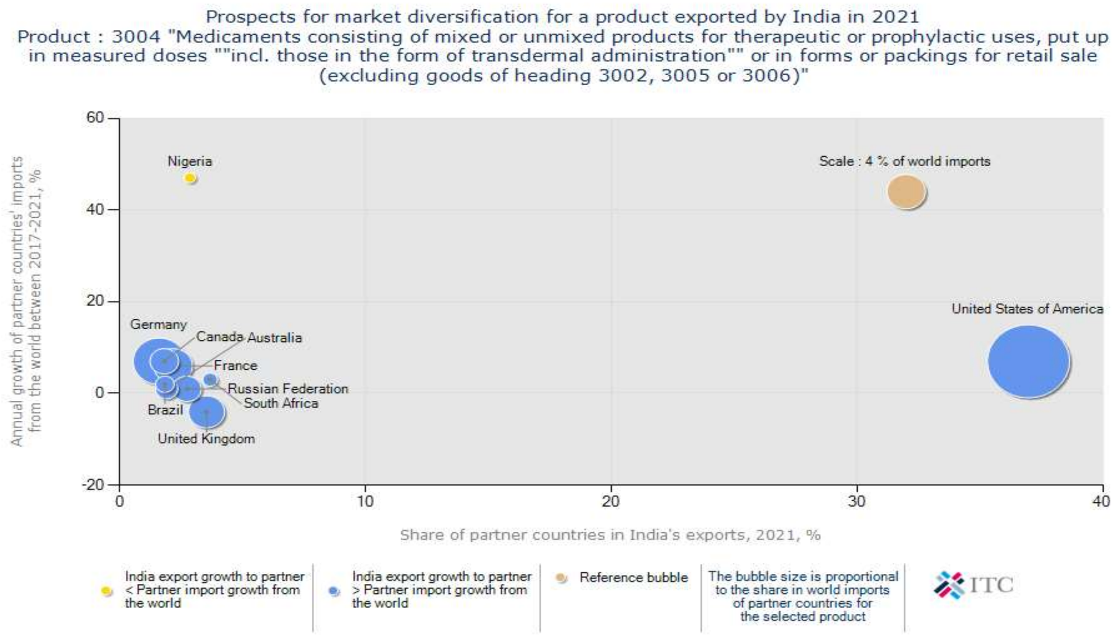
Methodology: The graphs indicate the Annual growth of imports in partner countries for the product vs Annual growth of India's exports to the partner countries for the product. *The source of data and graphs is Trademap website.*

Inferences: The analysis gives us the list of countries that show increasing trend in import demand for the products and therefore posing as markets of Export potential for India's exports for the product. It would be beneficial for Indian exporters to concentrate on the countries listed in "Dynamic markets" quadrant of the graph to be able to augment India's exports.

Using the above methodology, the top export products from Ranga Reddy district have been analyzed as below –

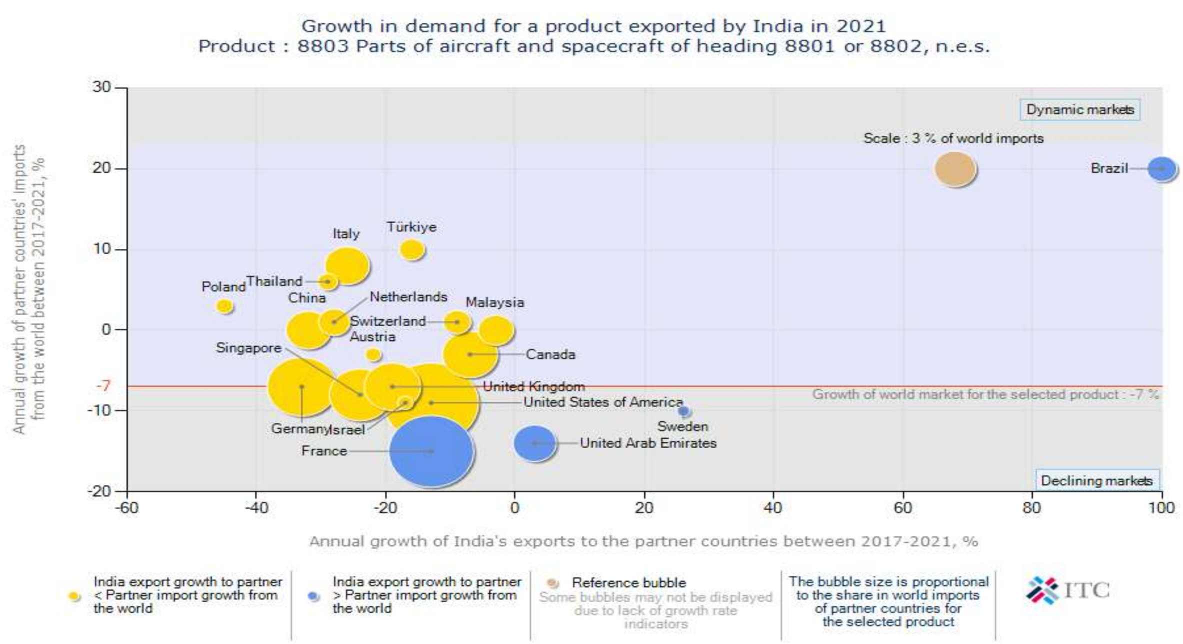
1. Medicaments for Thereapeautic / Prophylactic (HS Code: 3004)

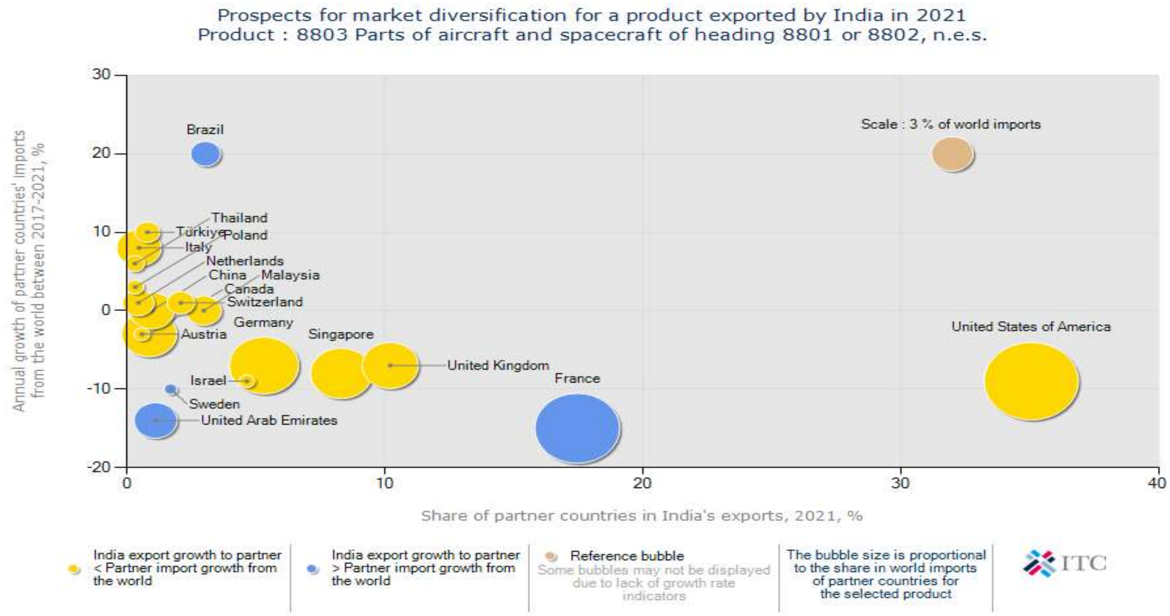




The markets of Nigeria, Nepal, South Africa, USA, Australia, Philippines, Germany, Brazil, Germany, Canada, Netherlands, France, UAE appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 3004.

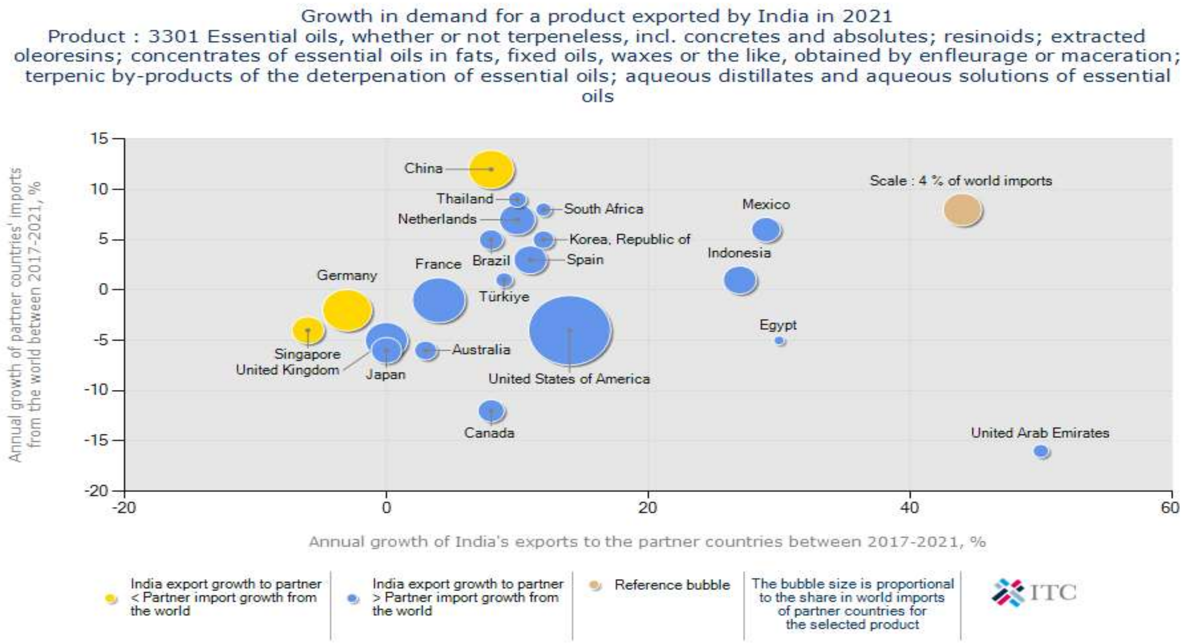
2. Parts of goods of hdg no.8801 or 8802 (engg) (HS Code: 8803)

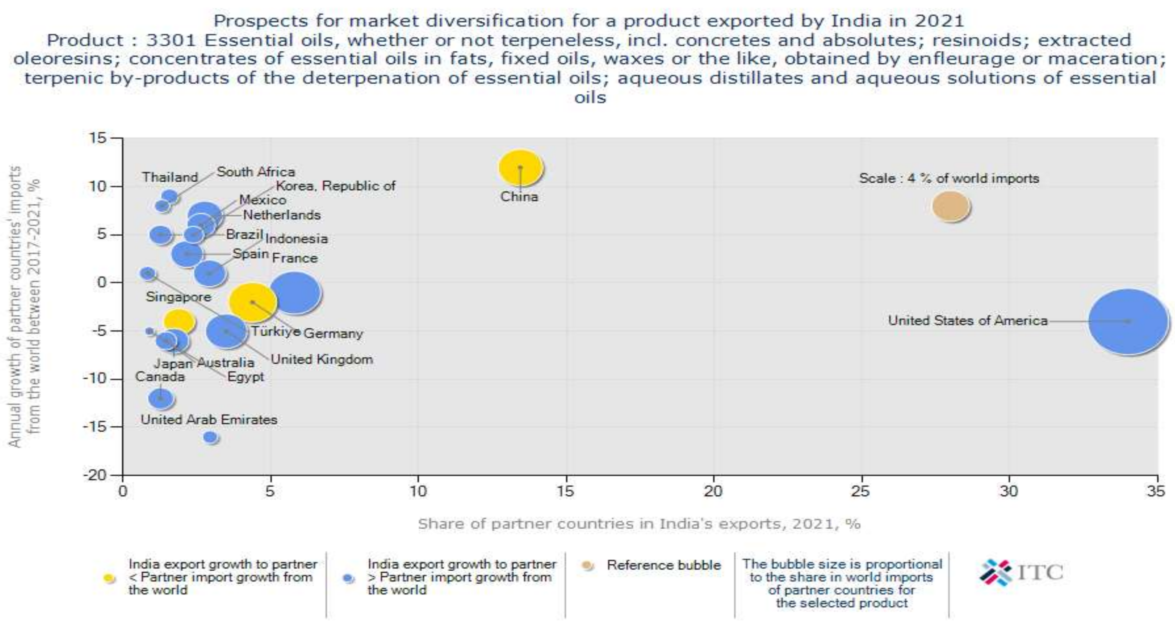




The markets of USA, UK, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, UAE, Netherland, Norway, Singapore, Germany, Australia and China appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 8803.

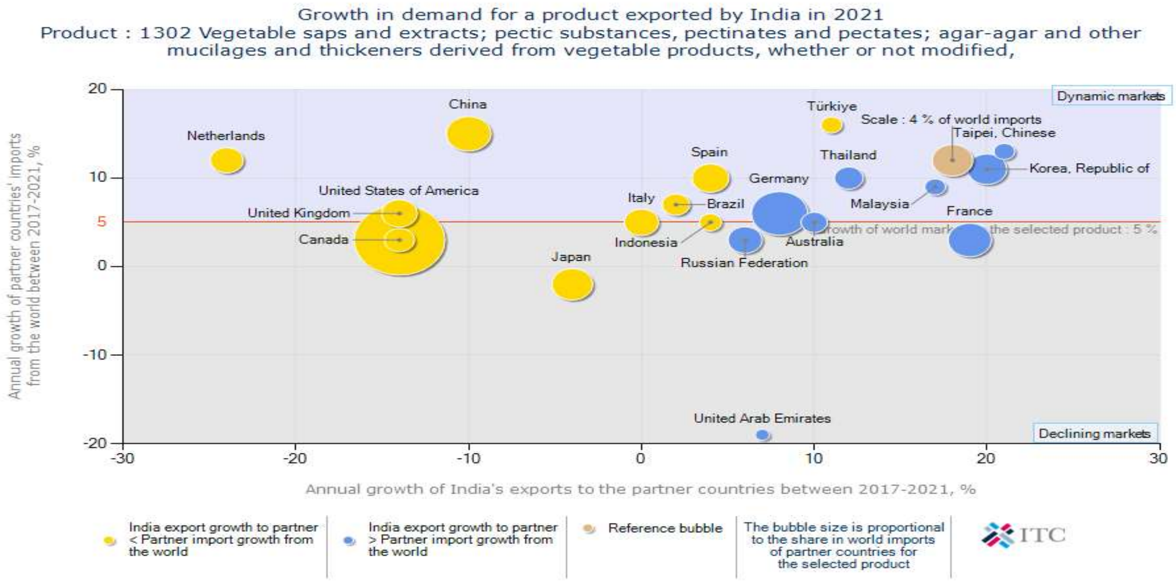
3. Essential Oils; extracted, concentrated (HS Code: 3301)

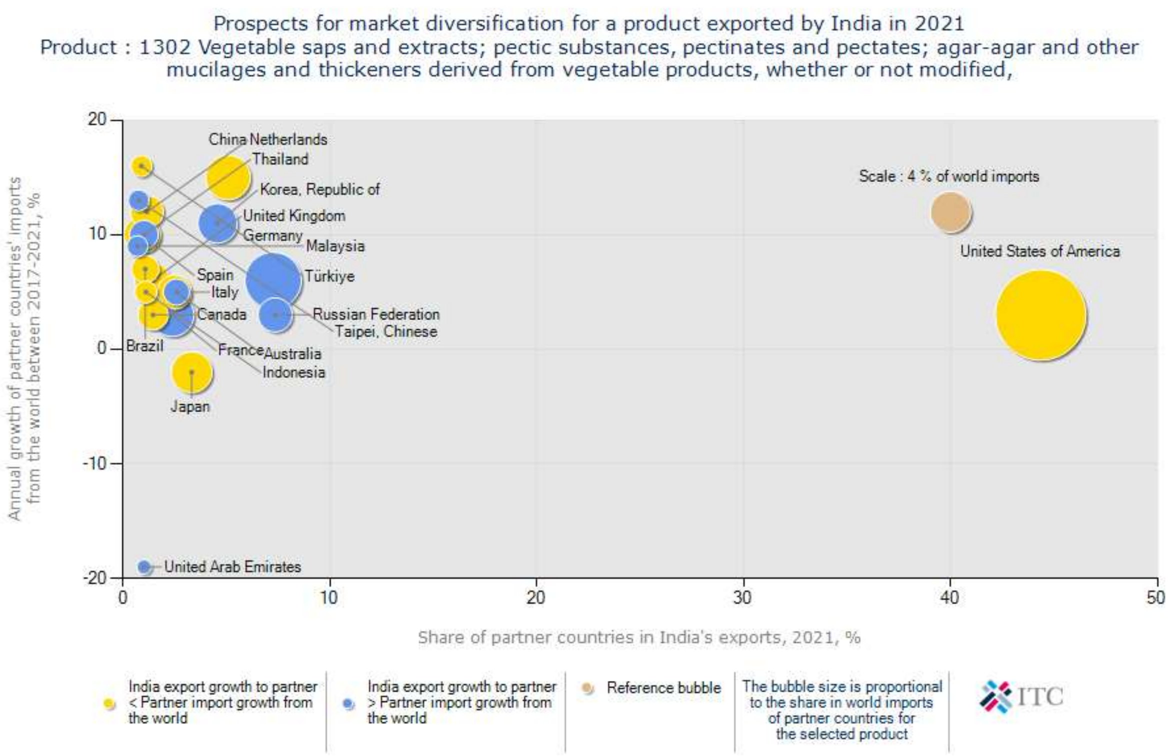




The markets of USA, China, France, Germany, UK, Indonesia, UAE, Netherlands, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thiland, Mexico, Australia and Brazil appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 3301.

4. Vegetable saps and extracts (HS Code: 1302)

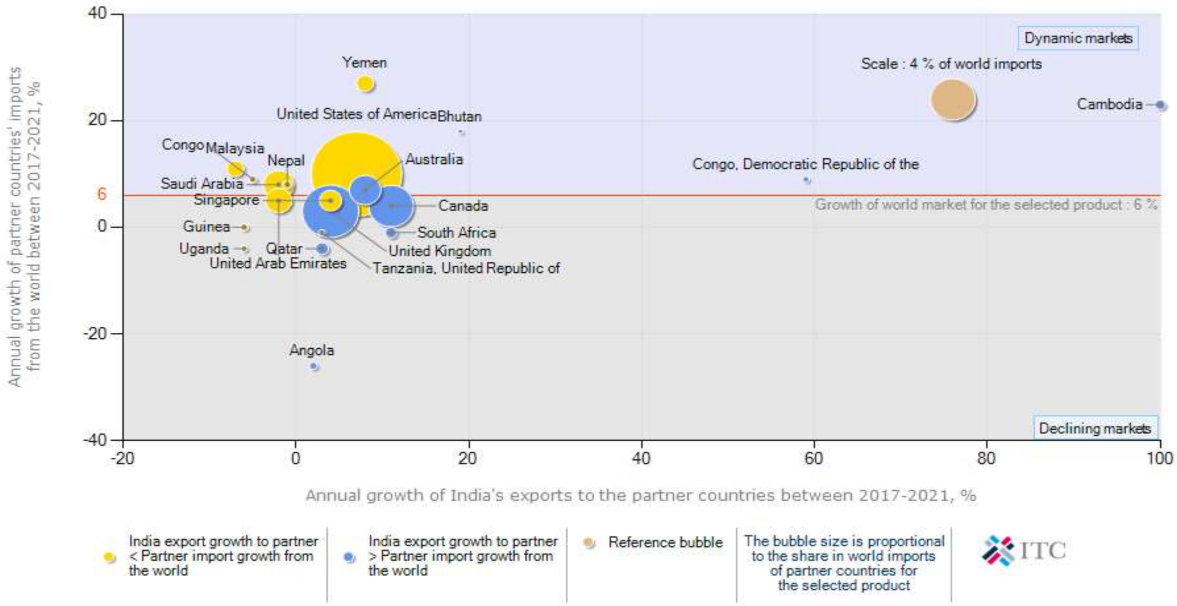




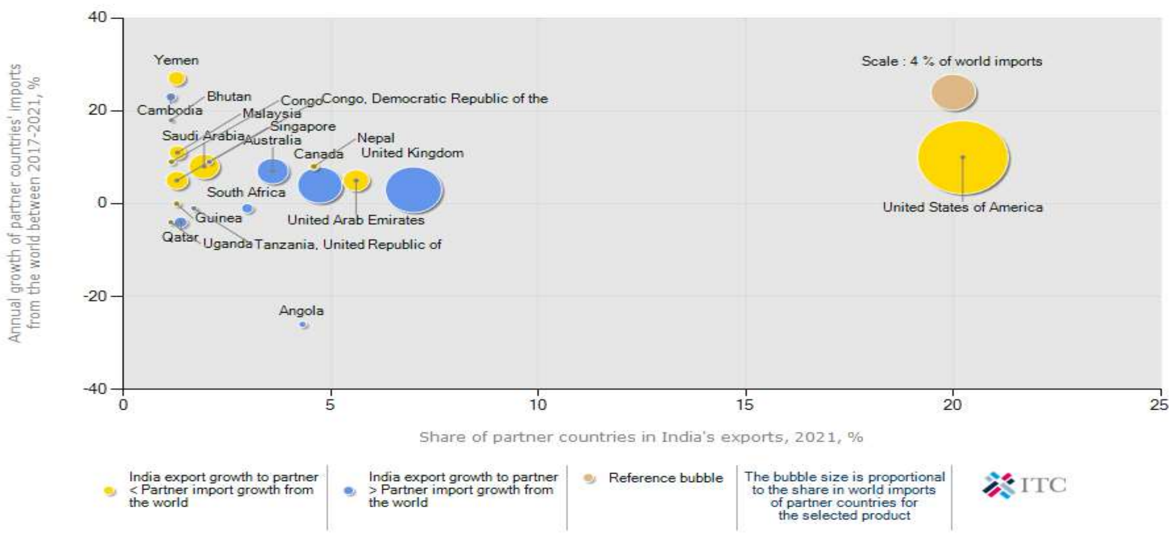
The markets of USA, Germany, Thailand, Republic of Korea, China, France, Italy, Spain, UAE, Japan, UK, Netherlands, Australia, Turkey and Canada appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 1302.

5. Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakery items (HS Code: 1905)

Growth in demand for a product exported by India in 2021
Product : 1905 Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products

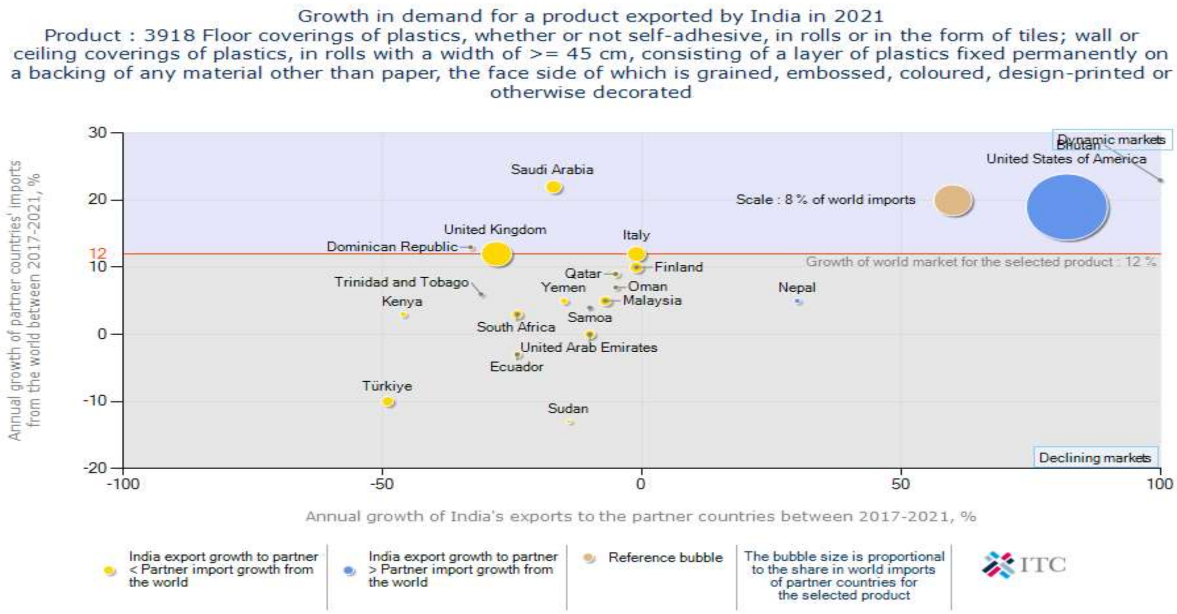


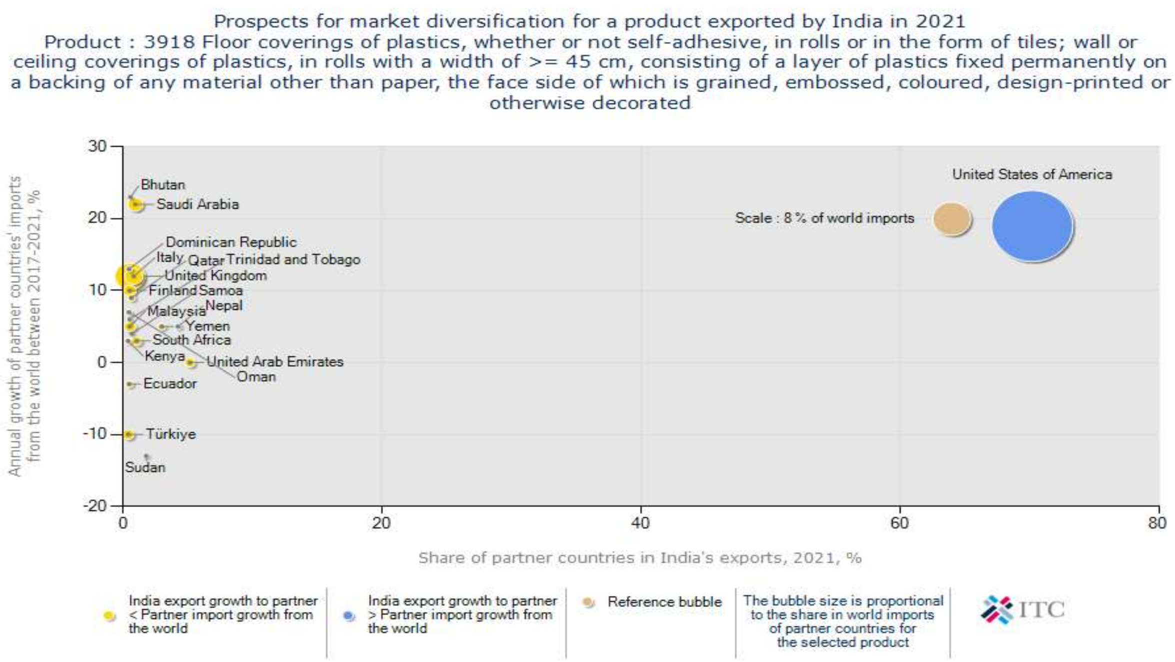
Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by India in 2021
Product : 1905 Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares, whether or not containing cocoa; communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products



The markets of UAE, Saudi Arabia, UK, Canada, Australia, China, Oman, Nepal, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, Thailand and Japan appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 1905.

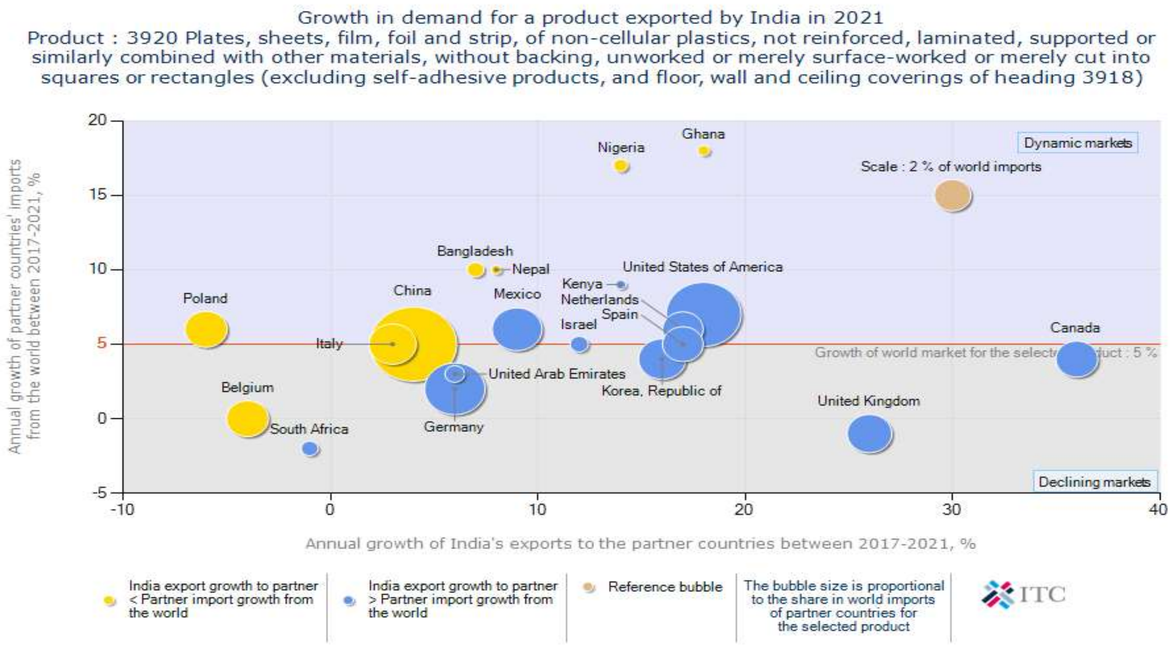
6. Floor covering of plastics, w/n self-adhesive in rolls (HS Code: 3918)

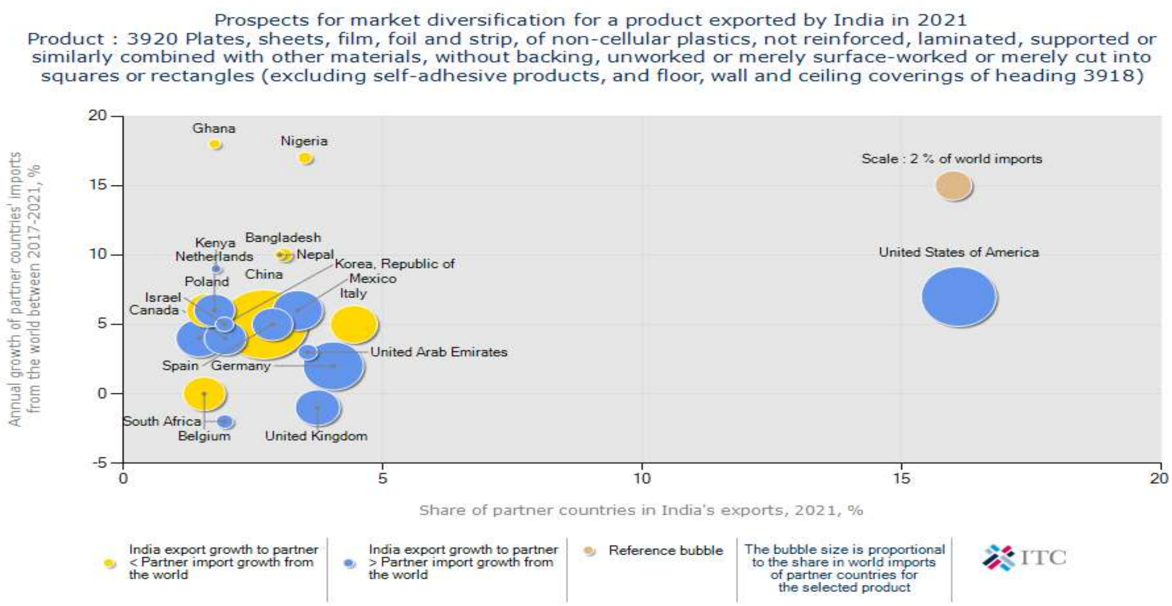




The markets of USA, Saudi Arabia, UK, Germany, France, Canada, Spain, Italy, Poland, Iraq, Thailand, Belgium, Indonesia appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 1905.

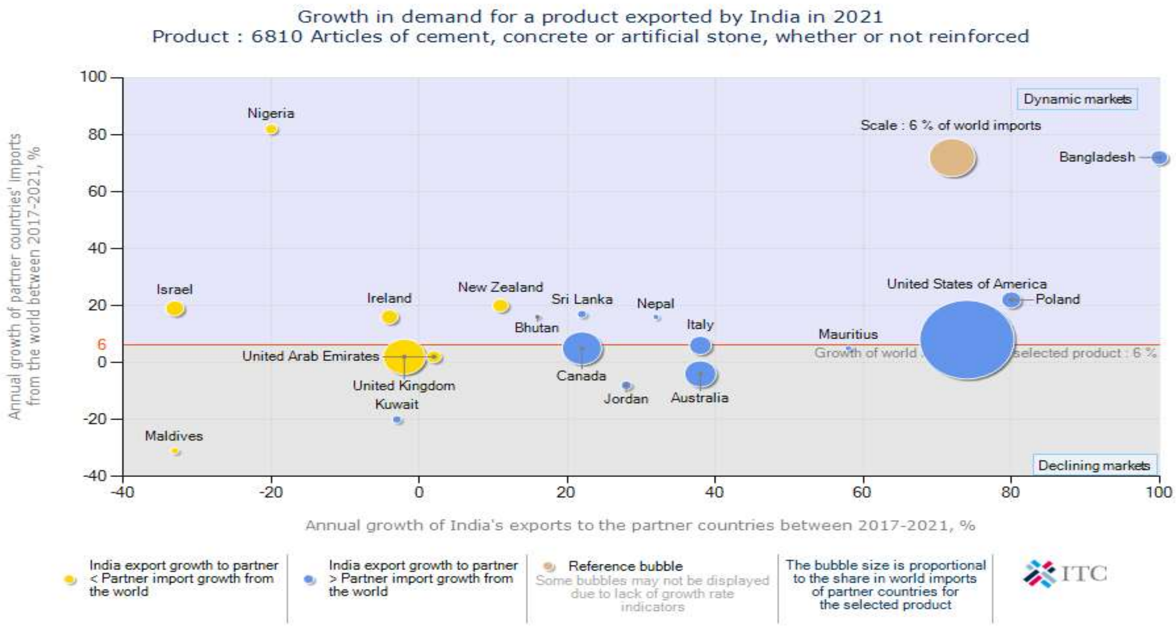
7. Other plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of plastics (HS Code: 3920)

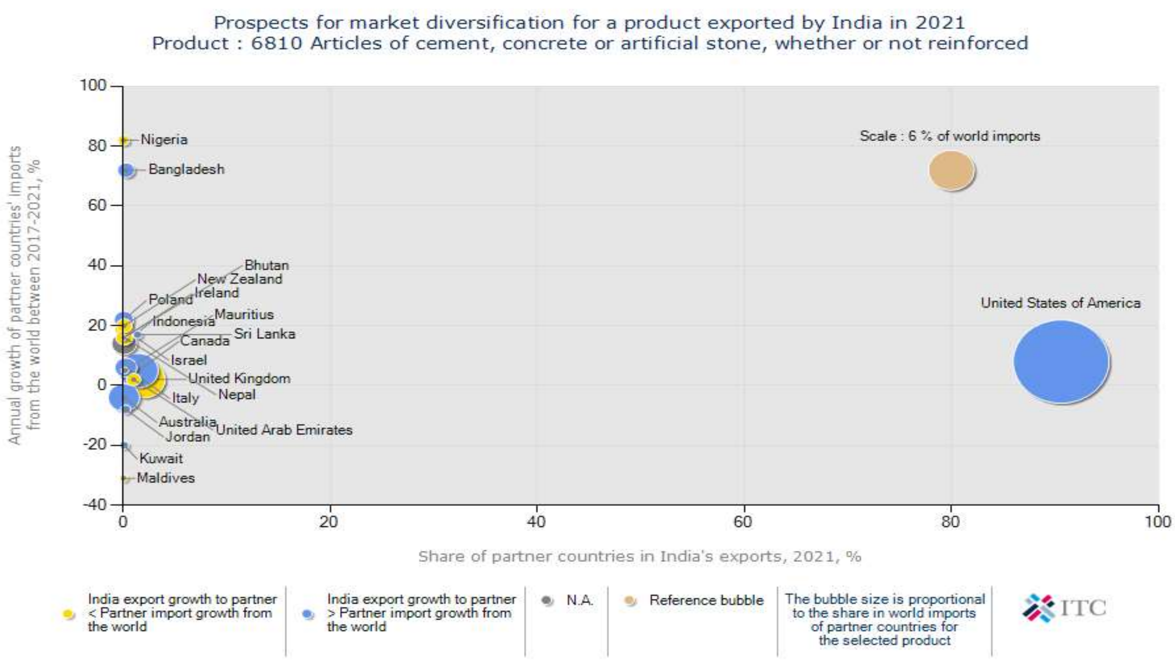




The markets of USA, China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, UAE, Mexico, Singapore, Japan, Australia, Germany, Indonesia, UK, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Nepal, Canada and Turkey appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 3920.

8. Articles of cement, of concrete or of artificial stone (HS Code: 6810)





The markets of USA, UK, Canada, Malaysia, Netherlands, Australia, UAE, Germany, Bangladesh, Vietnam, France, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa and Brazil appear to be good markets for the exports under HS Code 6810.

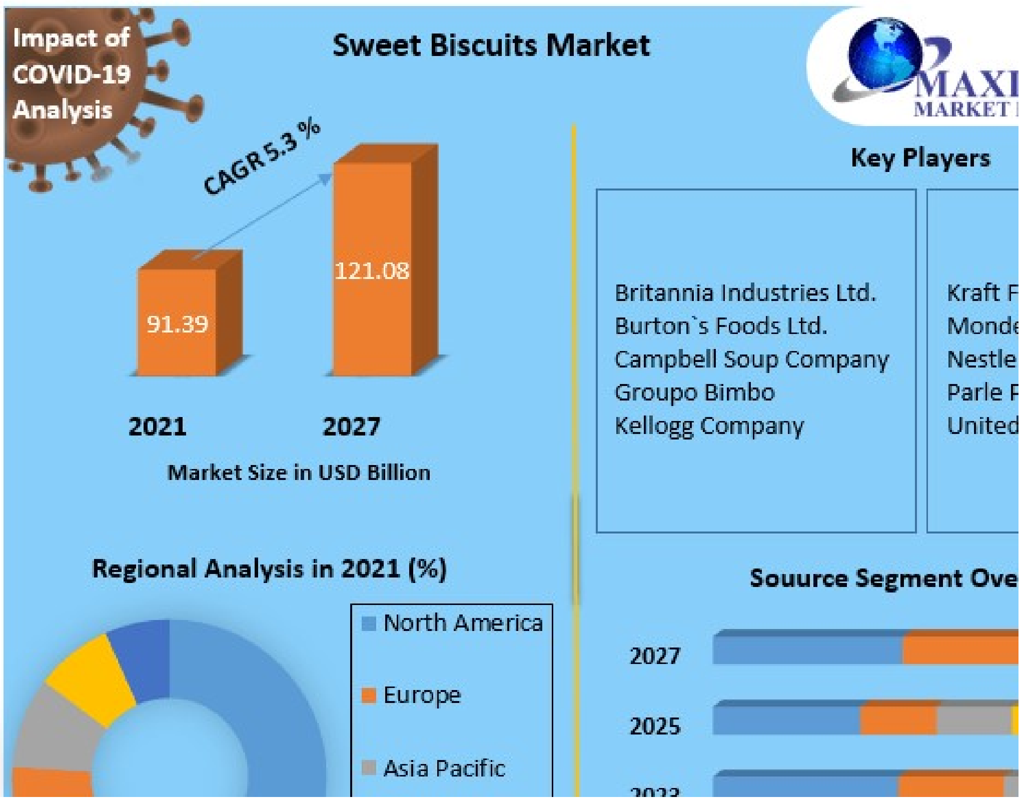
Chapter 6 – Sectoral Analysis: Confectionaries & Biscuits

Biscuits are flour-based baked processed-food products that are typically hard, flat, and unleavened. The biscuit market is segmented by type, distribution channel, and geography. By type, the market is segmented into crackers and savory biscuits and sweet biscuits. Crackers and savory biscuits are further sub-segmented into plain crackers and flavored crackers. On the other hand, sweet biscuits are further sub-segmented into plain biscuits, cookies, sandwich biscuits, chocolate-coated biscuits, and other sweet biscuits.

The sweet biscuit market is projected to register a CAGR of 5.35% during the forecast period (2022-2027). The sweet biscuit market witnessed an enhanced growth rate due to the COVID-19 pandemic, as more consumers are stacking long shelf-life items, including biscuits, resulting in lesser product availability in the market. For instance, some sweet branded biscuits experienced a 9% increase in sales in the March quarter of 2021, while the overall sweet biscuit market's growth escalated by around 9.86% during 2019-2020.

According to a Market report by a market intelligence firm, the demand for clean-label and gluten-free processed food products, such as biscuits, cookies, crackers, and scones, has risen considerably in recent years globally and especially in Asia-Pacific, owing to high disposable incomes and the growing trend of free-from products in countries like the United States, the United Kingdom, China, India, and many more. One of the major reasons why people prefer gluten-free products is the prevalence of celiac disease in many regions all over the world.

The competition is very high in the Biscuits / Confectionaries market, with virtually no entry barriers due to the almost 100% penetration of the products. Many premium, functional biscuits have been introduced in the market, giving the market leaders tough competition. Major players are focusing on introducing new product offerings in the market to cater to the interests of consumers' current tastes and preferences. Some major key players operating in the market are Yildiz Holding Inc., Mondelez International Inc., ITC Limited, Kellogg Company, and Britannia Industries Limited. Since sweet biscuits have a significant role in the bakery and snacks market, top companies are engaged in delivering a variety of flavors and variants of biscuits to satisfy consumers' taste demands.



The most important markets for importing sweet biscuits in the world are USA, France, England, Germany and China respectively. The total share of these countries in world imports is more than 35%. The United States having 13 percent share in the world, is at the top in the import of biscuits. The United States is followed by France with 7.3 percent, the UK with 6.2 percent, and Germany with 6 percent and China with 4.2 percent. These countries are followed by the

Netherlands, Belgium and Canada. According to reports, India figures as a top supplier of biscuits

Enabling Factors for exports of Confectionaries & Biscuits

By production, India is the third largest manufacturer of biscuits after the United States and China. North America and Europe are the leading markets of biscuits due to the high popularity of baked items and savory confectionery products in the regions. Asia Pacific region is expected to hold the largest share in the global biscuits market in 2024 led by China and India. This is owing to rising middle-class population coupled with increasing disposable income in developing countries of this region such as India and China. Product innovation and mergers & acquisitions are two major strategies undertaken by key companies in the U.S. biscuits market. These are among key factors contributing to market growth as manufacturers are reformulating their products to gain higher margins as well as meet health-orientated consumer demand.

Indian exporters are increasingly moving towards healthy biscuits with emphasis on trans-fat free biscuits, use of oragnic wheat flour, cane sugar, rice syrup and corn starch, thereby marketing the low-sugar, low-calorie content biscuits.

Challenges faced by Indian exporters of Confectionaries & Biscuits

Some of the Technical Barriers for Trade (TBT) faced by Indian exporters of 1905 (Sugars and Sugar Confectionery) are as follows –

Country raising the Technical Barrier & description	Member(s) raising Trade Concern	Member(s) supporting to Trade Concern
China - Draft Administrative Measures for Registration of Overseas Producers of Imported Foods (ID 611)	Australia; Brazil; Canada; European Union; Indonesia; Japan; Kenya; Republic of Korea; Mexico; Philippines; Switzerland; The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu; United States	Brazil; Canada; Chile; European Union; India; Japan; Republic of Korea; Mexico; Peru; Philippines; Switzerland; Türkiye
China - Certification requirements for processed foods (ID 547)	European Union; Guatemala; Japan; Republic of Korea; Mexico; Singapore; Switzerland; The Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu; United States	
South Africa - Labelling and advertising of pre-packaged foodstuff (ID 446)	European Union; New Zealand	
China - Specification for Import and Export of Food Additives Inspection, Quarantine and Supervision (2011 No. 52) - Disclosure of formulas for imported food additives (ID 326)	European Union; United States	
United States - Food Safety Modernization (FSMA) Public Law 111-353 (ID 300)	Mexico	
United States - Food and	Mexico	

Drugs Cosmetic Act (ID 247)		
China - Excessive Packaging (ID 182)	European Union; United States	
China - Labelling Audit System for Imported Food and Cosmetic Products (ID 141)	European Union	
United States - Bioterrorism Act (ID 90)	Argentina; Australia; Brazil; China; Ecuador; European Union; Indonesia; Malaysia; Mexico; Switzerland	
China - Certification and Labelling of Food Products and Cosmetic Products (ID 76)	European Union; Republic of Korea	

The exporters need to be made aware of the TBTs that are applicable for their products exported to various countries and to get a resolution on the matter with the help of Department of Commerce / DGFT.

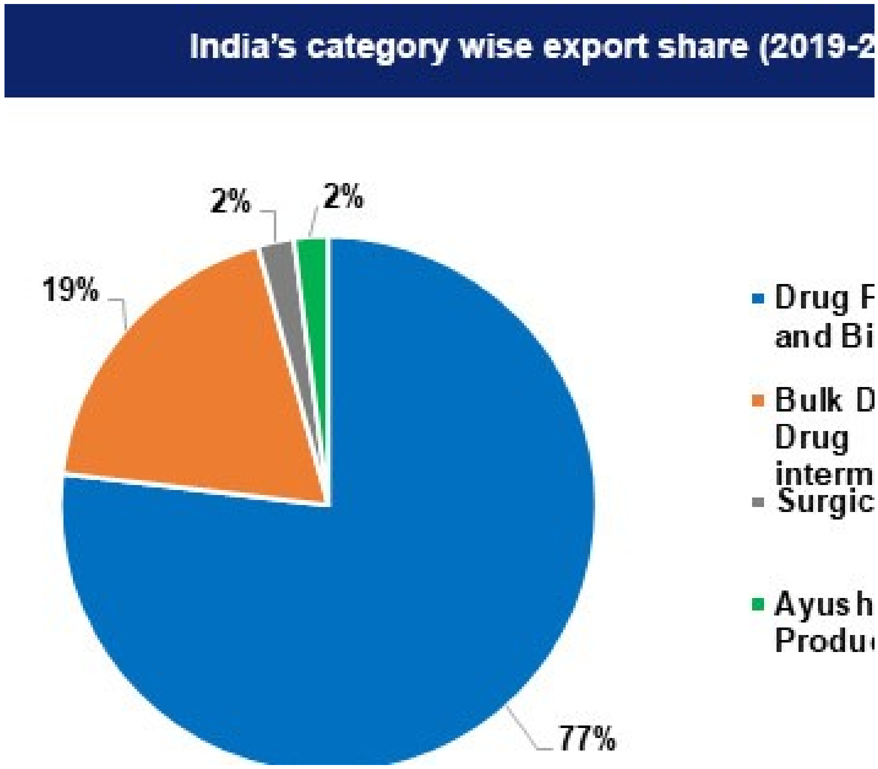
Chapter 7 – Sectoral Analysis: Pharmaceuticals

India plays an important role in the global pharmaceuticals and vaccine industry. It is the largest provider of generic medicines globally. The country has a share of 20% in the global supply volume and contributes to around 60% of the global vaccines. India ranks third in the world in terms of volume and is the fourteenth largest in terms of value. Key segments of the Indian pharmaceutical industry are OTC medicines, Generics, APIs, Vaccines, Biosimilars, and Custom Research Manufacturing (CRM). In the next Five years Global market is forecasted to grow at a CAGR of 3-4% and touch $1,600 billion by 2025, which would be an increase of around $ 350 billion in value.

India is the world leader in supplying vaccines like DPT, BCG, and Measles. It also has the highest number of US FDA approved plants outside of USA. The key USP of the Indian Pharmaceutical Industry is affordable price and high quality and because of this, India is also sometimes called the "Pharmacy of the World." The total annual turnover of the industry was US$ 36.7 billion in 2019-20. One of the major achievements of the Indian Pharma Industry is the access to affordable HIV drugs. Additionally, India is one of the largest suppliers of low-cost vaccines to the world. India majorly exports drug formulations & biologicals, and these products contribute to about 75% of the total pharmaceuticals exports out of India. The Pharmaceutical exports from the district of Ranga Reddy district during 2020-21 was Rs. 64,48,94,39,858/-. India's Pharmaceutical Trade balance during FY-21 was $ 17.42 billion with a growth of 22.34%.

India's Pharmaceutical industry during 2020-21 has produced $40.85 billion worth of finished dosage forms of Generics, out of which $ 18.85 billion has been exported and is self-sufficient as far as generic formulations are concerned. However, India Imported Bulk Drug & Drug Intermediates (Mostly Lower intermediates) to a tune of $ 38.41 billion. There is a need to produce Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates and Basic Chemicals need for the

Pharmaceutical Industry as a whole. The Category-wise exports of pharmaceuticals is as follows -



Though India is one of the major exporter of pharmaceuticals to the world, it still has a lot of potential to improve the performance, as evidenced from the table below. The contribution of Indian formulation exports has tremendous potential as long as the quality affordable formulations is being developed and exported.

Rank	Country	2017	2018	2019	Change%	Contribution%
1	Germany	56961.31	65338.68	60111.28	1-8.00	13.91
2	Switzerland	42152.05	46136.43	48552.34	5.24	11.23
3	Belgium	34508.94	36229.25	40091.69	10.66	9.28
4	France, Monaco	28244.62	31178.96	33052.77	6.01	7.65
5	USA	27369.25	29194.60	31648.88	8.41	7.32
6	Ireland	24754.31	30868.20	26666.31	-13.61	6.17

7	Italy	20337.26	21303.39	26310.45	23.50	6.09
8	United Kingdom	27075.72	25260.68	23357.81	-7.53	5.40
9	Netherlands	16145.64	18408.62	20435.75	11.01	4.73
10	India	12773.85	14116.80	15966.50	13.10	3.69
	World	**387759.50**	**420164.53**	**432157.05**	**2.85**	**100.00**
Source: Uncomtrade						

India's Exports Category wise $ Mn					
S.No.	**Category**	**Fy-20**	**Fy-21**	**Change%**	**Contbn%**
1	Ayush& Herbals	428.07	539.87	26.12	2.21
2	Bulk Drugs & Drug intermediates	3867.77	4405.36	13.90	18
3	Drug formulations & Biologicals	15777.05	18846.91	19.46	77.02
4	Surgicals	630.57	677.09	7.38	2.77
	Grand Total	**20703.46**	**24469.23**	**18.19**	**100.00**

Enabling Factors for exports of Pharmaceuticals

The State Government is capitalizing on the existing manufacturing ecosystem of Pharmaceuticals to take it to next level to be a Pharma Hub and providing fiscal and non-fiscal measures for Pharma sector. This would help in increasing the intensification of pharma products being products and exported.

Hyderabad-Ranga Reddy Pharma Hub

Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited has come up with Hyderabad Pharma City Project in Ranga Reddy, Telangana with a ticket size of USD 3.57 bn.

- World's largest integrated pharma cluster spread over 19000 acres.

- Regulatory enclave and Export promotion cell proposed as a part of the pharma city.
- Environmentally cleared cluster with investment potential of $ 9.7 Bn
- 560,000 Jobs creation potential

Challenges faced by Indian exporters of Pharmaceuticals

Some of the Technical Barriers for Trade (TBT) faced by Indian exporters of 3004 (medicaments) are as follows –

Country raising the Technical Barrier & description	Member(s) raising Trade Concern	Member(s) supporting to Trade Concern
European Union - Chemical strategy for sustainability (implementation of the European Green Deal) (ID 690)	European Union	Kenya; Russian Federation
European Union - Waste Framework Directive (ID 658)	European Union	China; India
European Union - Information requirements in SCIP database (ID 655)	European Union	China
Dominican Republic - Regulation on Cosmetic and Hygiene Products (ID 569)	Dominican Republic	El Salvador; Mexico; United States
European Union - Laws, Regulations, procedures, and guidelines on Marketing authorisation for medicinal products (ID 554)	European Union	India
Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic - Pharmaceutical products - Resolution 1314 of the Government of the Russian Federation on determining compliance of medicinal products' manufacturers with the requirements of Good Manufacturing Practice (non-	Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Russian Federation	European Union; Ukraine; United States

notified); draft decisions of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Union (ID 521)		
Russian Federation - Medical devices (ID 520)	Russian Federation	European Union; Ukraine; United States
European Union - Alternatives to animal testing and new cosmetic regulations (ID 339)	European Union	China
European Union - Safety evaluation of childcare cosmetic products (ID 338)	European Union	China
European Union - Directive 2011/62/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2001/83/EC on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use, as regards the prevention of the entry into the legal supply chain of falsified medicinal products (ID 334)	European Union	Brazil; China; India
United States - Amendments to Sterility Test Requirements for Biological Products (ID 324)	United States	Republic of Korea
China - SPS notification practices (ID 296)	China	European Union
United States - California Code of Regulations: Chapter 53 Safer Consumer Product Alternatives (ID 284)	United States	European Union
European Union - Directive 2004/24/EC on Traditional Herbal Medicinal Products (ID 265)	European Union	China; Ecuador; India

Chapter 8 – Sectoral Analysis: Aircraft and Spacecraft parts

India's exports of aircraft, spacecraft and their parts were US$1.14 Billion during 2021, according to the United Nations COMTRADE database on international trade. The iDEX (Innovations in Defence Excellence) scheme was launched in April 2018 to foster innovation and technology development in defence and aerospace by engaging industries including medium, small, and micro enterprises (MSMEs), start-ups, individual innovators, research and development (R&D) institutes, and academia. Under iDEX, 310 start-ups are engaged and 140 contracts are signed.
Telangana state has emerged as an aerospace hub with several companies of both public sector and private sector located in the state. Some of the companies include Bharat Dynamics Ltd, Advanced Systems Laborator, Defence Electronics Research Laboratory, Acutronic India Pvt. Ltd, Ananth Technologies Ltd, Skyroot Aerospace Pvt. Ltd.

The following are the products in Aircraft / Spacecraft sector exported from Ranga Reddy district in 2021-22.

HS Code	Commodity Description	Exports in 2021-22 (in USD)	Exports in 2021-22 (in INR)
880100	Balloons and dirigibles; gliders, hang gliders and other	$10,844	₹ 8,01,252
880211	Helicopters of an unladen wt<=2000 kg	$6,79,007	₹ 5,09,27,665
880212	Helicopters of an unladen wt> 2000 kg	$14,90,876	₹ 11,35,43,646
880230	Aeroplanes and othraircraft,of an unladen weight >2000 kg	$3,82,529	₹ 2,86,57,666
880240	Aeroplanes and othraircraft,of an unladen weight exceeding	$1,62,54,704	₹ 1,20,46,15,766
880330	Other parts of aeroplanes or helicopters	$12,82,97,937	₹ 9,56,07,29,433
880390	Othr parts of goods of hdg 8801 or 8802	$69,18,801	₹ 52,05,11,019
880529	Other parts	$29,681	₹ 22,09,500
Grand Total		**$15,40,64,379**	**₹ 11,48,19,95,947**

Enabling Factors for exports of Aircraft and Spacecraft parts

The Aerospace and Defence (A&D) market in India is estimated to reach around $70 billion by 2030. The growth of airlines and passenger traffic in India has been highly rapid in the past five years at over 15 percent per year and this has increased from around 70 to 200 million passengers in the past 10 years in domestic and international air travel. The number of flyers from India for international travel is also estimated to be around 100 million last year which indicates high demand for airline services and seats. There is large growth expected for smaller aircraft, business jets, helicopters etc. for regional connectivity and faster movement as the demand from business and other travelers increases with economic growth. This makes a strong case for global OEMs and their suppliers to examine India as a destination to play a vital role in the global supply chain for aerospace components and parts. There could be several advantages to gain from the lower costs in India along with the technical and engineering expertise available for high-precision and high-quality components. Many private companies have made rapid strides in developing India as a preferred destination for aero structures, components, sub-assemblies and complex system assemblies. Leading global OEMs have established JVs in India for the manufacturing of aerospace related parts and assemblies which find their way into many commercial and defence aircraft and helicopters. The industry can be broadly classified into following :

Commercial airlines and air services operators - Offering passenger and cargo services and procuring airplanes, helicopters etc. from global companies like Boeing, Airbus, Sikorsky etc.

MOD and other government entities - For purchasing aircraft and other equipment for defence and other requirements.

Aircraft/airplane, helicopter, space equipment manufacturers - OEMs largely restricted to PSUs like HAL, NAL, ISRO and other government entities.

Ancillary manufacturers of aerospace components and assemblies - Various types of metallic, non-metallic and composite parts for engines, aero structures, airplane interiors, space programs etc. for both domestic supply and exports to international manufacturers.

MRO and other service operators - For maintenance and repair services for airplanes and other aircrafts.

The factors that drive the Aerospace industry in India are -

a) Large acquisition of defence aircraft with offset obligations and opportunities;

b) Growth in civil aviation traffic of 20% in the past five years leading to large orders for commercial airplanes for domestic airlines;

c) Availability of engineering skills and talent;

d) Enabling policy framework by the Government towards "Make in India", infrastructure development, ease of doing business and the National Civil Aviation Policy.

The factors that may propel Aerospace exports from Telangana are as follows –

- Multiple Aerospace parks within/near urban living centres
- Unmatched value proposition- Superior Infrastructure at low Cost
- Abundant availability of Skilled Manpower
- Strong Defence cluster with established A&D Supply chain
- Strong innovation quotient and research-industry nexus (Hyderabad has historically been a home to a large number of defence aero-space and defence research laboratories like DRDO, DRDL, RCI, BDL, MDN, Ordnance Factory, DMRL etc. as well as having a mature Defence manufacturing ecosystem with over a dozen major DRDO labs and Defence PSU establishments.)
- Attractive State Industrial Policy and package of incentives

- A rich cache of institutions that train personnel required for this sector.
- Home to one of the best IT/ITeS talent pools in the country leading to potential synergies.

(Source: Invest Telangana website)

Challenges faced by Indian exporters of Aircraft and Spacecraft parts

Due to the need of best technology and skill required in the manufacturing and assembly function of the Aerospace industry, the industry is evolving into an approach of design and systems integration. The manufacturing and assembly function is a critical component of the value chain and has high entry barriers in terms of both cost and technology. The industry, which tries to maintain a sharp supply chain, had to face disruptions due to COVID and war in the Europe. The shortages of supply in metal such as steel, nickel, platinum, rhodium due to increased costs. Further, the need to ramp up investments in cyber tools is a big challenge to the defence equipment manufacturing industry. These all have affected the Aerospace industry as a whole and the industry specifically in India.

Chapter 9–Export Potential Products of Ranga Reddy District

Confectionery, Biscuits and Millet Products

The global confectionery market may reach USD 240 billion by 2028, according to one of the market research reports. The global market is characterized by a shift in consumers' demand towards luxurious and premium chocolates. The latest trends in consumption pattern of confectionery include growing demand for organic chocolates & candies, emergence in on-the-go snacks, demand for sugar-free chocolates etc.

The global millet market is expected to grow from USD11.38 billion in 2023 to USD15.82 billion by 2030. The growth is driven by a number of factors, including Health benefits, Plant-based diets, Rising demand for natural foods and increased production as Millets are resilient and can be grown in a variety of conditions. Millets are a good source of protein, fiber, vitamins, and minerals, and are gluten-free. They are a nutritious alternative to traditional grains like wheat and rice. Millets are a key component of many plant-based diets, and the trend towards vegetarian and vegan diets is growing. Consumers are becoming more health-conscious and are shifting toward healthier dietary choices.

Millets are grown in semi-arid regions of the world which require less water to grow, particularly these crops were grown in Asia and. African continents of the world. Telangana has a semi-arid weather condition which is a suitable environment for the cultivation of millets.

Telangana has occupied fifth place in the country in millet exports to other nations. he state exported 1,680 metric tones of millets in the year 2022-23 with orders worth Rs. 29 Cr. In Telangana, the districts of Rangareddy and Medak have a huge potential for export of Millets.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS

3rd largest manufacturer of Biscuits in the world. Ranga Reddy district has presence of good number of biscuit manufacturers / exporters. Telangana occupies 5th place in millet exports	The penetration of India's exports in other countries is sub-optimal and needs to be improved with variety of strategies such as innovation, marketing, pricing etc.	5% CAGR growth expected in sweet biscuits category over 5 year period. The India millet market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 15.9% from 2024 to 2029.	Increased Global competition targeting new products in western countries.
		demand for clean-label and gluten-free processed food products, such as biscuits, cookies, crackers, and scones	
		Opportunities are increasing for innovative bakery products with healthy ingredients and new products.	

Quartz & Feldspar Powder

The global feldspar market size reached a value of nearly $3,688.32 million in 2021, having increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.14% since 2016. The market is expected to grow from $3,688.32 million in 2021 to $4,904.04 million in 2026 at a rate of 5.86%. The global feldspar market size is then expected to grow at a CAGR of 4.51% from 2026 and reach $6,113.88 million in 2031.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
India is one of the leading exporters of quartz in the world. According to the reports generated by OEC – Observatory Of Economic Complexity, India was placed at the second number among top quartz exporting countries of 2017. India exported around $61.5 million worth of quartz, which accounted for 13% of the global quartz export. Telangana and	The penetration of India's exports in other countries is sub-optimal and needs to be improved with variety of strategies such as innovation, marketing, pricing etc.	The global feldspar market size is then expected to grow at a CAGR of 4.51% from 2026	comparatively high costs involved in Global Expansion. Decline in the use of quartz and feldspar due to these high costs.

Andhra Pradesh states accounts for 33 percent of total production in India Ranga Reddy District ranks first in Telangana in Quartz Production.			

Packaging Material

Packaging currently stands as the fifth largest sector in the Indian economy, reflecting its pivotal role in driving industrial growth and innovation. With an annual growth rate of 22-25%, the industry has become a preferred hub for packaging solutions, bolstered by advancements in technology and infrastructure. The market is anticipated to surge by US$ 15.6 billion over the next five years at a CAGR of 12.7%, propelled by heightened demand in the FMCG sector.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Globally India is leading exporter of packaging material. Telangana contributes 15% to India's organized packaging	Rising production cost, Environmental concerns, Lack of skilled workforce	Rise in disposable income, growing demand for packaged goods across all sectors like retail, FMCG, packaged food, growth ecommerce	Comparatively high costs involved in Global Expansion. Eco-friendly and environmental impact issues.

industry		sector increased demand for packaging industry	

RNR 15048 Rice

RNR 15048 is a new revolutionary rice variety that has many benefits for health and nutrition. It is also known as Telangana Sona, a fine-grained and blast-resistant paddy variety grown in the state of Telangana, India. RNR rice has a low glycemic index and is suitable for diabetics and obesity patients. It is also known as Diabetic Control White Rice RNR 15048. It has 50% less carbohydrates than regular white rice and tastes similar to sona masuri. It was developed by crossing C 20 and RNR 52147 varieties. It matures in 120 days and is resistant to blast disease.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Short Duration, High yield variety, Suitable for cultivation in Telangana based on climatic conditions	Better plant protection technologies are to be adopted as RNR 15048 rice is susceptible to panicle mites and stem borer	Growing demand for Sugar-free rice in the state as well rice-eating countries. RNR-15048/Telangana Sona is only the low Glycemic index rice is available in India	Lack of marketing strategies on the global platform.

Mango Processing

The global mango processed products were valued at USD 16.55 billion in 2018 and are expected to grow at a CAGR of 8.7% to reach $2110 million by 2026. The increase in the consumption of mango processed products combined with the preference for natural mango puree is anticipated to drive the growth. One of the elements driving growth is an increase in demand from developed continents such as the Middle East, Europe and America.

The Middle East region dominates the mango processed products market in terms of import and consumption followed by Europe which accounts for more than 20% of the total global imports. India is the largest exporter of mango pulp. During the year 2019-2020, the country exported 85,725.55 metric tons of mango pulp to the world, valued at 584 crores/81.88 million USD. Though mango is cultivated across all the regions in India, the mango pulp processing industries are established only in the southern and western parts of India. These regions account for a major proportion of exports from India. Mango is one of the principal horticulture crops in Ranga Reddy District. Mahbubnagar District neighboring to Rangareddy District is notified for Mango Cluster and can be an opportunity to increase exports from Rangareddy District.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	**WEAKNESSES**	**OPPORTUNITIES**	**THREATS**
25,000 acres of land in Mango cultivation in the District.	Low shelf life, lack of proper preservation and sanitation.	Increasing Global Demand for mangoes. Highly profitable export	Competition from overseas players to capture market.

Presence of Mango Pulp industries and Mango Exporters in Rangareddy District	Affected by pests	market.	

Gems & Jewelry

Hyderabad is a traditional home for Gems & Jewels. Hyderabad pearls and lacquer bangles made by local artisans are known all over the world. Due to increasing demand for Gems & Jewels in Hyderabad, artisans from all over the country established their factories in Hyderabad. There is also increasing export demand from gulf countries due to historical relations of Hyderabad is with Gulf people. Value-addition to these traditional products and diversification into other gems and jewelry items will provide the much-needed relief to local artisans and craftsmen.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Traditional industry: large base of artisans is available to work in the industry. They have traditional knowledge of the sector and able to continue their business since long time.	The development of new designs is not adequate to the demands of customers. Lack of exposure to new ideas.	Skill development can be made through Centre and state schemes. Centre of excellence to bring new innovations is required.	Competition from overseas players to capture market.
Availability of Capital: Most of the artisans are from close knit families and able to source their capital from Banks / financial	The capital they get is at high interest rates because of this the industry works at low margins.	Bank loans at low interest rates can be provided. Working capital requirements can be met by duty exemption schemes and	High inflation may cause high interest rates.

institutions, family friends and other informal ways.		Advance authorization schemes.	
Availability of skilled and semiskilled workers: Because of its strategic location skilled and semi-skilled workers are available from within the state and also from outside the state.	The skills are not compatible to develop and manufacture new designs. Low wages and high employee turnover in the industry.	Centre of learning can be established with certification courses.	Lack of awareness among youth regarding vocational courses.
Increasing demand: The economic growth for the last two decades has given rise to aspirational middle class who want gold both as ornaments and as investment.	Because of many players there is saturation in the domestic industry.	Export avenues should be explored. Overseas Exhibitions and regular buyer - seller meets shall be arranged.	Overseas trade is prone to certain risks. Lack of marketing abilities with the industry.
Supportive ecosystem: District has good infrastructure and logistics. It is a peaceful district	Most of the players are small scale and family-owned businesses. They are not able to expand further	Increasing awareness of players regarding various incentives offered by Central and state	Ever changing geopolitical environment and policy uncertainty.

without any major disturbances. The ecosystem is compatible for the growth of trade.	and bring economies of scale.	governments and various opportunities in the sector to expand and grow. Providing entrepreneurship training to small scale players.	

Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comic (AVGC) Services

The Animation, Visual Effects, Gaming and Comic (AVGC) sector in India has the potential to become the torch bearer of "Create in India" & "Brand India."

Scope of AVCG in India:

- The gaming industry in India reached Rs 62 billion (US$ 890 million) in FY19 from Rs 24 billion (US$ 343.40 million) in FY18 and is expected to reach US$ 3.58 billion by 2024
- The animation and VFX industry in India reached Rs 87.7 billion (US$ 1.25 billion) in FY19. It is expected to grow at a CAGR of 16 percent till FY24 and reach Rs 184 billion (US$ 2.63 billion).
- The industry has the potential to generate more than 1 Lakh Job opportunities

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Reasonable cost & abundant human resources across Hyderabad and surrounding	Lack of awareness in student communities and parents that the AVCG industry is	International players like Walt Disney, Sony Entertainment, Microsoft,	Competition from other countries

districts	one of the rewarding and mainstream career opportunities.	Electronic Arts, etc. and domestic players like Tata Elxsi, Purple Talk, Prime Focus, Rythm & Hues, Prasad EFX, DQ entertainment, Rotomaker, 7Seas Entertainment, Green Gold, Makuta, Firefly, etc. are present in the State. The increased OTT market is need of quality VFX services for content generation.	
Telangana AVCG is the pioneer in Animation and VFX with IPs like Chotabheem, Bahubli, and a series of blockbuster VFX movies and Animated series.	Lack of industry-ready skilled workforce coming out of educational institutions to meet the dynamic industry demands. Lack of updated curriculum and supporting infrastructure in most of the colleges and	The major opportunity in International Animation, VFX, and Gaming services exports	

	institutions		
Experience in multi-platform development and design	Lack of Mentorship: Lack of mentorship, Technical and International Networking support for startups to set up and grow their services export business.	Support from the state government with initiatives under T-Hub etc.	
	Lack of Creative, Marketing, and financial support for Animation and Game IP creating startups.		

Pharmaceutical Products

India is the largest supplier of generic medicines in the world with more than 20% share in global supply. It is the third largest in the world in terms of pharmaceutical production by volume and 14th largest in the world in terms of value. India is also the largest producer of vaccines in the world and caters to more than 60% of global demand for vaccines. Biosimilar production also has picked up well in India in recent years. The FDI inflows have increased in the Pharmaceutical sector significantly. Between April 2000 and September 2021, the industry received cumulative FDI inflows worth around US$ 18.6 billion. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes for various segments of the industry introduced by the Government in September 2020, aggregating support of over US$ 2 billion is an added advantage to the Pharmaceutical industry to become competitive in all segments of the industry.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Hyderabad-Ranga Reddy district Pharma hub	Incorrect & non-standardised storage protocols and the ambiguity in temperature controls stand against the idea of bringing about a systematic and standardized distribution process		Drug diversion is the means through which medicines approved for sale in one country are sold in others, where they may not be registered.
20 incubators focused on Pharma and healthcare – Highest in India			cargo security is generally more of a problem in low- and middle-income countries, where poor roads and slow transit times put shipments at risk for a long time, specifically for temperature-sensitive drugs.
			Counterfeit drugs occur due to weak supply chains

Precision Engineering (Aerospace, Spacecraft and Parts industries)

India is one of the fastest growing aviation markets in the world. The Indian civil aviation industry is looking for expanding markets overseas and have placed multi billion order plane orders in light of the demand for more international flights. Further, India is in the midst of one of the biggest military modernization exercise with emphasis on Make in India. The market for Indian exports in products such as Aero Structures, Aero Engines, Space sector, Drones and UAVS, and Materials is therefore a good sign from demand side in domestic market and in overseas market. The district of Ranga Reddy and the nearby districts has a positive ecosystem of Aerospace industry stakeholders including Defence PSUs, private companies having presence in Dedicated Aerospace &Defence parks near the International airport, JVs between foreign major players with Indian companies along with talented Human resources availability.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Best State Award in Aviation and Aerospace	Aerospace and defense OEMs must search for alternative suppliers and routes to meet customer demand since the local vendors have not been able to adhere to delivery by timelines.	25Large companies in the A&D Ecosystem	

Strong Defence cluster with established A&D Supply chain		Attractive State Industrial Policy and package of incentives	
Home to a large number of defence aero-space and defence research laboratories like DRDO, DRDL, RCI, BDL, MDN, Ordnance Factory, DMRL etc.		Telangana has been able to attract large investments from US OEMs such as Lockheed Martin, Boeing, GE Aviation, Pratt and Whitney, Honeywell, Collins Aerospace	
		There are over 1000 MSME units in precision engineering sector in Telangana	

Medical Tourism

The hospitals and the related establishments in Hyderabad / Ranga Reddy have been providing healthcare facilities for people who come from other states of India and also to international patients, specifically from Africa and South East Asia. Many of the hospitals and laboratories in Telangana have obtained certification/accreditation from the National Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration of Laboratories (NABL). There is an advantage of lower costs for procedure and diagnostics in India vis-à-vis other countries. In many procedures, the costs would be just 25% of what the procedures would cost in other countries. Therefore, there exists a good potential for medical tourism on the strengths of thriving pharmaceutical companies, presence of medical equipment manufacturing companies and reputed hospitals and diagnostics.

Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats Matrix

STRENGHTHS	**WEAKNESSES**	**OPPORTUNITIES**	**THREATS**
Medical infrastructure accessible to patients both in the private and public healthcare sector is a strength for promoting medical tourism.	As the inflow of patients from abroad is increasing the hospitals have to expand their facilities like Testing centres, Pharmacies and ambulance services blood banks.	State government's efforts to push medical device manufacturing by setting up the country's largest medical devices park at Sultanpur has cemented Hyderabad's place as the best urban centre that offers the overall ecosystem for the healthcare industry.	
A number of Multi-speciality hospitals and research centres are available in Hyderabad for Healthcare.	Need for a Dedicated help desk for medical tourism	Private and public hospitals need to be encouraged to undertake tele-medicine services to patients abroad and in rural and remote areas,	

		thereby creating a brand in healthcare services.	
	Need for establishing more nursing and physiotherapy colleges to meet the needs of increasing flow of patients		

Chapter 10 – Selected Products for "District as Export Hubs" in Ranga Reddy District

In the DEPC meeting held on 28.12.2024, the following products were identified as potential export products for promoting the district as export hub:

1. Biscuits, Confectionery & Millet Based Products
2. Quartz & Feldspar Powder
3. Packaging Material
4. Precision Engineering (Aerospace, Spacecraft and Parts industries)
5. Mango Processing

Further, Biscuits & Confectionery is identified as product under ODOP

Chapter 11 – Action Plan

The process of consultations and discussions with various stakeholders were held in the district. Based on the list of issues brought out to the notice of DIC, the following action plan is prepared.

Sl. No	Issue/Challenge	Recommendation	Institutions responsible	Timeline
1.	**Identification of base line exports:** The base line export for the district is the exports of the year 2023-24 originating from the district and the target is to double the same within the next five years.	The total exports from Ranga Reddy District is Rs.34,249 Cr.(Annexure-I) which is largest with 29% share in total exports value. The highest value in exports is from aerospace sector followed by pharma and engineering sectors. Based on the sector-wise value (placed as Annexure-II) and number of exports from the district, the baseline for exports shall be decided.	DEPC	
2.	**Lack of awareness:** Lack of awareness about IEC and other central and state government incentive schemes.	Regular awareness meetings should be conducted for DICs, Industry Associations, industry players to know the various	DGFT	04 awareness programs per year

	Lack of market information for small scale players. The players are not able to understand new trends and developments in the global market.	government schemes. Buyer seller meets at regular interval s shall be organized to know new trends in the market.		
3.	**Lack of branding facilities:** Lack of branding facilities, Quality control and assurance and certification measures and packaging facilities: Quality control measures, certification measures and good packaging facilities will enhance customer satisfaction and thus increasing demand for industry. These measures will also enhance value addition of the product and	Branding facilities on cluster basis to industry players at affordable cost shall be established. Quality certification agencies shall establish their centers in these clusters. Industry players shall be incentivized to go for branding and quality certifications. Logistics centers shall be established at the clusters to facilitate attractive packaging at affordable cost. Industry players incentivized to take foreign certifications which are accepted globally.	EIA, DGFT	GoI Policy Decision

	increase revenues to the players. These measures will have a long-term impact on industry and promote its brand value in the international market.			
4.	**Lacking credit support:** Lack of credit support and working capital. The industry works on order basis and most of the players are small scale players. Because of uncertainty in business, they are not able to get capital from banks. The main source of funds for the industry is from informal sources. The capital they get is at high interest rates and because of this the industry works at low	Banks shall be asked to provide credit at low interest rates (PSR). Lead bank for a cluster shall be established to get required business for the bank and to meet special needs of industry players. Since overseas trade is prone to many risks, some part of risk premium shall be borne by central/state government so that the working capital needs can be met by exporters. Exporters shall make use of Advance authorization and duty draw back schemes to meet their	Lead Bank of the district.	

	margins.	working capital needs. Awareness programs on bank schemes for exporters need to be organized		
5.	**Lack of skilled workforce and Lack of awareness on new trends**: Lack of skilled manpower. Design sensitization training is required. Lack of midterm and long-term strategic plan to address manpower needs.	The Young India Skill University is established to meet the regular needs of skilled manpower. Various certificate-based courses based on global standards shall be designed in various industry related activities to meet industry needs.		
6.	**Lack of Research and development**: Lack of R & D activities to develop new designs and invent cost effective methods	A centre of excellence shall be established to conduct R&D activities to develop new designs and to develop cost effective methods in designing and making.	The sectoral sub-committees under DEPC may identify R&D centres for the sectors.	
7.	**Logistics cost is high:** Since the customs clearance is only at airport the travel time as well as cost is high. Small value	There is a need for establishing custom clearance at a central location near to industry so that the transport time and cost can be reduced.	CBIC, Department of Posts	

	exports need support from department of post as there are no foreign dispatches through DOP from Hyderabad.	Department of Posts shall be asked to start foreign dispatches from Hyderabad.		
8.	**e-commerce export promotion**	Some of the global e-commerce players have fulfillment centres in countries abroad that would cater to warehousing needs of Indian exporters for their e-commerce products. Ex: India Post, Flipkart, Amazon, Ebay etc. To promote e-commerce exports, an MoU may be signed between the State Government, DGFT and e-commerce players to onboard small exporters, artisans on to e-commerce portals.	DGFT, Govt. of Telangana, eCommerce players	
9.	**Lack of marketing support**: Need to access overseas markets.	The industry players shall be incentivized to participate in overseas market fairs	MSME-NI	

		and exhibitions to demonstrate their products. They should be provided entrepreneurship training to expand their businesses.		
10.	**Lack of common processing facilities** and facilitation centre.	The industry should adopt cluster-based location model to use common processing facilities to be established. It will reduce working capital needs.	The sectoral sub-committees under DEPC may identify Common Processing facilities' centres for the sectors.	
11.	Monitoring of the export performance for the potential sectors as per the District Export Action Plan	The export performance will be monitored on a quarterly basis.	DGFT, DEPC	
12.	Development of exclusive industrial park for Biscuits and Confectionery	An exclusive park for Biscuits and Confectionery with necessary infrastructure, CFC & testing Laboratories may be proposed to cater to the need of the industry	TGIIC	

Chapter 12 - Conclusion

The Department of Commerce is engaging with State and Central government agencies to promote the initiative of Districts as Export Hubs. The objective is to convert each District of the country into an Export Hub by identifying products with export potential in the District, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products, supporting local exporters/manufacturers to scale up manufacturing, and find potential buyers outside India with the aim of promoting exports, promoting manufacturing & services industry in the District and generate employment in the District. As part of the initiative, the DGFT RA has prepared the list of products / sector that need to be focused upon for export facilitation. Further, the DGFT RA has identified list of issues faced by exporters in their process of International Business and the action plan to address the issues. The issues would be taken up by the District Export Promotion Committee for deliberations and facilitate in addressing the issues through timely interventions. In this regard, it is proposed that sector-wise Sub-Committees will be formed with the mandate of addressing the sector-specific issues by eliciting interventions / responses by various stakeholder agencies.

7/11/2022

District Collector /

(3/3) Chairman, DLEPC.

Annexure-I: District wise Merchandise Export Summary Report Period From Apr-2023 To Mar-2024

District	April, 23 To March, 24 Value(INR)	Percentage	April, 23 To March, 24 Value(US $)
RANGA REDDY	342492794925	29%	4130573740
MEDCHAL MALKAJGIRI	254441507652	22%	3073189868
SANGAREDDY	219394186072	19%	2649773276
HYDERABAD	194350740722	17%	2347066008
NALGONDA	29615535145	3%	357497993
MEDAK	23280837996	2%	281179220
KHAMMAM	20674501605	2%	249858777
YADADRI BHUVANAGIRI	13659364597	1%	164922661
BHADRADRI KOTHAGUDEM	12630815909	1%	152250937
SIDDIPET	11107089964	1%	134130501
KARIMNAGAR	7885013169	1%	95258684
WARANGAL RURAL	6622316466	1%	80001031
MAHABUBNAGAR	5636890558	0%	68081703
NIZAMABAD	3844129263	0%	46463420
MAHABUBABAD	3657002580	0%	44224298
WANAPARTHY	3268040462	0%	39538249
SURYAPET	1961905493	0%	23697875
WARANGAL URBAN	1335535204	0%	16109860
VIKARABAD	1249251920	0%	15082344
KAMAREDDY	1193978953	0%	14411662
ADILABAD	919169115	0%	11128923
NAGARKURNOOL	910422595	0%	10972187
NIRMAL	362652487	0%	4374759
JOGULAMBA GADWAL	298811002	0%	3619387
RAJANNA SIRCILLA	277810500	0%	3339960
PEDDAPALLI	170448298	0%	2063768
JANGOAN	156401869	0%	1884154
NARAYANPET	129810739	0%	1569375
MULUGU	108116678	0%	1302204
JAGITIAL	84967800	0%	1023644
KUMURAM BHEEM ASIFABAD	70142631	0%	848316
MANCHERIAL	27339189	0%	329318
	1161817531558	100%	**14025768102**

Annexure-II - Rangareddy District: Export Summary Report Period From Apr-2023 To Mar-2024

HS Code	Commodity Description	April, 23 To March, 24 Value(INR)	April, 23 To March, 24 Value(US $)
88	AIRCRAFT, SPACECRAFT AND PARTS THEREOF	157437990907	1895438245
30	PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS	111726777797	1349311682
85	ELECTRICAL MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT & PARTS THEREOF; SOUND &	12206285726	147338565
84	NUCLEAR REACTORS, BOILERS, MACHINERY AND MECHANICAL APPLIANC	8012757304	96783671
29	ORGANIC CHEMICALS	7680561923	92994753
39	PLASTICS AND ARTICLES THEREOF	6277512435	75797992
19	PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR , STARCH OR MIILK; PASTRY C	5974757233	72167388
13	LAC; GUMS, RESINS & OTHER VEGETABLES SAPS & EXTRACTS	4299620398	51980130
68	ARTICLES OF STONE, PLASTER, CEMENT, ASBESTOS, MICA OR SIMIL	3694804797	44634065
33	ESSENTIAL OILS RESINOIDS; COSMETIC AND OTHER SIMILAR PREP	3270104601	39503327
9	COFFEE, TEA, MATE & SPICES	2650112164	31998649
86	RAILWAY/TRAMWAY LOCOMOTIVES, TRUCKS ETC., EQUIPMENT AND PAR	2006504571	24204145
57	CARPETS AND OTHER TEXTILE FLOOR COVERINGS	1762352055	21296799
90	OPTICAL, MEASUREING , MEDICAL & SIMILAR INSTRUMENTS & PARTS	1760090168	21270561
32	DYEING, TANNING COLOURING MATTER	1428353504	17251616
48	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD; ARTICLES OF PAPER PULP, OF PAPER	1381819324	16681625
17	SUGARS AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	1368910473	16529334
4	DAIRY PRODUCE; BIRDS' EGGS; NATURAL HOENEY; EDIBLE PRODUCTS	1259011935	15207266
56	WADDING, FELT AND NONWOVENS; SPECIAL YARNS; TWINE, CORDAGE	1250555314	15092229
25	SALT; SULPHUR; EARTHS AND STONE; PLASTERING MATERIALS, LIM	853969880	10318562
21	MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	628673243	7581544
38	MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	529153397	6391473
2	MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFAL	524917855	6345661
18	COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS	519831216	6277451
12	OIL SEEDS OLEAGINOUS FRUITS; MISC. GRAINS, SEEDS & FRUITS; I	476631123	5752834
10	CEREALS	443104784	5365723
36	EXPLOSIVES; MATCHES; CERTAN COMBUSTIBLES PREPARATIONS	407302214	4921700
82	TOOLS AND THEIR PARTS OF BASE METAL	331664707	4000701

62	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, NOT KNITTED O	331425019	4001222
93	ARMS AND AMMUNITION; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THEREOF	293890795	3552604
35	ALBUMINOIDAL SUBSTANCES; MODIFIED STARCHES; GLUES; ENZYMES	288602902	3486695
70	GLASS & GLASSWARE	258348312	3112722
87	ROAD VEHICLES AND PARTS	187135469	2263163
52	COTTON	177101226	2142330
73	ARTICLES OF IRON & STEEL	145651228	1758239
94	FURNITURE, BEDDING AND ALLIED ARTICLES; LIGHTING, FITTINGS,	117979009	1425280
76	ALUMINIUM & ARTICLES THEREOF	68934217	834506
23	RESIDUES AND WASTE FROM THE FOOD INDUSTRIES; PREPARED ANIMA	59634476	719952
40	RUBBER AND ARTICLES THEREOF	53005686	640258
89	SHIP, BOAT & FLOATING STRUCTURE	49253940	594959
3	FISH AND CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSCS AND OTHER AQUATIC INVERTEBRA	49052727	597111
59	IMPREGNATED, COATED & LAMINATED TEXTILE FABRICS; TEXTILE AR	41954969	505194
24	TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES	29090216	354670
96	MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	26437358	319328
75	NICKEL & ARTICLES THEREOF	24485153	297370
28	INORGANIC CHEMICALS; COMPOUNDS OF PRECIOUS METALS, OR RARE-E	22055404	266723
44	WOOD & ARTICLES OF WOODS ; WOOD CHARCOAL	16094927	194763
83	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES OF BASE METAL	12145261	146680
20	PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUITS, NUTS OR OTHER PARTS OF	11755886	141621
81	OTHER BASE METALS; CEMENTS; ARTICLES THEREOF	9571200	115074
7	EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS	8898856	107866
95	TOYS, GAMES & SPORTS REQUISITES; PARTS AND ACCESSORIES THERE	6050768	72911
34	SOAP & OTHER SIMILAR PREPARATIONS; POLISHES & CREAMS ; CAN	5118628	61574
69	CERAMIC PRODUCTS	4835757	58820
72	IRON & STEEL	4096022	49603
49	PRINTED BOOKS & OTHER PRODUCTS OF PRINTING INDUSTRY	4049508	48846
6	LIVE TREES & OTHER PLANTS; BULBS; ROOTS & THE LIKE; CUT FLOW	3321052	39951
11	PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT; STARCHES; INSULIN;	3144190	38183
42	ARTICLES OF LEATHER , SADDLERY HARNESS AND ANIMAL GUTS	2384645	28819
15	ANIMAL OR VEGETABLE FATS & OILS & THEIR	2009724	24406

	CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS;		
54	MAN-MADE FILAMENTS	1880888	22679
74	COPPER & ARTICLES THEREOF	1851828	22333
99	MISCELLANEOUS GOODS	1344772	16192
27	MINERAL FUELS, MINERAL OILS & PRODUCTS; BITUMINOUS SUBSTANC	1238546	15061
61	ARTICLES OF APPAREL AND CLOTHING ACCESSORIES, KNITTED OR CR	1033885	12504
63	OTHER MADE UP TEXTILE ARTICLES; SETS; WORN TEXTILE ARTICLES	910178	11007
71	PEARLS, PRECIOUS OR SEMI-PRECIOUS STONES/METALS AND ARTICLE	678621	8153
79	ZINC & ARTICLES THEREOF	661728	7963
1	LIVE ANIMALS	441600	5313
98	PROJECTS GOODS; SOME SPECIAL USES	296829	3590
65	HEADGEAR AND PARTS THEREOF	231116	2795
31	FERTILIZERS	207506	2528
97	WORKS OF ART, COLLECTORS' PIECES AND ANTIQUES	149623	1804
8	EDIBLE FRUIT & NUTS; PEEL OF CITRUS FRUIT OR MELONS	82612	1000
58	SPECIAL WOVEN FABRICS; TUFTED TEXTILE FABRICS; LACE; TAPES	69090	832
64	FOOTWEAR, GAITERS AND THE LIKE; PARTS OF SUCH ARTICLES	29287	353
60	KNITTED OR CROCHETED FABRICS	26633	322
91	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND THEIR PARTS	13690	166
66	UMBRELLAS, WALKING & SEAT STICKS; WHIPS, RIDING CROPS AND P	915	11
	Total	**342492794925**	**4130573740**