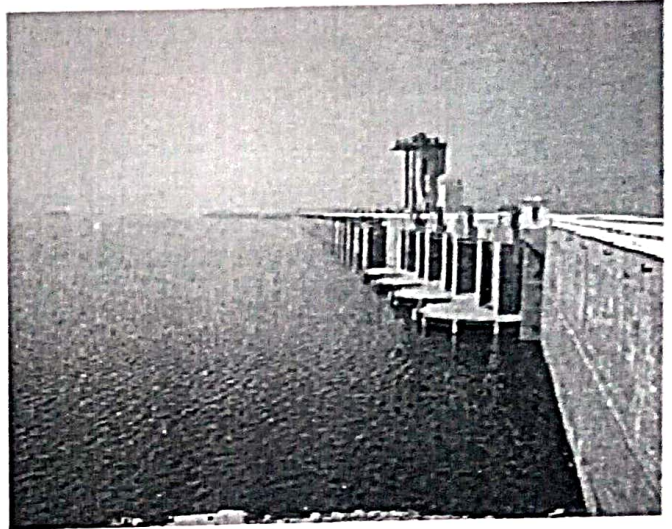
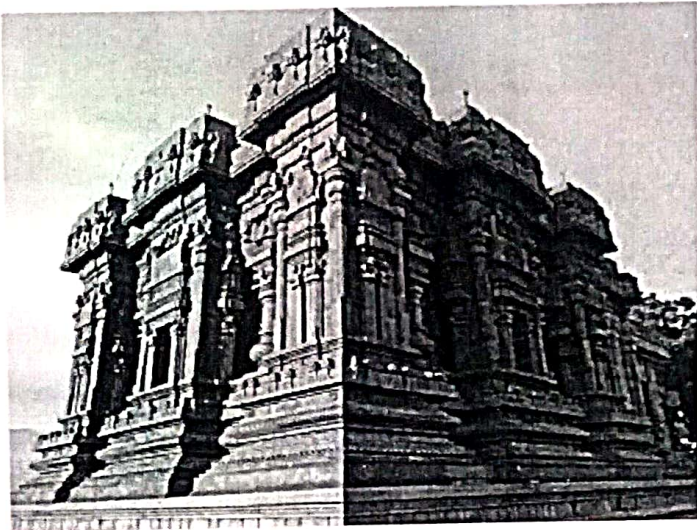
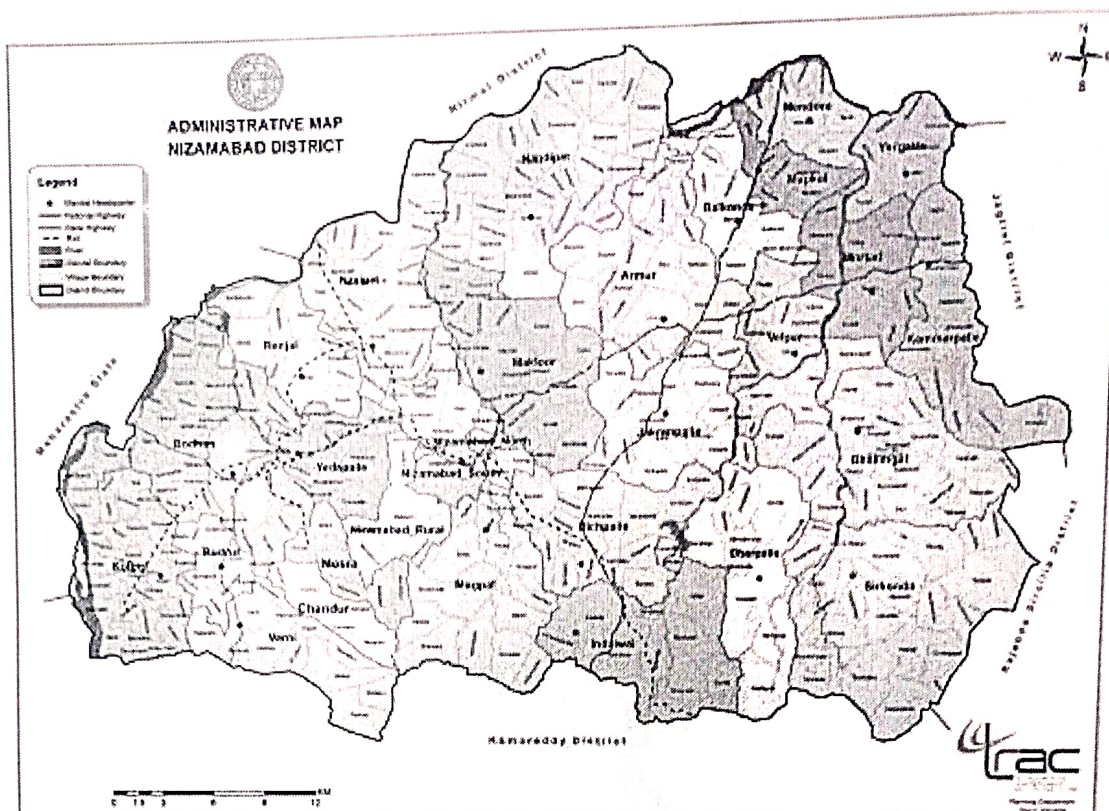


DISTRICT EXPORT HUB

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT ACTION PLAN





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This is the first mammoth exercise of its kind which sought the involvement of all export related trade bodies, state government and central government.

I thank all Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), which are part of Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The in-depth knowledge of resourceful office bearers of EPCs on exports, their hold on Exporter's community given uneasy access to true picture of exports of the state and district. I thank Gems & Jewels export Promotional Council (GJEPC) and Federation of Indian Export Organizations (FIEO). I extend my special thanks to Shri Surya Narayana (GJEPC) and Shri Shaik Khajavali (TVAGA) for their continuous support in providing inputs.

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CHAPTER - 1 DISTRICT AS AN EXPORT HUB – A VISION

The call of the honorable Prime Minister of India, articulated in his speech on the eve of Independence Day, 2019, to transform every district into an export hub, has become the guiding light for economic policy across the country. Central to this vision is the idea that every region in India has traditional products and technologies which can be harnessed and promoted to create export hubs.

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 and boosting rural economic growth too, making local products more attractive for consumers across the world and supporting employment generation through empowering of the MSME sector. For this purpose, the district is the ideal administrative level to integrate the rural economy with the industrial economy and to create a green channel for the MSME sector to access international markets.

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.

Policy 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 power house, competitive with and integrated in to 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 and lead to rapid socio- economic development.

Objectives

The objectives of the Export

Plans 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 center, local industry including exporters, Export Promotion councils, industry associations, lead banks, inspection and control authorities etc. The information gathered from these consultations is intended to augment the limited official data through qualitative first hand testimony regarding the condition of export in the district.

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 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 points will be formulated to improve infrastructure, financing facilities, marketing and soon.

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 way to technology to benefit exporters in the district. Digitization of processes to facilitate faster and simpler procedures will be encouraged.

CHAPTER - 2 DISTRICT LEVEL EXPORT PROMOTION COMMITTEE (DEPC):

To execute the vision of Honourable Prime Minister, Telangana state constituted District level Export Promotion Committee (DLEPC) vide G.O. Ms. No. 22 dated 25.11.2020.

Serial No.	Official/Department	Role
1	Collector/DM/DC/District Development Office/CDO	Chairperson
2	Designated DGFT RA	Co-Chairman
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 identified in each District (NABARD etc.)	Member
13	Other State Government Representative(As per requirement)	Member

S.No	Terms of Reference
1	Benchmarking baseline export performance of District PresentExport 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 manufactures, artisans, exporters of the identified products
5	Resolution, escalation and monitoring of issues in exports from theDistrict for identified potential products through regular meetings
6	Identification of bottlenecks for exports of potential products
7	Identifying training and development needs of District industriesand co- ordination for training with other departments;
8	Dissemination of information through trainings, seminars, guestlectures,

	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 ECONOMY AND EXPORTS OF TELANGANA

The state of Telangana came to a reality on the historic day of 2nd June 2014, with the formation of the 29th State of the Indian Republic. Telangana state 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 recently unveiled an investor friendly industrial policy, which is receiving applauses from the Industrial community and being treated as the best policy in the Country.

ECONOMY:

The year 2021-22 was one of economic revival, with the state as well as the national economy rebounding, and achieving 'V-shaped' recovery. The country's GDP at constant (2011-12) prices grew by 8.9%, while that of the state grew by 11.2% – higher than the country's by 3.6 percentage points. In 2021-22, Telangana's nominal GSDP was valued at Rs. 11.55 lakh crore, after achieving a growth rate of 19.1% over the previous year, showing strong signs of recovery from the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Since state formation, the Services sector has been the highest contributor to Telangana's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), followed by the Industries and Agriculture and allied sectors. Based on the Advance Estimates of GSVA for Telangana, in 2021-22, the Services sector Accounted for 61.3% of Telangana's GSVA at current prices⁸, followed by the Industrial sector (20.4%) and the Agriculture and allied sector (18.3%).

Advantage – 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.
- Favourable industrial policy of state government with schemes like T-hub, TS-ipass, T-pride and T-idea.
- 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.

Export Performance of state:

- In 2020-21, Telangana sold Rs. 2,10,081 crore worth of goods and services to the international markets, accounting for 21.4% of the state's nominal GSDP. A majority of these originated in the services sector, which made up 69.3% of all exports by value
- During 2020-21, Telangana exported merchandise goods worth Rs. 64,539 crore. Pharmaceutical goods and Organic Chemicals constituted 65% of the total goods exported. The USA was the largest importer of goods from Telangana, importing over 26.3% of all exports by value.

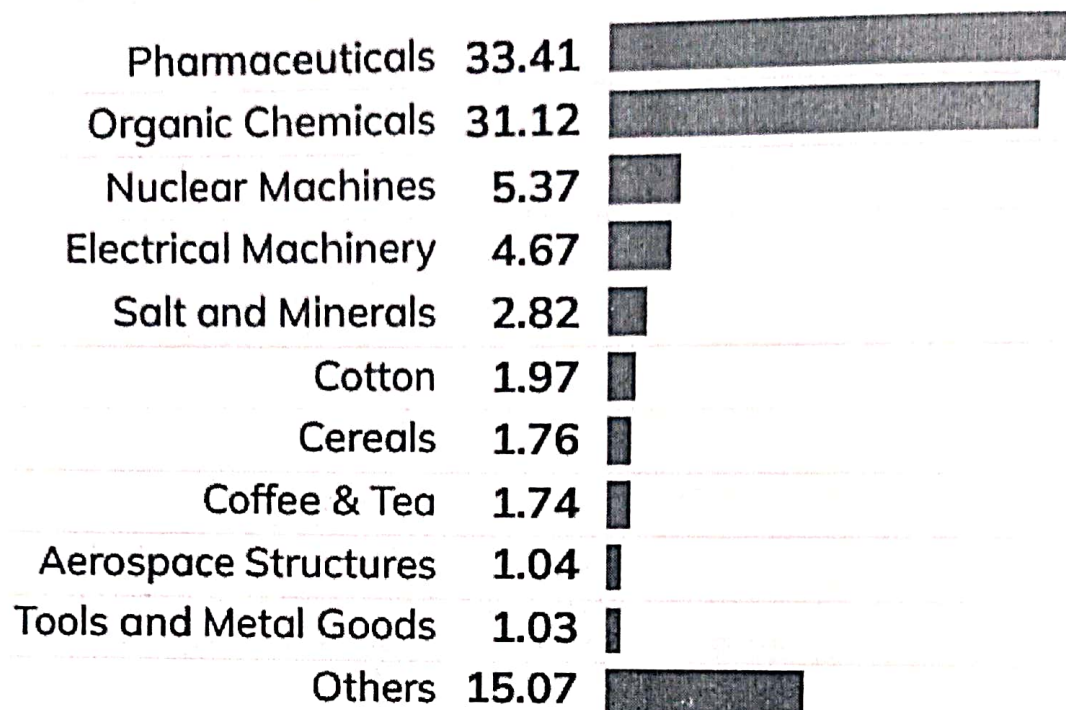
Share of Different Commodities in State's Exports (2020-21)

Share in state's exports (%)

Pharmaceuticals	33.41
Organic Chemicals	31.12
Nuclear Machines	5.37
Electrical Machinery	4.67
Salt and Minerals	2.82
Cotton	1.97
Cereals	1.76
Coffee & Tea	1.74
Aerospace Structures	1.04
Tools and Metal Goods	1.03
Others	15.07

Share of Different Commodities in State's Exports (2020-21)

Share in state's exports (%)



Source: Commerce & Export Promotion Department, Government of Telangana, 2022

- In 2014- 15, the IT exports from Telangana were worth Rs. 66,276 crore. This more than doubled to Rs. 1,45,522 crore by 2020-21. The Compound Annual Growth Rate in IT exports during this period was 14.01%. The total employment in the IT sector increased from nearly 3.7 lakhs to 6.28 lakhs during this period.
- As per the Export Preparedness Index 2020 published by NITI Aayog, Telangana ranked second among the land-locked states and sixth overall in terms of Export Preparedness.
- NITI Aayog report suggests that Telangana has the 5th best export ecosystem among all states, boasting of well-developed export infrastructure, trade support systems, and R&D infrastructure.

CHAPTER-4 NIZAMABAD DISTRICT PROFILE(Geographical area,Climate Conditions ,)

Nizamabad – A popular princely district in Telangana situated at a distance of about 175 kms from North-west of Hyderabad. The District derived its name as Nizamabad (Nizam-a-abadi) from the Nizam of Hyderabad Asaf Jahi, VI who had ruled Deccan during the 18th Century A.D. Originally the district called was INDUR known to have originated in the name of king Indradatta who had ruled this region during 5th Century A.D. During the Prime Minister-ship of Sir Salar Jung-I in the 1876 A.D, the district is in the Nizam's Dominion were re-organized where upon INDUR became a District. Up to 2nd June-2014 the Nizamabad district was part of Andhra Pradesh State. After bifurcation of Telangana State Nizamabad district became one of the districts of Telangana State.

Some of the major ancient dynasties which extended their rule to the district are Mauryas, Satavahanas, Rastrakutas, Chalukyas and Kakatiyas and in the medieval Bahamani Sultans, Qutub Shahis and Barid Shahis and in the modern period Mughals and Asaf Jahis.

During the Prime Minister-ship of Sir Salar Jung-I in the 1876 A.D., the districts in the Nizam's Dominion were re- organized where upon Indur became a District.

The district in its new shape was christened as Nizamabad. Before 1979, there were (7) taluks in the district. However, during December, 1979 Armoor and Kamareddy taluks have been bifurcated and (2) new taluks Viz, Bheemgal and Domakonda were formed. With these two taluks, the number of taluks rose from 7 to 9. During May, 1985 (35) Mandals have been formed as smaller administrative units in the district. They are listed under the head 'Administrative Divisions'. During first half of 2024, 4 Mandals was newly formed, bringing the total number of Mandals 27 to 31 total no of divisions are 4. New District is formed with 31 mandals. There are 1 corporation 4 municipalities in the district recently 10 new Mandal are formed they are Mupkal, Mendora, Yergatla, Nizamabad North, Nizamabad Rural , Nizamabad South Mugpal, Rudrur, Chandur, Mosra. Nizamabad town has the largest population of 136 lakhs as per 2011 Census. While Armoor town has the lowest population of 64,042. Nizamabad town has become Municipal Corporation in March, 2005 and Armoor town has become Municipality in May 2006. There are total no of thandas in district are Grama Panchayaths are 530. Nizamabad district is bounded on the North by Nirmal district and on the East by Jagtial district, on the South by Kamareddy district on the West by Nanded district of Maharastra State The geographical area of this district is 4288 Sq.Kms. The district lies between 180 05' and 190' of the Northern latitudes and 770 40' and 780 37' of the Eastern longitudes.

Climate Conditions:

Nizamabad has a Predominantly Hot and dry Climate. The district received highest rainfall in southwest, lowest temperature in winter and highest temperature in hot summer period. The southeast monsoon arrives in June and lasts in September. A dry, mild winter starts in late November and lasts until early February with little humidity and average temp, in 32.9 c.

District at a glance:

Area : 4288 Sq.Km.

Population: 1571022

Rural Population: 1106272

Urban Population : 464750

GPs: 530

Language: Telugu

Male: 230903

Female: 233847

Major Crops : Turmeric, Paddy, Jowar, Bajra

Sex Ratio : 1000; 1044

Income Levels : 68 Years

Fertility Rate : --

Reproduction Rate : ---

Administrative Divisions

Revenue Divisions : 3 (Nizamabad)

Mandals : 33

Municipalities : 4 (Municipal Corporation of Nizamabad)

Gram Panchayaths : 530

Important Industrial Activities under Micro, Small industries:

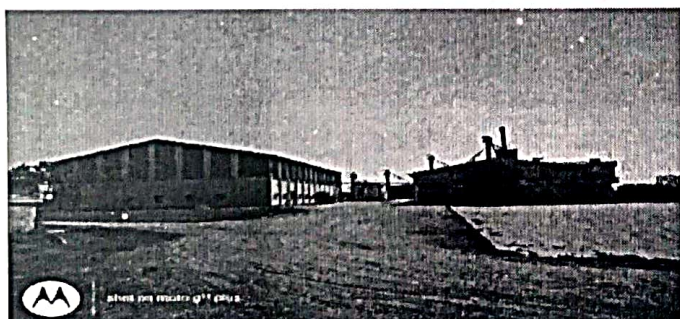
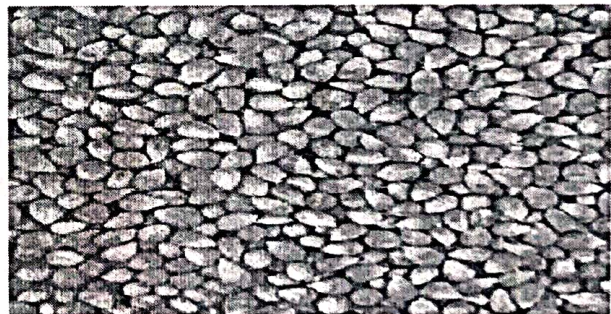
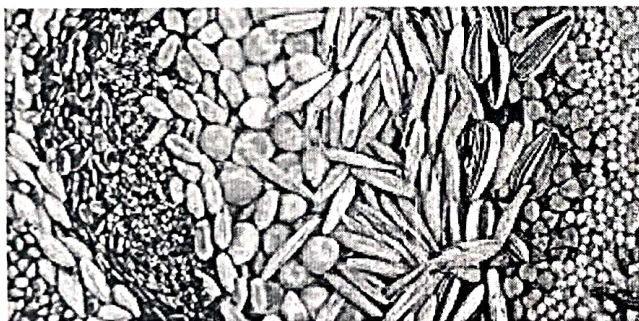
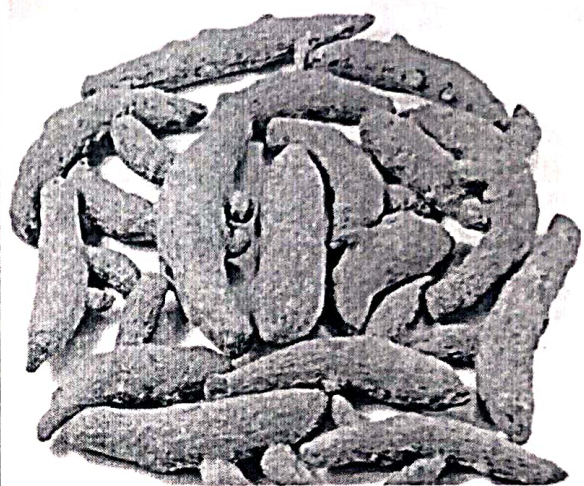
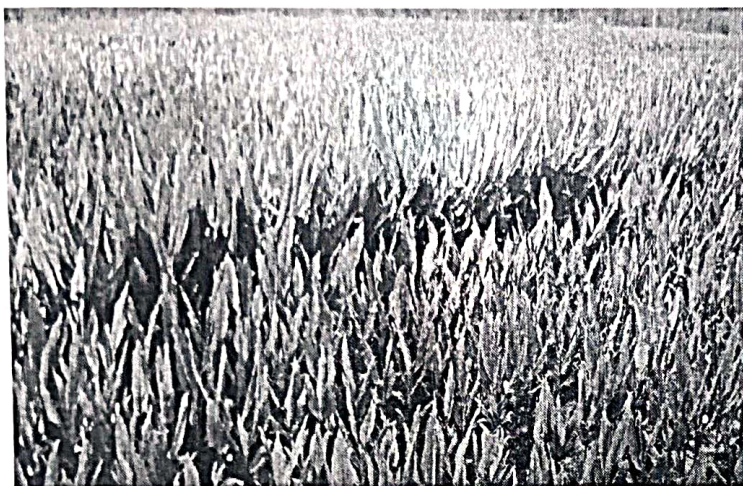
- Rice Mills
- Turmeric Processing Units
- White Duplex Paper Units
- Seeds Processing Units
- Stone Crushers
- Maize Processing Units
- PVC Pipes Units
- Cement Pipes Units
- Automobile Units
- Paper Plates Units
- Fabrication Units
- HDPE Pipes Units

CHAPTER-5 EXPORT POTENTIAL PRODUCTS OF THE DISTRICT:

Nizamabad Agriculture Market:

Nizamabad Agriculture Market also NAMC is an agriculture market located in Nizamabad, Telangana, India. [1] It is second-biggest grain market in Telangana. It is spread over 67 acres. The market won the award for the best eNAM market in India in 2016.

Many exporting options are available in Nizamabad such as paddy, maize, seed.



CHAPTER 6. SWOT Analysis:

SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats, and so a SWOT Analysis is a technique for assessing these four aspects of our export plan

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
1. Natural traditional cluster with a rich resource of weaving, dyeing and design skills.	Outdated looms & technology, leading to outdated products & inability to comply with new requirements.	The keenness of members to learn and progress shall enable effective interventions.	Competition from northern states to capture market.
2. Nearness to traditional dyeing and trader bases.	Unsystematic dyeing process being adopted and also Non-uniform quality of products, which creates a bad product image.	Amenability of the product for diversification according to market needs may lead to market expansion and innovation.	Competition from the power loom sector.
3. Willingness of the members for product diversification and value addition.	Lack of fabric testing facilities.	Untapped markets with high demand for durries products in domestic and international markets Development of an export market of apparel fabric & furnishings.	Increasing quality consciousness in general public.

4. Time tested background of the handloom industry in Nizamabad.	Lack of innovation including designs.	Creating a brand that recognizes and emphasizes the Nizamabad durries product.	
5. Strong Cooperative Society with about 50 years experience in the cluster.	Lack of brand leverage activities.	Quality improvement through technology up gradation and common facility centers.	
6. Sense of adaptability by the members.	Dearth of capital investment in the industry	Active institutional help from various Government agencies in order to sustain productivity.	
7. Concentration of tiny units.	Weaver is socially, financially and marketwise backward and vulnerable.	Constant and dependable demand changing living standards of the people	

CHAPTER 7. ISSUES, PROBLEMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Consultation and discussion with various stakeholders have been regularly done by District Administration as well as Regional Authority of DGFT. Through various meetings following are observed by the authorities about problems and issues faced by the exporters of the District.

Sl.No	Issue/Problem	Recommendation
1	Lack of administrative support: Lack of awareness about IEC and other central and state government incentive schemes. Lack of market information for small scale players. The players are not able to understand new trends and developments in the global market.	Regular awareness meetings should be conducted for industry players to know the various government schemes. Buyer seller meets at regular interval s shall be organized to know new trends in the market.
2	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 increase revenues to the players. These measures will have a long term impact on industry and promote its brand value in the international market.	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 o facilitate attractive packaging at affordable cost. Industry players incentivized to take foreign certifications which are accepted globally.
3.	Lacking of 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 inbusiness 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 margins.	Banks shall be asked to provide credit at low interest rates. 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 workingcapital needs.

4.	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.	To meet the regular needs of skilled man power a skill development centre shall be established. It should offer various certificate based courses in various industry related activities to meet industry needs. It should be based on global standards.
5.	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.
6.	Lack of marketing support: Need to access overseas markets.	The industry players shall be incentivized to participate in overseas market fairs and exhibitions to demonstrate their products. They should be provided entrepreneurship training to expand their businesses.
7.	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.

CHAPTER-8 OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY ::

The action plan is on various based development programmes like thrust and capacity building, technical Upgradation, finance market development, design development effective management, infrastructure facilities, looms and accessories and need based interventions.

- a) To produce Local demand varieties as well as market oriented products to suit with consumer taste.
- b) To improve the socio economic conditions.
- c) Standardization of products by way of improving quality.
- d) Infrastructure development to attract young generation.
- e) Organized marketing efforts.
- f) To increase productivity and production with better wages.
- g) Marketing and other linkages to effectively address them to planned development strategy.
- h) Trust building among stake holders by way of implementing realistic plan thereby enhancing social capital.
- i) To promote sustainable to the weavers.
- j) Credit and promotional support for creating additional employment.

- k) Special products and need based financing scheme will have to be devised to suit with present market.
- l) The approach would be to coordinate the efforts of all the agencies involved in carrying out the action plan prepared in this regard.
- m) Participatory approach like creating associations which enhancing social capital and building of Trust. All the stake holders, weavers, Govt. Depts. Bankers, prominent traders, service providers should be involved.
- n) Convergence of the various programmes of the stake holders is to be facilitated and synergized.

CHAPTER -9 INTERVENTIONS

1) Social Interventions ::

- Formation of SHGs / Groups for participatory approach.
- Joint Liability Groups which may help to get loan from Banks without collateral security or 3rd party guarantee.
- conduct of Health Camps
- Awareness Camps.

2) Technological interventions ::

- Diversification of products
- Dissemination of best practices, designs.
- Engaging of Expert designers from NIFT or NID

3) Financial Interventions ::

- Providing of sufficient working capital
- Free accessibility to Bank Loans
- Providing of a Trust to avoid raising of loans by the weavers from the money lenders to meet their certain needs.

Keeping in view of the aforesaid realistic scenario generate productive employment opportunities throughout the year and a value addition to the local produce and that clustering assists small units in overcoming growth constraints and helps them to compete in distant markets thereby alleviating poverty. After completion of the project the cluster will produce durability absorbency comfort elasticity and feel good production to suit with market oriented products.

Honorable Prime Minister's vision

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

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

Changing priority of Central Government

Even before the pandemic, the economy was already slowing down, with deficiencies evident in both consumption and investment demand. Unlike some other countries, consumption and investment have been the main drivers of growth in India in recent times. Though export contributed in earlier versions of India's growth story, in the immediate aftermath of the pandemic its efficacy to boost growth needs to be closely observed. It is a widely held view that every crisis also presents an opportunity.

Given the prevalence of inequality in Indian economy, the implementation of a fiscal stimulus across sectors will not only lift the economy out of the woods, but also address some of the existing distortions in income and wealth distribution. Sector and area wise approaches and incentivization was the earlier focus of the government and the focus has been shifted to the grass root level till the districts in the states to promote them as export drivers.

Changing priority of state/UT Government

No priority to exports was given in the previous era and export as a driver of growth of the economy has been highlighted and utilized at present. DEPC and SEPC are example of co-operative federalism.

Target: 5 Trillion-dollar economy

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

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

Future: Every district will be an export hub

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

ANNEXURE-I

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE LIST OF LARGE AND MEDIUM
NIZAMABAD DISTRICT**

Sl. No	Name of the Unit	Phone Number	Line of Activity	Mandal	Investment (In Crores)	Employement
1	SMART AGRO FOOD PARK PRIVATE LIMITED	9581420660	FOOD PARK	Nandipet	37.93	5100
2	SRI GAJANAN INDUSTRIES (EXISTING)	9849376111	RAW RICE MILLING	Nizamabad Rural	6.41	62
3	M/S VIVA BOARDS PVT LTD	9246916002	Pulp and Paper (paper manufacturing with or without pulping)	Ranjal	13.13	70
4	ACME Fazilka Power Pvt Ltd	9000041112	Solar power generation through solar photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW)	Nandipet	119.79	10
5	Renjal Solar Private Limited	9848888388	Solar power generation through solar photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW)	Ranjal	117	20
6	SMART AGRO FOOD PARK PRIVATE LIMITED	9912152775	Infrastructure development project	Nandipet	56.2052	2000
7	M/s Sri Devi Hi-tech cold storage	9848013039	Chilling plant, cold storage and ice making	Jakranpalle	5	12
8	K.C.P. NUTRRITIOUS	7981172366	Rice mill (Rice hullers only)	Nizamabad North	12.99	50
Total					368.455	7324

EXISTING INDUSTRIAL ESTATE/INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS/CLUSTERS

EXISTING INDUSTRIES ESTATE/IDAS. No	Name of IDA/IE/IP/CLUSTER	Extent(Acre)	No.of Plots	Alloted	Vacant	Remarks
1	RIE, Kisannagar	20-00	19	19	0	
2	IP, Sarangapur	62-01	91	90	1	
3	AIE, Bodhan	9-13.	23	23	0	
4	AN, Bodhan	41-35	298	297	1	
5	IP, Bodhnan	9-60.	46	46	0	
6	AN, Nizamabad	23-38	224	224	0	
7	IP, Lakkampally	371-17	2	1	1	
8	IP, Gundaram & Malkapur	22-13	1	1	0	

(IV) Problems in the supply chain, Interventions required and Responsible Authority			
(1) Tech related	Testing lab	---	Curcumin content, Turmeric bulb quality, Chemical content in Rice and Turmeric are testing in so long from Nizamabad district. There is necessary to set up a testing laboratory in Nizamabad District for the convenience of Industries.
(2) Standards and certification Related	---	---	---
(3) Quality of output related	Quality testing of Products done in other states	---	There is a need of set up quality certificate agency in Nizamabad district to promote exports.
(4) Awareness related	Awareness programmes	---	Most of the industries doesn't know the export related requirement and certifications. Awareness programmes related exports required certificates will boost the exports
(5) Infrastructure / Ecosystem related (other than logistics)	---	---	Dry port facility has to be provided. There is a proposal for dry port in Medchal, if it is going to be shifted to Dichpalli it is more useful for the rice and turmeric exporters.
(6) Logistics related	High Transportation Cost	---	To minimize the cost of end product there is a need of set up dry port which leads to boost the exports.
(6) Workforce availability or training related	---	---	Skill development centres have to be provided in consultation with the line departments.
(7) Working capital related	---	---	Suitable working capital has to be provided by the state Govt. for exports
(8) Investment related	---	---	---
(9) Policy & Regulations related	---	---	---
(10) Infringement / duplication / counterfeit related	---	---	---
(11) Any other	---	---	---
(V) Potential for other products / services			
(1) Other products / services with potential for Export	---	---	---