



Confederation of Indian Industry



# छत्तीसगढ़ CHHATTISGARH VISION 2047

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## INTRODUCTION

To spark a movement and develop a vision for Chhattisgarh@2047, the Confederation of Indian Industry has set out on an ambitious task. By around 2047, CII is developing a comprehensive strategy to support India's development into an economically robust, technologically important, and morally upright global leader. The three underlying tenets of the emerging Agenda are as follows:

- Aspiration (vision) must always be greater than available resources; in other words, it must be a far-reaching goal that is not immediately clear how to achieve.
- The vision cannot be based on historical extrapolation. Instead, achieving the vision must be a process of learning and "folding in the future" as it is formed by imaginative action.
- Adopting "best practises" won't aid in the realisation of a vision that isn't a projection of the past. Instead, innovation and the creation of "new practises" are required.

The goal of Chhattisgarh@2047 during India@100 is to spark a movement that develops a vision for Chhattisgarh. In this process, CII is enlisting people who are passionate about and committed to nation-building and carrying out the goal in a bottom-up manner.

This is a synopsis of Chhattisgarh's "Vision 2047," as put forth by the state's residents. India is on the verge of a radical transformation. It is practically impossible to find a reliable association between historical economic patterns and current growth due to the statistical volatility caused by exponential economic expansion. This vision document has sought to identify potential and capture future aspirations of the state and its citizens in light of that recognition. This exercise, unlike similar ones in the past, did not try to predict the future using historical tendencies. Instead, it has attempted to predict the future using the feelings and hopes of the State's citizens.



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## OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Chhattisgarh is in the central part of India. The state shares its border with Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the west, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Odisha and Jharkhand in the east, and Andhra Pradesh in the south.

At current prices, Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Chhattisgarh stood at Rs. 4.38 trillion (US\$ 57.34 billion) in 2022-23. GSDP (in Rs.) of the state at current prices increased at a CAGR of 9.98% between 2015-16 and 2022-23.

Chhattisgarh is presently one of the few states that have surplus power. Korba district in Chhattisgarh is known as the power capital of India. It is also among the few profitable states in terms of utility-based electricity. As of August 2022, Chhattisgarh had a total installed power generation capacity of 13,439.52 MW, comprising 8,805.79 MW under private utilities, 1,971.05 MW under state utilities and 2,662.68 MW under central utilities.

Mineral resources are Chhattisgarh's biggest strength. It is a leading producer of minerals such as coal, iron ore and dolomite. Moreover, considerable reserves of bauxite, limestone and quartzite are available in the state. The state accounts for 35.4% of tin ore reserves of India. Chhattisgarh is the only state in India that produced tin concentrates.

Chhattisgarh has emerged as one of the most preferred investment destinations in India. The state (including Madhya Pradesh) attracted cumulative Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) worth US\$ 1.43 billion between April 2000-March 2020. From October 2019-December 2021, FDI inflow in Chhattisgarh stood at US\$ 1.01 million. In 2021, 98 IEMs have been filed in Chhattisgarh with a proposed investment of Rs. 31,564 crore (US\$ 4.12 billion). In July 2022, 25 IEMs were filed in the state with a proposed investment of Rs. 5,317 crore (US\$ 645.46 million).

Total merchandise exports from Chhattisgarh is estimated at US\$ 1,278.69 million in FY20, US\$ 2,320.29 million in FY21, US\$ 3,388.69 million in FY22 and US\$ 1,311.06 million in FY23 (until August 2022).



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A wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses were announced under its Industrial Policy, 2014-19. Additionally, the state has well-drafted policies for the IT/ITeS, solar energy, agro and food processing, minerals and biotechnology sectors. Chhattisgarh stands fourth among Indian states in rankings based on ease of doing business and reforms implementation, according to a study by the World Bank and KPMG..

Below are some of the major initiatives taken by the Government to promote Chhattisgarh as an investment destination:

- ✓ In February 2021, the Chhattisgarh government signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with ICICI Bank for digitalisation data and information up to village panchayat level across the state. The bank will collect, digitise and provide information about village panchayats, rural families and their income, impact of government schemes in improving their lives.
- ✓ In May 2021, the state government announced an input subsidy of Rs. 10,000 per acre, under Rajiv Gandhi Kisan Nyay Yojana, to farmers for the cultivation of crops other than paddy, from Kharif year, FY22.
- ✓ In February 2021, the Indian government, the Chhattisgarh state government and the World Bank signed a US\$ 100 million project to develop sustainable production systems that allow tribal households in remote areas of Chhattisgarh to practice production of diversified and nutritious food throughout the year. Chhattisgarh Inclusive Rural and Accelerated Agriculture Growth project (CHIRAAG) will be implemented in the southern tribal-majority region where a large population is undernourished and poor. The project will benefit >180,000 households from 1,000 villages in eight districts of Chhattisgarh.
- Following completion of the 30-kms Korichhapar-Dharamjaigarh section by IRCON International in January 2021, the complete section of 74 kms between Kharsia and Dharamjaigarh is functional
  - Commencement of this section has made way in evacuating coal from the North Chhattisgarh area



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- Goods train can reach up to Durgapur, and the Baroud and Chhaal mines of Southeastern Coalfields
- The state has allocated Rs. 4,688 crore (US\$ 670.77 million) for roads and bridges under State Budget 2020-21.
- Under 2020-21 State Budget, the State Government has allocated Rs. 5,144 crore (US\$ 736.01 million) towards school education and Rs. 779 crore (US\$ 111.46 million) towards higher education.
- The state has allocated Rs. 396 crore (US\$ 54.89 million) for the development of three smart cities—Raipur, Naya Raipur and Bilaspur—under the State Budget 2020-21.
- During 2019, 61 IEMs were filed in Chhattisgarh with a proposed investment of Rs. 5,132 crore (US\$ 734.30 million).
- In May 2019, Swami Vivekananda Airport of Raipur bagged fifth position in the country for Airport Service Quality (ASQ) survey.

### ***Demographic Profile***

As per details from Census 2011, Chhattisgarh has population of 2.56 Crores, an increase from figure of 2.08 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Chhattisgarh as per 2011 census is 25,545,198 of which male and female are 12,832,895 and 12,712,303 respectively. In 2001, total population was 20,833,803 in which males were 10,474,218 while females were 10,359,585. The total population growth in this decade was 22.61 percent while in previous decade it was 18.06 percent. The population of Chhattisgarh forms 2.11 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 2.03 percent

Literacy rate in Chhattisgarh has seen upward trend and is 70.28 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 80.27 percent while female literacy is at



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60.24 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Chhattisgarh stood at 64.66 percent of which male and female were 77.38 percent and 51.85 percent literate respectively.

In actual numbers, total literates in Chhattisgarh stands at 15,379,922 of which males were 8,807,893 and females were 6,572,029.

### ***State Economy***

- At current prices, the total GSDP of Chhattisgarh reached Rs.4.38 trillion (US\$ 57.34 billion) in 2022-23.
- The state's GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.98% from 2015-16 to 2022-23.
- At current prices, the total NSDP of Chhattisgarh reached Rs. 3.13 trillion (US\$43.05 billion) in 2020-21.
- The state's NSDP (in Rs.) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.3% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

### ***FDI Inflows & Investments in Chhattisgarh***

- According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), FDI inflow to the state totalled US\$ 1.01 million from October 2019-December 2021.
- In 2021, 98 IEMs have been filed in Chhattisgarh with a proposed investment of Rs. 31,564 crore (US\$ 4.12 billion).
- In July 2022, 25 IEMs were filed in the state with a proposed investment of Rs. 5,317 crore (US\$ 645.46 million).

### ***Export Trends in Chhattisgarh***

- Total merchandise exports from Chhattisgarh are estimated at US\$ 1,278.69 million in FY20, US\$ 2,320.29 million in FY21, US\$ 3,388.69 million in FY22 and US\$ 1,311.06 million in FY23 (until August 2022).



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- Non-basmati rice, aluminium products, iron ore are the main exports, contributing ~25.5%, ~22.6% and ~17.7%, respectively, to the state's merchandise exports.
- Aluminium products and iron ore are other major products that account for a significant share in Chhattisgarh's exports.
- In August 2021, India exported dehydrated Mohua flower to France from Chhattisgarh, giving a boost to the state exports.



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## ADVANTAGE CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh is amongst the youngest and fastest growing states of India, which offers immense opportunities for business and development. Powered by factors critical to business development, namely, good governance, essential infrastructure coupled with a surplus of power, a stable labour environment, talent pool, abundant mineral resources, and a diverse forest produce — all make Chhattisgarh a leading business destination.

### 1. Availability of Mineral & Metals

Chhattisgarh ranks amongst the richest Indian states in terms of mineral wealth. It is well acknowledged for 28 varieties of major minerals, including diamonds, spread across 205 mines. Chhattisgarh ranked fifth in terms of value of major mineral production in India with a 9.8% share in 2014-15

Accounting for 36% of India's tin ore reserves, Chhattisgarh is the only State producing tin concentrates in India

Chhattisgarh ranked first in India for coal, tin and dolomite production in 2014-15. The State accounts for 4% and 36.5% of the Country's diamond and dolomite reserves respectively

### 2. Availability of Power

Chhattisgarh is acknowledged as a power surplus State. It is self-sufficient in power and ensures an uninterrupted 24x7 power supply across the State. Korba district in Chhattisgarh is known as the Power Capital of India

Chhattisgarh's large coal reserves present a huge opportunity for electricity generation

Installed power capacity in Chhattisgarh was 13,728.39 MW as on August 2015. 33% of the installed capacity belongs to the State and the Central government with the remaining 67% owned by private players

Electricity tariff in Chhattisgarh is significantly lower than the national average

Being a power surplus State, Chhattisgarh is an ideal destination for high power consuming industries like cement, aluminium, iron



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### 3. Naya Raipur First Greenfield Smart City of India

Spread across 237 sq km, Naya Raipur is the first greenfield smart city in India. Fourth planned State Capital of the Country, after Gandhinagar, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar.

With over 2,500 Ha of public spaces, parks and landscaping with 26% of green area, Naya Raipur is the first Indian city to be surrounded by a 500 m wide green belt.

Included in the JNNURM scheme, Naya Raipur is a demonstration city under the GEF/World Bank assisted Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) that is being implemented by the Government of India.

The Administrative Capital of Chhattisgarh, Naya Raipur houses State administration buildings. World class amenities and initiatives in the pipeline in Naya Raipur include star hotels, a golf course, a theme township, amusement park, a logistics hub, jungle safari, convention centre, IT SEZ, shopping malls, multiplexes and an Electronics Manufacturing Cluster (EMC).

An international cricket stadium with the second highest seating capacity in the Country.

The Knowledge Hub of Chhattisgarh with universities, research and institutional complexes, including IIM, IIIT and a national law university.

Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) and 80 km of non motorised cycle track.

### 4. Location advantage

Located in the seismically safest zone of the Indian subcontinent significantly far from any hostile international border.

Access to a potential market of a cumulative population of about 500 million (about 40% of India's population) across seven bordering states, which contributes 38% to India's GDP.

Potential to become a logistics hub for central India with exports to Asian markets (Singapore, China, Korea and Japan) being targeted through the Vizag port, approximately 500 km from Raipur.



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## 5. Low Cost of Doing Business

### **Capital Cost**

- Lower cost of land
- Lower cost of construction due to competitive pricing of steel and cement
- Lower cost of raw materials (metals)
- Fiscal incentives
- Capital subsidy
- Interest subsidy
- Discount on land premium

### **Operating Cost**

- Lower cost labour
- Lower cost of electricity
- Lower cost of living
- Lower rentals
- Lower cost of production
- Fiscal Incentives
- Electricity duty exemption
- Power tariff in Chhattisgarh is significantly lower than the national average;
- Cost of metals and cement is lower in the State owing to local manufacturing;
- Cost of land in the State is lower than in other parts of the country on account of a low population density
- Cost effective transportation and logistics
- Cost of construction in Chhattisgarh is competitive



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## **CHHATTISGARH VISION 2047**

- ✓ Be the number one state with world class Infrastructure.
- ✓ Become the destination of technically advanced and responsible business organizations.
- ✓ Be the number one state for technologically developed and enhanced agricultural focus.
- ✓ Be the leader in transparent and accountability-based governance in the country.
- ✓ Provide Improved and affordable healthcare facility to every citizen of the state.
- ✓ Be the number one state with highest literacy rates and well spread quality education for all.
- ✓ Be the best place for availability of skilled manpower in the country
- ✓ Become the icon state for peace with social security, better amenities & livelihood for all segments of society

Chhattisgarh is becoming the vanguard of industrialisation among the Indian States. The government of Chhattisgarh is keenly working on skill development and improving exports from the State. Decentralised employment augmentation through the promotion of labour-intensive industries such as Mining and Minerals, Agriculture and Processed Food etc. is one of the key prongs identified by the Government of Chhattisgarh. The government of Chhattisgarh is encouraging investments in mineral exploration, Steel, Power, Electrical, Cement, Food Processing and Agri Products, Herbal Products amongst others.

Chhattisgarh handled the COVID-19 pandemic with a coordinated effort, but the economy and developmental progress has been adversely affected due to disruption of supply-chains and crash in overall demand. The major industries of the state including construction, mining, tourism, and service sector industries were amongst the worst hit leading to a crash in exports from the state. The manufacturing and service industry needs to be revived and with this aim, the policy has been revised to provide investors with regulatory support.



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To rejuvenate the existing rural industries including handloom, handicraft, khadi, forest produce etc, it is envisaged to assist them in modernisation/technological up gradation and provide necessary common facilities, backward and forward linkages including product design, marketing support, etc. to make them globally competitive.

The State Government, with an aim to ease the process of setting up industries and to obtain the requisite approvals for setting up industrial projects / industries in the state, following amendments were made in the latest policy.

- ✓ Renewal period for consent to operate issued to the industries by Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board will be increased to 5 years for red category of industries, 10 years for orange category of industries and 15 years for green category of industries.
- ✓ Single certificate will be issued by clubbing all consent to operate (CTO) in place of individual consents to operate (CTO) for different activities in single premises and in future single consent to operate shall be issued.
- ✓ Renewal of electrical license will be done for 5 years.
- ✓ Period for storage license under Chhattisgarh Mineral (Mining, transportation and storage) Rules will be increased up to 10 years for all industries.
- ✓ Stamp duty exemption for registration in case of change of constitution of any industrial unit (single, proprietary, partnership, private limited) to Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) will be examined and efforts will be made for making necessary corrections in this regard.

Chhattisgarh is progressing fast on adopting investor-friendly best practices in the state to facilitate investments and generate avenues of employment for the welfare of people. Measures like Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation, State Investment Promotion Board, single-window clearance, online payments, online verification, self-certification, time-bound approvals, availability of information online, standard operating procedures for approvals etc. have been adopted by most of the departments and government agencies.



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Below are the 3 core principles for the vision on Chhattisgarh@2047

- Aspiration must always exceed present resources, requiring a big stretch
- Progression towards the vision must be a process of discovery, of ‘folding in the future’
- There must be innovation, and development of ‘next practices.’



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## PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE



### Roads:

- Chhattisgarh's total length of road is around 35,388.54 Kilometres. Out of this, about 1,827.30 kilometres result in national highways. Moreover Net road length of 3,611 kilometres is taken by state highways, Another 2,118 kilometres are for district roads; from where one can visit every nook & corners. The remaining 27,566 kilometres are served as village roads, which is bigger and lengthier than the regular roads.
- The state has 11 National highways, which is about 2,225 kilometres. The national highways connect all the major district headquarters in Chhattisgarh.
- A total provision of 6,638 Crore in the budget of Public works department. At present roads and bridges worth more than 16000 Crore are under construction.

Road type	Road length (kms)
National Highways (as of FY22)	1,827.30
State highways	3,611.00
Rural roads	27,566.00



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## **Railways:**

The total length of railway lines in Chhattisgarh is 1,108 kms. Railways have an important role in industrial development of Chhattisgarh as they help to transport large quantities of coal, iron ore and other minerals within and outside the state. Recognising the potential for mining and metal industry related traffic in the state, the Indian railways established a new Railway Zone named 'South-East Central Railway' with its headquarters at Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh. The ongoing new projects will improve Chhattisgarh's integration with the national railway system and enhance the competitiveness of industries located in Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh is connected to national capital New Delhi by super fast Rajdhani Express. The state has the highest freight loading in the country and one -sixth of Indian Railway's revenue comes from Chhattisgarh.

### **Infrastructure development**

- Third line commissioned between Baikunth-Urkura (28 Kms.) as part of Bilaspur-Urkura 3rd line project at a cost of ₹145 crore.
- Road Over Bridge at Tilda Commissioned at a cost of ₹16 crore.
- Expansion of Diesel shed at Raipur completed at a cost of ₹47 crore.
- Development of Circulating area at Gudiyari side of Raipur done at a cost of ₹ 3 crore.



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- ROB and RUB constructed at Tilda-Simga-Road Over & Under Bridge at level crossing No.397 Km 790/4-6 at a cost of ₹ 25 crore.
- Solar Power Generation System installed with online monitoring facility at Raipur station at a cost of ₹100 lakh.
- Water Recycling Plant (of capacity 0.5 MLD) near RPF Colony at Raipur station at a cost of ₹2 crore.
- Divyang friendly toilet at each platform at Raipur station at a cost of ₹10 lakh.

**ONGOING WORKS**

- Mandirhasaud/New Raipur-Kendri New Line (20Kms.) at a cost of ₹171 crore.
- Elimination of deficiencies in Minimum Essential Amenities in Raipur Division at a cost of 1 crore.
- Tilda -Replacement of existing through Foot Over Bridge at Tilda station by providing 3.0 mtr. wide new FOB to remove infringement on safety Account at a cost of Rs. 2.40 crore.
- Extension of Foot Over Bridge towards UP main line No.2 & DN loop cum UP R&D line No.6 at Silyari station at a cost of Rs.2.48 crore.
- Provision of platform number 07 at Raipur station at a cost of ₹ 08 crore.
- Provision of 6 meter wide Foot Over Bridge with ramps (04 nos.) at Raipur station cost of ₹ 09.11 crore.
- Proposal for increasing length of platform to accommodate Express Trains of 24 LHB coaches over Raipur
- Division cost of ₹ 02 crore.
- Improvement of infrastructure to enhance in-house treatment at Divisional Railway Hospital/Raipur and sub-divisional hospital, Bhilai cost of ₹ 57 lakh.



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### Airports:

- Swami Vivekananda International Airport (IATA: RPR, ICAO: VARP) (formerly known as Mana Airport) is the primary airport serving the state of Chhattisgarh, India. The airport is centrally located at Mana, 15 km (9.3 mi) south of Raipur between the old city and the new seat of the state government Naya Raipur.
- The Swami Vivekananda International Airport is one of the 35 non-metro airports recently modernized by the Airports Authority of India (AAI).
- Bilaspur Airport (IATA: PAB, ICAO: VABI) is located at the village of Chakarbhata, 10 km south of Bilaspur, in the state of Chhattisgarh, India. It is owned by the Airports Authority of India (AAI). It is currently being used for general aviation and pilot training.
- Raigarh Airport is located near Kondatarai, 9 km (5.6 mi) south of Raigarh, in Chhattisgarh, India. The air strip is used mainly for small aircraft and choppers. The State Government signed a Memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Airports Authority of India (AAI) on 24 July 2013 to develop Raigarh as the state's second airport for domestic flights.
- Jagdalpur Airport (IATA: JGB) is located near Jagdalpur, in the state of Chhattisgarh, India. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) conducted a pre-feasibility study in July 2013 for development of the airport and now its



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operational.



### **Power :**

- The State is known as being self-sufficient in the field of power supply and is zero power cut state in the country.
- Over 91 per cent of the private sector power capacity and over 92 per cent of the state-owned power capacity is provided by coal-based power plants.
- The total installed capacity of the state is 23,000 MW and has the planned installed capacity of 41,384 MW by the end of the 12th plan.
- Korba in Chhattisgarh is termed as the one of the “power capitals” of India, with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)“ super thermal power plant working at around 79 per cent plant load factor (PLF).
- One third of the national target of 90,000 MW in 12th FYP would be commissioned in the state. The state's huge coal reserves present a large opportunity for electricity generation in the state.
- The State serves as a great opportunity for high power consuming industries like cement, sugar, aluminium, iron & steel, paper, fertilizers and chemicals being a power surplus state.

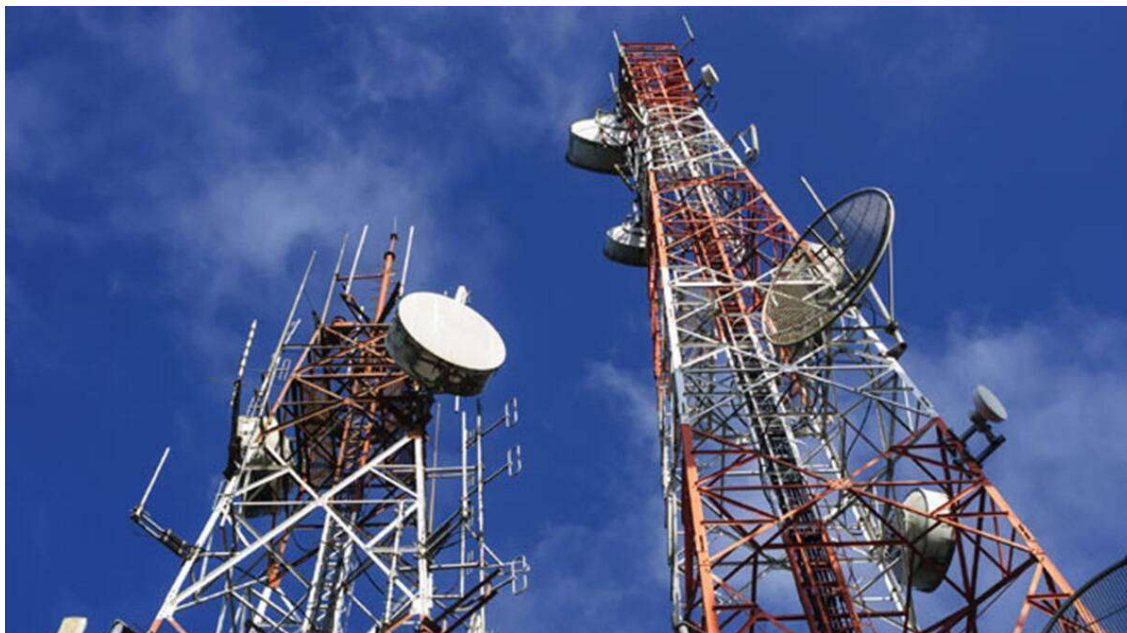


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- In the hydropower sector, the HasdeoBango reservoir offers a relatively cheaper source of power generation.
- The electricity rates, as compared to the other developed states, are lower in Chhattisgarh.
- Due to uninterrupted quality power supply and abundances of minerals, prices of cement, steel, aluminium are lower in the State than in other states.
- The new, separate and attractive power tariff slab has been proposed for units in IT/ITeS.



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## Telecom :

### Telecom Infrastructure (as of Sept 2021)

Wireless subscribers (million)	21.20
Wireline subscribers	0.15
Tele density (%)	72.34
Internet subscribers^ (in million)	---

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Chhattisgarh had 21.20 million wireless and 0.15 million wireline subscribers, as of Sept 2021.
- As of Sept 2021, tele density in the state stood at 72.34%.
- As of Sept 2021, Chhattisgarh had --- million internet subscribers.



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## Urban development

- The Department of Urban Development of the state government has schemes for development of urban transport, water supply, sewerage, solid waste management and other civic amenities. The state has proposed an outlay of Rs. 1052 crore for urban development in its Budget 2022-23.
- In the Budget 2022-23 Rs 1,702 crore has been allocated towards MGNREGS. PMAY-Rural has been allocated Rs 800 crore. Rs 1,200 crore has been allocated towards National Health Mission.
- Mukhyamantri Shahri Slum Swashtya Yojana (Chief Minister's urban slum health scheme) offering free healthcare services to the under-served population living in the urban areas. In keeping with the spirit of universal healthcare to extend optimal primary health services, the scheme focused on urban slum areas of 14 municipal corporations in November 2022. It involved 60 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) visiting the designated places on a scheduled day on a regular basis.



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## SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



### Education

- Chhattisgarh has a literacy rate of 70.28%; the male literacy rate is 80.27% and the female literacy rate is 60.24%, as per Census 2011.
- Indian Institute of Management-Raipur, Indian Institute of Technology- Bhilai, National Institute of Technology- Raipur and Hidayatullah National Law University- Raipur Chhattisgarh are among the well- known national colleges in the state. We also have a presence of one central university, number of state universities and private universities.
- The state has a presence of All India Institute of Medical Sciences along with 9 other Medical colleges in the state. We also have 4 BAMS (Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine & Surgery) Colleges.
- Under the State Budget 2022-23, the state government allocated Rs. 19,574 crore (US\$ 2.56 billion) for education, sports, arts and culture sectors. Also Rs. 1,380 crore (US\$ 180.51 million) have been allocated for ‘Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan’.
- In June 2020, the Government of Chhattisgarh introduced a new scheme ‘Padhai Tuhar Dwar’, in which it provided online classes to students during lockdown.



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## Health

- The broad objectives of the state's Department of Health include enhancing maternal and child healthcare, stabilising population growth and improving nutritional status. Chhattisgarh has 1,103 primary health centres (PHCs), 7,169 sub-centres, 39 district-level hospitals, 53 sub-district hospitals and 332 community health centres (CHCs) in May 2020.
- According to the health index released by NITI Aayog in February 2018, Chhattisgarh is one of three states which shows the improvement in overall performance amongst the 8 EAG(Empowered Action Group States) States. Chhattisgarh championed among the 21 larger states to achieve the goal of functional 24x7 PHC increased by about three folds in the last two years.
- As per the State Budget 2022-23, Rs. 6,465 crore (US\$ 845.69 million) has been allocated towards health & family welfare sector.



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## INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- The Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (CSIDC) is a part of the industrial development department of the state Government. As of February 2020, the state had two formally approved SEZs.
- The state has important industrial areas in Bhilai (home to iron and steel ancillary units) and Korba (home to well known companies in the power and aluminium sectors).
- Key Sectors:
  - Agriculture & Allied Industries
  - Metals & Minerals
  - Cement
  - Apparel
- Around 80% employment in the state is dependent on Agriculture, with over 3.7 million farming families, according to state's Economic Survey 2019-20. The state's position as the 'Rice Bowl of Central India' and its reliance on agriculture have led to brisk growth in the food processing industry as a special-thrust industry.
- Total horticulture production in the state reached 9671.25 thousand metric tonnes in 2021-22 with 774.75 thousand hectares of area under cultivation. One mega food park and two food parks in the state have been notified by Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India.
- Chhattisgarh is among the richest Indian states in terms of mineral wealth, with 28 varieties of major minerals including diamonds. It is the only state in India that produces concentrated tin. Rich deposits of bauxite, limestone, dolomite and corundum are found in the state, making it the ideal location for low-cost production of end products such as cement and aluminium.
- The value of minerals produced (excluding atomic, fuel and minor minerals) in the state was at Rs. 2,218 crore (US\$ 269.38 million) in February 2022 and Rs. 2,218 crore (US\$ 269.49 million) in January 2022. Chhattisgarh's combined exports of aluminium and



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products, iron and steel, iron ore and iron and steel products from Chhattisgarh reached US\$ 1,629.76 million in FY22.

- Chhattisgarh has abundant limestone reserves that support a strong cement sector. Chhattisgarh accounts for around 5.4% of the total limestone reserves in India. Limestone production in the state reached 38.48 million tonnes in 2018-19.
- Chhattisgarh is one of the leading producers of tussar and kosa silks in the country and has the potential to be a strong player in the Indian apparel industry. Raw silk production in the state reached 349 metric tonnes in 2018-19, 480 metric tonnes in 2019-20, and 224 metric tonnes in FY22.
- With the help of Apparel Export Promotion Council, three Apparel Training and Designing Centres (ATDC) have been set up in Chhattisgarh at Bilaspur, Raipur and Bhilai. These training centres provide manpower to the state's apparel industry.
- Khadi is another important textile produced in Chhattisgarh. The Khadi and Rural Industries Board is operational in the state and aims at promoting and developing khadi and village industries in rural areas using advanced technology and generating employment opportunities.



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## WAY FORWARD

### Core five Pillars (themes) of Vision 2047

The fundamental principle of the vision is sustainable, balanced, and all-inclusive socio-economic growth of the State. A sustainable environment enables sustained growth across all sectors. Investment in the environment helps in self-sustaining growth over the long term hence, utmost importance has been given to the environment, forming a bedrock for the five pillar strategy.

**1. Agriculture & Allied Activities:** This sector is the backbone of the State. It is the most important aspects of the vision, being primary source of our self-sufficiency of food. This covers allied activities like Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Forest produce and Horticulture production.

**2. Industry:** Chhattisgarh is amongst the youngest and fastest growing states of India, which offers immense opportunities for business and development. Powered by factors critical to business development, namely, good governance, essential infrastructure coupled with a surplus of power, a stable labour environment, talent pool, abundant mineral resources, and a diverse forest produce — all make Chhattisgarh a leading business destination.

**3. Infrastructure:** It is the basic requirement to overcome present bottlenecks and to achieve sustainable, balanced all inclusive economic growth across geography of the State. This shall be a booster for achieving the vision. It covers surface, rail, water, air transport and energy, etc.

**4. Social sector:** The a forementioned 3 pillars shall contribute to economic growth for the State. This sector shall ensure social development which shall be the outcome of Vision 2047. The results of this sector in conjunction with the above pillars shall lead to an improvement in Human Development Index (HDI).



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**5. Governance:** The administrative, financial reforms and refocusing of planning and policies shall facilitate speedy, time-bound achievements of Vision 2047. For Vision 2047 to be a reality, a helpful, accountable and transparent Governance is a must; and this pillar ensures the same.

Global warming is palpable these days, and we have moved from questioning the veracity of it to actually taking steps against it. The implication of climate change is higher temperatures, variability and uncertainty about distribution of rainfall and health hazards. Chhattisgarh is an industrialised state and to sustain its industrial and agricultural output, environment forms the bed rock of our 5 pillar strategy.



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## **FOCUS AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED**

### **1. Ease of Doing Business**

- Single window facilitation centre for investment promotion both in Industrial and Infrastructure projects
- An online procedure for issuing all types of sanctions, approvals, etc., being implemented, including electricity connection
- Online payment of all state levies and taxes
- Filing of online returns annually and returns reduced to only two, in place of 32 earlier.
- Finance and Tax -Online payment of all state levies and taxes, Filing of online returns annually, Simplified VAT refund by making payment directly into firm's account within 60 days, Introduction of e-Registration in place of manual registration, Common application form for Value Added Tax, Central Sales Tax, Entry Tax, Luxury Tax, etc. is under development, Risk based inspection/audit is under process
- Deemed approval for diversification of land
- Reduced number of returns – only 2 returns in place of 32
- Only one register to be maintained for Non-hazardous industries in place of 65
- Inspection once in 5 years only for suggestive measures online application for electricity connection.

### **2. Mining & Metals**

- Increase quantum of Accelerated Depreciation to encourage capital investments.
- Develop downstream industry for utilization of Mica and Granite.
- Extend period of validity of temporary clearances (FC, EC) handed out to the new mine owners.



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- Provide incentives to promote export of commodities, especially iron ore.
- Sector-specific stimulus packages for critical core sectors, including steel manufacturing and infrastructure and construction sectors may be considered.
- Interested Investors should be allowed to make Suo motu Expression of Interest to State Government to bring mineral blocks of their interest in auction, in line with Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) in Hydrocarbon sector.

**3. ICTE & e-Commerce**

- E-Governance should be extended to all aspects of public service delivery. Common Facilitation Centre should be established at important districts in Chhattisgarh.
- IT cluster can be developed to attract & accommodate investment. Call Centers will help in generating job as well as investment from outsourcing companies in this sector.
- There is a need to connect identified rural business hubs/ clusters through IT backbone.
- E-Commerce need to be promoted to connect the MSME sector and small producers with the market places. It can also help in empowering women in the villages of the states by connecting the small women entrepreneurs with the market thereby encouraging them to make and sell it to the world.

**4. Agri & Food Processing**

- Setting up mega food parks in various districts of Chhattisgarh should be made operational with basic facilities such as roads, drainage, water connection, power and cold storage chains.
- Launch New Trade Policy which should focus on increasing exports of value-added agricultural products at farmer's level to create an access to the international market.



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- Create E-Mandi which is an innovative marketing platform having robust supply chain with advanced cold chain facilities for marketing of agricultural and perishable horticultural produce through private sector participation.
- Invite large companies to set up food processing plants as anchor industry. This will create an eco-system.

### **5. Education & Skill Development**

- Set up a High-Level Task Force on education. The task force can have members from government, Educational Institutions Experts and Industry.
- Establish at least 3 universities under the State Legislature Act.
- Launch Innovation Club in at least 10 colleges to nurture the budding innovation minds and promote R&D at college level in the state.
- Teachers' training programme should be organized to improve their quality of teaching and understanding with special focus on digital learning resource.
- Initiate District Level Employability Potential Study in all districts of the state.
- Initiate Grading and Accreditation of Institutions. This would be a reliable rating system enabling students and employers to compare different institutions.

### **6. Infrastructure**

- Proper infrastructure should be made available to existing & proposed Industrial Parks/Clusters, such as approach road, rail, quality & regular power supply, etc.
- There is a need to make significant improvements in the transmission and distribution infrastructure in terms of power.
- All Mining & Mineral rich and Tourist places of Chhattisgarh should be connected through railways.
- Energy consumption in the state to be completely met by conventional and non-conventional generation within the state.
- Private participation in infrastructure encouraged



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## **7. Healthcare**

- Launch Health Management Information Systems (HMIS) in all hospitals in the state. HMIS involves design, development, maintenance, training and handholding of the key application, e.g. Stores Management Information System, Clinical Establishment, Recruitment portal, OPD and MCS etc.
- Mobile healthcare units need to be initiated for remote places of the state. Establish at least 100 mobile healthcare units in the state.
- Set up Health ATM (Medicine vending machine) in strategic locations across the state.
- A state quality index can be developed which can be monitoring at the state level.
- New Healthcare Investment Policy should be introduced at the earliest. This will open the avenue for new investment in this sector in the state. Right incentive has to be provided for large investment.

## **8. Environmental Sustainability**

- The state need to plan and implement programs for spreading awareness and training the targeted sections on environmental sustainability.
- Government should encourage the use of green energy, especially Solar Rooftop, among industries & people.
- Forums could be created on Green Building to showcase the technical aspects of green building related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, water and waste management.
- A Carbon Footprint Study of the state could be commissioned.

## **9. Tourism**

- Build a strong digital presence – revamped website, mobile app, digitization of all transaction in Chhattisgarh Tourism Board. Encourage minimum 75% of all bookings through website or mobile app.
- Increase number of rooms in the tourism circuits.



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- Promote Rural and Tribal Tourism through cooperation between government and local communities – Forest Department to provide land for model eco villages, Ownership to the local communities, Creation of a community-based fund to be utilized for village development.
- Create a dedicated investment promotion cell at Directorate of Tourism.
- Create “Chhattisgarh Tourism” Brand. ‘Gadhbo Nawa Chhattisgarh’ can become a tool to generate employment and economic growth. Align Chhattisgarh Art & Craft with this branding activity.



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## **PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE GOVERNMENT**

- Special focus to assist Skill Development and Employment generation initiatives in the state.
- Establish an Independent Directorate for the SME Sector in the secretariat.
- Improve quality of education and healthcare – with special emphasis on quality, governance and reaching the under-privileged.
- Special focus needs to be paid to quality and efficient execution of plans, schemes and projects. Also, initiate investment promotion campaigns. Focus should be on involving NRIs and other sympathizers outside Chhattisgarh.
- Focus on developing “Brand Chhattisgarh” in India and abroad to attract interest and investment.
- Strengthen cross-departmental, integrated planning for infrastructure and other developmental projects – with special focus on developing the smaller cities and towns rapidly.
- Leverage PPP Model, including FDI participation, to boost delivery of service and improve efficiencies.
- Adopt cluster-centric approach – industry parks, SME clusters, educational and healthcare centers etc. which will overcome infrastructural bottlenecks efficiently as well as bring scale and support to individual units.
- Secure law and order in the state. Encourage positive work culture, reduce working day losses and encourage higher productivity.



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## **ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS**

Towards realizing the vision 2047 the substantive roles of concerted efforts by the various key stakeholders viz., the state government, the industry, the organized bodies/ groups and individuals.

### **Role of government**

- ✚ Facilitate development in the state through appropriate policy initiatives in various key sectors & taking steps to usher in administrative reforms and facilitate capacity building.
- ✚ To create world classes infrastructure that facilitated logistics and enables cost competitiveness.
- ✚ Market the capabilities and potential of the state to the external world.

### **Role of Industry**

- ✚ Focus on growth, operate efficiently and be globally competitive. Exhibit drive, ambition and capabilities to go global and be world leaders.
- ✚ Individual firms should become brand ambassador for the state & promote its growth.



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## **CONCLUSION**

Having provided glimpses of a transformed Chhattisgarh, one where opportunities abound, where disparities are minimal and quality of life is assured, our only hope is to see this dream take root in the heart of every citizen in Chhattisgarh translate to action in every sphere of life and benefit every single person in this state.

**“Vision without action is merely a dream, Action without vision is merely passing the time but Action with Vision can change the world.”**