# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introduction</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic Snapshot</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Infrastructure</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Infrastructure</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Infrastructure</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Sectors</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Procedures &amp; Policies</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Executive summary

1. Strong mineral production base
   - It is the only state in India that produces tin concentrates and accounts for 35.4% of tin ore reserves of India. During 2018-19, tin concentrate production in the state stood at 21,211 kgs.

2. Korba - Power capital of India
   - Korba district in Chhattisgarh is known as the power capital of India. All villages in the state have been electrified under Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY).

3. Start up hub
   - E-commerce and other sectors which are in the start up stage have begun to grow in Raipur, converting the state into a start up hub. By setting up a start up in the state, the player can enjoy first mover advantage and capture a larger market.

4. Strong growth in agriculture
   - Between 2011-2012 and 2018-19, Gross Value Added (GVA) from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors in the state grew at a CAGR of 12.53%.

Source: Economic Survey of Chhattisgarh, Indian Bureau of Mines
Chhattisgarh fact file

- Chhattisgarh is located in central 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.
- The languages spoken are Chhattisgarhi and its local dialects, along with Hindi and English.
- Raipur, Bhilai, Durg, Bilaspur, Korba and Rajnandgaon are some of the major cities of the state.
- Chhattisgarh has a tropical climate with three major seasons: summer (April-June), monsoon (July-September) and winter (October-March).

### Key Insights

- **Administrative districts**: 27
- **Geographical area**: 1,351,94 sq.km.
- **Population density**: 189 persons per sq km
- **Literacy rate**: 71.04%
- **Sex ratio**: (females per 1,000 males)
- **Total population**: 25.5 million
- **Female population**: 12.7 million
- **Male population**: 12.8 million
- **Geographical area**: 71.04%
- **Female population**: 1 For ten years

**Source:** Andhra Pradesh State Portal, Andhra Pradesh Socio-Economic Survey 2018-19
Advantage

Policy and fiscal incentives
- A wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses have been announced under the state’s Industrial Policy 2014-19.
- Additionally, the state has well-drafted policies for the IT/ITeS, minerals and energy sectors.

Rich labour pool
- Chhattisgarh has a high worker-participation rate (both male and female).
- The state has one of the lowest reported losses of man-days attributed to labour problems in the country.
- Recently, the Government introduced online registration for its workers.

Mineral resources
- Mineral resources are Chhattisgarh’s biggest strength.
- It has deposits of limestone, iron ore, copper, bauxite, dolomite and coal.
- Chhattisgarh accounts for about 17% of India’s coal reserves.

Energy rich
- Chhattisgarh is presently one of the few states with surplus power.
- It is among the few profitable states in terms of utility-based electricity.
- Presence of coal makes Chhattisgarh an ideal location for pit-head-based thermal power plants for both merchant sales and state consumption.

Note: GSDP - Gross State Domestic Product
1 Skill development
- Implemented the Skill Development Act 2013 to develop employment skills among youth.

2 Environment
- Be a pollution free industrialised state.
- Put in place proper pollution control and environment management systems.

3 Education
- Build a primary school within every five kilometres.
- Improve distance learning programmes with the help of information and communication technology.

4 Investment promotion
- Simplify procedures, and ensure speedy clearances and balanced regional development.
- Promote downstream industries to spread industrialisation.

5 Infrastructure
- Connect all villages with better roads.
- Increase reliance on renewable energy.

6 Agriculture
- Encourage contract farming with the benefit of assured prices to farmers.
- Ensure efficient use of irrigation, rainwater harvesting for agro processing industries.

7 Investment promotion
- Simplify procedures, and ensure speedy clearances and balanced regional development.
- Promote downstream industries to spread industrialisation.

Source: Confederation of Indian Industry
## Chhattisgarh in Figures

### Chhattisgarh’s Contribution to Indian Economy (2019-20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India: 100.0</th>
<th>Chhattisgarh: 1.64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP growth rate** (%)</td>
<td>India: 11.5</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh: 9.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP* (US$)</td>
<td>India: 1982.65</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh: 1593.38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Physical Infrastructure in Chhattisgarh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India: 374,199.04</th>
<th>Chhattisgarh: 13,244.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>(as of November 2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (million)</td>
<td>(as of September 2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers (million)</td>
<td>(as of June 2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>(as of September 2019)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No.)</td>
<td>India: 125</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh: 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Investments (US$ million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India: 53,884.85</th>
<th>Chhattisgarh: 0.03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows</td>
<td>(From October 2019 to September 2020)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Social Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India: 64.8</th>
<th>Chhattisgarh: 71.04</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population) (2018)</td>
<td>India: 20</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh: 22.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Industrial Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>India: 1824</th>
<th>Chhattisgarh: 22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational PPP projects (No.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporting SEZs (No.) (as of February 2020)</td>
<td>India: 240</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh: 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Note:

*in Rs. terms, GSDP, per capita GSDP figures are taken at current prices, Exchange Rate used is average of 2017-18, i.e. USD = Rs. 72.15, 1Denotes Madhya Pradesh including Chhattisgarh, For sources refer to Annexure.
Economic snapshot – GSDP

At current prices, the total GSDP of Chhattisgarh reached Rs. 3.62 trillion (US$ 51.39 billion) in 2020-21BE.

The state’s GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.97% between 2015-16 and 2020-21BE.

The state’s per capita GSDP in 2019-20 was Rs. 122,318 (US$ 1,593.38).

The per capita GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a CAGR of 8.21% between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

---

**Note:** A- Advance estimate, E-first estimate, BE- Budget Estimate

**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Chhattisgarh, MOSPI
Economic snapshot – NSDP

- At current prices, the total GSDP of Chhattisgarh reached Rs. 2.88 trillion (US$ 40.85 billion) in 2019-20.
- The state’s GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 9.5% between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

- The state’s per capita GSDP in 2018-19 stood at 98,281 (US$ 1,394.25).
- The per capita GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a CAGR of 7.7% between 2015-16 and 2018-19.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year,
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Chhattisgarh, MOSPI
In 2019-20, the tertiary sector contributed to 36.86% of Chhattisgarh’s GSVA (at current prices), followed by secondary sector at 32.11% and primary sector at 30.27%.

Tertiary sectors in the state, including trade, hotels, transport, railways and other services, grew the fastest at a CAGR of 10.63% between FY12 and FY20.

The secondary sector increased at a CAGR of 9.31% between FY12 and FY20.

**Note:** A - advanced estimates

**Source:** Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Chhattisgarh, MOSPI
According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), cumulative FDI equity inflows\(^1\) during April 2000 to March 2020, totalled to US$ 1.43 billion.

Between October 2019 and September 2020, FDI inflow in Chhattisgarh stood at US$ 0.03 million.

In 2019, 61 IEMs have been filed in Chhattisgarh with a proposed investment of Rs. 5,132 crore (US$ 734.30 million).

In January 2020, eight IEMs were filed in the state with a proposed investment of Rs. 2,346 crore (US$ 332.81 million).

---

**Note:** IEM - Industrial Entrepreneurs’ Memorandum, \(^1\)includes Madhya Pradesh. \(^*\) - Till January 2020

**Source:** Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
- Total merchandise exports from Chhattisgarh is estimated at US$ 1,278.9 million in FY20 and US$ 1,410.91 million in FY21*.

- Non-basmati rice and iron & steel and aluminium products are the main exports, contributing ~29%, ~22% and ~21%, 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.

**Note:** *=till November 2020

**Source:** DGCIS Analytics
Chhattisgarh has an excellent road network. All district headquarters, tehsils and development blocks are connected with all-weather roads.

PMGSY was launched in 2000 with the objective of connecting eligible rural habitants. In 2018-19, a target of connecting 800 habitations through 4,000 km of roads in the state has been set under the scheme.

In November 2020, Chhattisgarh CM Mr. Bhupesh Baghel urged Union Minister Mr. Nitin Gadkari to declare three new national highways on routes passing through the tribal-dominated areas of the state.

Road Network in Chhattisgarh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Length (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National highways (As of November 2019)</td>
<td>3,605.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State highways**</td>
<td>4,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major district roads**</td>
<td>11,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural and other district roads</td>
<td>14,298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ** for 2016-17, PMGSY - Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
Source: **Economic Survey of Chhattisgarh 2017-18, State Budget 2018-19, MapsofIndia
Physical infrastructure – Railways

- Chhattisgarh’s railways sector falls under the jurisdiction of the South East Central Railways. The state is well connected to the rest of the country via rail. Raipur and Bilaspur are the two major railway stations.
- Significant mining and industrial activity in the state was a major reason behind the setting up of the South East Central Railways in 1998. It is headquartered in Bilaspur.
- The state has the highest freight loading capacity in the country and one-sixth of Indian Railway's revenues come from Chhattisgarh. As of March 2019, the state had a rail network of 1,212 km.
- Chhattisgarh state Government, in partnership with Indian Railways will build two fully electrified rail corridors in the state at a cost of Rs. 10,000 crore (US$ 1.56 billion). As of October 2018, the Indian Railways has raised private equity for the first of these corridors.
- Indian Railways has raised private equity for constructing the 295-km Katghora-Dongargarh corridor in Chhattisgarh. Estimated project cost is Rs. 5,950.47 crore, with the Ministry of Railways and Government of Chhattisgarh holding stakes.

Source: Economic Survey of Chhattisgarh, Reserve Bank Of India, Indian Railways Yearbook 2018 - 19
Physical infrastructure – Airports

- The state has two domestic airports, one at Raipur and the other at Bilaspur.
- Chhattisgarh has 8 air strips located at Bhilai, Bilaspur, Korba, Raigarh, Jagdalpur, Ambikapur, Jashpur Nagar and Sarangarh.
- Raipur is linked by regular flights with New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar, Nagpur, Bhopal, Indore, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad.
- In May 2019, Swami Vivekananda Airport of Raipur bagged fifth position in the country for Airport Service Quality (ASQ) survey.

### Airport Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raipur</td>
<td>1,628,134</td>
<td>2,028,548</td>
<td>2,119,417</td>
<td>425,895</td>
<td>12,802</td>
<td>16,901</td>
<td>17,277</td>
<td>4,707</td>
<td>4,093</td>
<td>5,003</td>
<td>6,306</td>
<td>2,536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: *April to November 2020

*Source: Airports Authority of India*
Chhattisgarh is one of the few power surplus states in the country. Korba district in Chhattisgarh is known as the power capital of India. The state’s huge coal reserves present a large opportunity for electricity generation. The state Government has declared renewable energy as a priority under the State Industrial Policy and estimates solar PV grid potential based on identified sites at approximately 1,000 MW.

As of November 2020, Chhattisgarh had a total installed power-generation capacity of 13,244.35 MW, comprising 8,217.25 MW under private utilities, 2,211.05 MW (state utilities) and 2,816.05 MW (central utilities). Energy requirement in the state was 27,303 million units in 2019-20.

For developing and strengthening power infrastructure a five-year Capital Investment Plan (CIP) has been chalked out. Under this scheme US$ 1.14 billion has been sanctioned for development, during 2016-17 to 2020-21.

**Note:** MW- megawatt, *till November 2020

**Source:** Central Electricity Authority, Chhattisgarh Economic Survey
Physical infrastructure – Urban

- Over the years, Chhattisgarh has been witnessed at a faster pace of urbanisation, compared to other states in India. The state and central Governments are working towards accommodating this growth and providing necessary amenities in these urban areas.

- The Union Government has approved three cities of Chhattisgarh, namely, Raipur, Naya Raipur and Bilaspur to be developed as smart cities.

- Under State Budget 2020-21, Rs. 396 crore (US$ 54.89 million) has been allocated for the three smart cities.

- Along with the smart cities, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched for development of tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Rs. 15.67 crore (US$ 2.13 million) has been allocated to Chhattisgarh for FY20-21.

### Consolidated Investments under AMRUT for FY17-20

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Local body</th>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Investment (US$ million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raipur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bilaspur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durg</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhilai</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajnandgaon</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>25.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korba</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raigarh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambikapur</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jagdalpur</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Naya Raipur Development Authority, Government of Chhattisgarh, Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2017-18, Annual Budget 2018-19*
Physical infrastructure – Telecom

- According to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Chhattisgarh* had 75.78 million wireless and 0.65 million wireline subscribers as of September 2020. Tele-density in Chhattisgarh* stood at 67.43% in this period.

- Internet subscribers in Chhattisgarh* reached 48.75 million in June 2020.

- In order to reduce the digital gap in the state, the Government will distribute around 5.5 million smartphones for free under Sanchar Kranti Yojana (SKY).

- In September 2020, the Telecom Department received 35.78 million requests for number portability in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

### Telecom Infrastructure (as of September 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Type</th>
<th>Subscribers (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers*</td>
<td>75.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireline subscribers*</td>
<td>0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers* (as of June 2020)</td>
<td>48.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tele density* (%)</td>
<td>67.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Performance of Bharat Net

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Description</th>
<th>Quantity (as of specified date)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optical fiber cables laid (as of December 02, 2018, in km)</td>
<td>40,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service-ready GPs (November 23, 2020)</td>
<td>5,919</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Some of the major telecom operators in Chhattisgarh

- Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL)
- Bharti Airtel
- Vodafone Idea
- Reliance Jio

**Note:** *Including Madhya Pradesh, GP-Gram Panchayat
Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India; Department of Telecommunications- Ministry of Communications and Information Technology*
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Social infrastructure – Education

- The State Government has been focusing on improving infrastructure for school, higher and technical education. Under 2020-21 State Budget, the state Government has allocated Rs. 5,144 crore (US$ 736.01 million) has been allocated towards school education and Rs. 779 crore (US$ 111.46 million) has been allocated towards higher education.

- There were 61,843 schools operational in Chhattisgarh in 2017. For higher education, there were 757 colleges, one central university, nine state private universities and 13 state public universities operating in the state in 2018-19. Chhattisgarh's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has increased from 13.6 in 2010-11 to 18.6 in 2018-19.

- Under the State Budget 2020-21, Government allocated Rs. 1,590 crore (US$ 227.50 million) has been allocated towards Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.

- In June 2020, the Government of Chhattisgarh introduced a new scheme ‘Padhai Tuhar Dwar’, in which it will provide online classes to students during lockdown.

Source: Economic Survey of Chhattisgarh 2017-18, Department of School Education, Chhattisgarh, AISHE 2018-19
Social infrastructure – Health

- As of May 2020, healthcare services are being provided through 7,169 sub centres, 1,103 primary health centres, 332 community health centres, 39 district hospitals and 53 sub district hospitals.

- Under the State Budget 2019-20, Rs. 1,036 crore (US$ 14.82 million) has been allocated by Government towards rural health service and Rs. 602 crore (US$ 8.61 million) towards urban health service.

### Health Infrastructure (as of May 2020)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sub-District Hospitals</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District hospitals</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community health centres</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary health centres</td>
<td>1,103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-centres</td>
<td>7,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,686</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health indicators (2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population served per Government hospital*</td>
<td>1,16,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population served per Government hospital bed*</td>
<td>2,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate¹</td>
<td>22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Death rate¹</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate²</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Family Welfare ¹Per thousand persons, ²Per thousand live births, * As of 2015-16, Central Bureau of Health Intelligence, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Industrial infrastructure...(1/2)

- 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).

Chhattisgarh - SEZs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEZ Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanco Solar Pvt. Ltd</td>
<td>Village- Mehrumkhurd and Chawardhal, Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Semiconductors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formal approvals granted SEZ</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naya Raipur Development Authority (NRDA)</td>
<td>Naya Raipur, Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanco Solar Private Limited</td>
<td>Mahroomkala, Mahroomkurd and Chaveli villages, Rajnandgaon District, Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Solar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Valid in-principle approvals</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chhattisgarh Infrastructure Ltd.</td>
<td>Raipur, Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>Gems and jewellery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notified SEZs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanco Solar Private Limited</td>
<td>Chaveli villages, Rajnandgaon District,</td>
<td>Solar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: ¹PPP (Public-Private Partnership) mode
Source: CSIDC
Industrial infrastructure...(2/2) – Key industrial growth centres

Source: CSIDC website, Korba district website, Invest India

Key industrial areas
- 9 Urla (Raipur)
- 8 Siltara (Raipur)
- 3 Sirgitti (Bilaspur)
- 11 Borai (Durg)
- 21 Bhanpuri-Rawabhata (Raipur)
- 29 Tifra (Bilaspur)
- 2 Rani Durgawati (Pendraroad)
- 14 Heavy and Light I/A, Bhilai

Large industrial areas
- 5 Dagori (Bilaspur)
- 7 Tilda (Raipur)
- 19 Lara (Raigarh)
- 31 Silpahari (Bilaspur)

Key industrial parks
- 13 Food Processing Park (Indawani)
- 26 Herbal and Medicinal Park (Raipur)
- 25 Gems and Jewellery SEZ (Raipur)
- 23 Metal Park (Rawabhata)
- 24 Apparel Park (Rawabhata)
- 10 Engineering Park (Bhilai)
- 28 Aluminium Park (Korba)
KEY SECTORS
Key sector – Agricultural and allied industries…(1/2)

- 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.

- Non-Basmati rice is the most exported commodity from the state. Its exports reached US$ 257.67 million in FY20 and US$ 412.57 million between April and November 2020.

- Total horticulture production in the state reached 9,876.16 thousand metric tonnes in 2018-19 with 775.02 thousand hectares of area under cultivation. Rice production in Chhattisgarh reached 4,725.5* metric tonnes 6,298.8** metric tonnes during 2018-19. Production of pulses reached 92.9** metric tonnes in 2018-19. In 2018-19**, production of food grain, oilseeds and sugarcane reached 6,741.9 metric tonnes, 145.9 metric tonnes and 1427.9 metric tonnes, respectively.

- One mega food park and two food parks in the state have been notified by Ministry of Food Processing, Government of India.

Agriculture Production (‘000 metric tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>2017-18</th>
<th>2018-19**</th>
<th>2019-20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>4,725.5*</td>
<td>6,936.89</td>
<td>8,346.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>130.7*</td>
<td>278.12</td>
<td>326.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pulses</td>
<td>543.3*</td>
<td>92.9</td>
<td>142.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food grains</td>
<td>5,746.4*</td>
<td>6,741.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oilseeds</td>
<td>122.9*</td>
<td>145.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarcane</td>
<td>1247.0*</td>
<td>1427.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * – 4th advance estimates, ** - 1st advance estimate (Kharif only)
Source: Chhattisgarh Economic Survey 2019-20, Ministry of Agriculture- Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Food Processing
Key sector – Agricultural and allied industries…(2/2)

Key players

- Bharat Agro mainly manufactures Cassia and Guar products and trades in spices, pulses, oilseeds and other agro products.
- The company operates India’s second largest Cassia Tora Splits manufacturing facility in Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The facility was established in 2004.

- Agricons Agro Producer Company Limited was started in 2005 as Chhattisgarh Agricon Pvt. Ltd with various farmers as its shareholders.
- The company produces bio fertilizers and micro nutrients. It also provides micro irrigation solutions to farmers.
- Chhattisgarh Agricon Samiti works with more than 75,000 families in 15 districts of the state.

Source: Company Website
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.

Value of minerals produced (excluding atomic, fuel and minor minerals) in the state in 2018-19 was Rs. 9,575 crore (US$ 1.37 billion).

Production of varied metals such as iron ore, tin and limestone in a single location also makes Chhattisgarh an ideal location for different final products such as iron and steel, cement and electronic components.

Chhattisgarh’s combined exports of aluminium and products, iron and steel, iron ore and iron and steel products from Chhattisgarh reached US$ 938.52 million between April and November 2020.

**Note:** ¹In kilograms, (P) – Provisional

**Source:** Chhattisgarh’s Directorate of Geology and Mining, Economic Survey of Chhattisgarh 2017-18, Indian Bureau of Mines
Key industries – Metals and minerals...(2/2)

Key players

- NMDC is the country’s single-largest iron ore producer and exporter. It produces about 30 million tonnes of iron ore from its fully-mechanised mines. The company operates two mines at Bailadila in Chhattisgarh. In 2014-15, the company produced 304.41 lakh tonnes of iron ore, 28,994 tonnes of sponge iron and 35,085 carats of diamonds.

- It is gearing up to enhance the production capabilities of existing mines and open up new mine deposit - 11B in Bailadila sector and Kumaraswamy in Donimalai sector. The company is in the process of developing a 3 MTPA steel plant at Jagdalpur and two pellet plants at Donimalai (1.2 MTPA) and Bacheli (2 MTPA).

- Jayaswal Neco Industries Ltd, started in 1976, is a flagship company of Neco Group of Industries. It has three divisions: steel plant, foundry and mining. The company owns a coal mine with reserves of about 38.84 MT in Raigarh district and produces 0.48 MTPA of coal mineral.

- A flagship company of the Hira Group of Industries, Godawari Power is an integrated steel producer of mild steel wires. It also produces sponge iron, billets, ferro-alloys, wire rods, steel wires, fly-ash bricks etc. GPIL has started its operations in Raipur, Chhattisgarh, as a iron manufacturer in the year 2001 and has also been granted two mining leases by the state at Ari Dongri and Boria Tibu.

Source: Company Website
Key industries – Cement...(1/2)

- 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.

- The state has ten major operational cement units; majority of the cement production units are concentrated in the Raipur area, Baloda Bazar, Durg and Champa.

- In September 2020, Shree Cement announced plan to set up a clinker production plant (12,000 tonnes per day capacity) in Raipur, Chhattisgarh, with an investment of US$ 135 million.

Key players

- With a production capacity of 30 MTPA, ACC is among the largest research and consultancy organisations in the Indian cement sector and a pioneer in the area of advanced materials. ACC plans to modernise its cement plant at Jamul in the Korba district with an investment outlay of US$ 499 million, and set up a 4 MTPA production capacity.

- JK Lakshmi Cement Ltd is a renowned and well established name in the Indian cement industry. Its cement comes in three variants: Cement 53 blended, 53 grade OPC and 43 grade OPC. As a part of its US$ 248.8 million expansion plan in Chhattisgarh, the company introduced a cement manufacturing facility at Durg (Chhattisgarh), which enhanced its installed production capacity to 9.3 MTPA. The plant started production in January 2015.

- Ultra Tech Cement is a part of the Aditya Birla Group and has an annual capacity of 57 MTPA. It manufactures ordinary portland cement, Portland blast-furnace slag cement, Portland pozzolana cement, ready mix concrete, and building products and building solutions. The company has 11 integrated plants and 15 grinding units in India. Its plants in Chhattisgarh are located at Hirmi and Rawan.

- It has started a US$ 297 million capacity expansion project at Chhattisgarh with a funding of US$ 100 million from International Finance Corporation.

Source: Company Website
Key sector – Apparel

- 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 and 480 metric tonnes in 2019-20P.

- The Government is set to implement a policy, Tussar Resham Vision 2020-21, for supporting silk production in the state.

- 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.

Note: P – Provisional
Source: Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC), News articles Central Silk Board
KEY PROCEDURES AND POLICIES
Prior to setting up business in Chhattisgarh, certain approvals are required from different departments. The approvals are to be taken from the state Government in the following order:

**Step 1: Allotment of plots/built-up sheds**
- CSIDC allots the plot for setting up a project depending on the nature of industry and scale of investment.

**Step 2: Signing of the lease deed**
- The lease deed is signed between the CSIDC and land applicant.

**Step 3: Water connection**
- The completed application form should be submitted to CSIDC, which is also responsible for providing water connection.

**Step 4: Electricity connection**
- CSIDC is responsible for providing electricity connection.

**Step 5: Pollution clearance**
- An application in prescribed format is submitted to the District Trade and Industries Centre (for investment up to US$ 2.19 million)/State Investment Promotion Board (for investment above US$ 2.19 million) with an environment impact assessment report.

*Source: Commissionerate of Industries, Government of Andhra Pradesh*
### Chhattisgarh industrial investment promotion rules, 2004…(1/3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of clearance/activity</th>
<th>No of days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary meeting with the convener after the expression of intent by investor</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arranging site visit for identification of land for investor’s project after preliminary meeting</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional registration of small-scale industry at District Trade and Industries Centre</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of letter of intent for the allotment of CSIDC industrial land</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding of investor’s proposal by CSIDC/Directorate of Industries to District Collector for the transfer of Government land</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forwarding investor’s proposal by CSIDC/Directorate of Industries to the Government for acquisition of private land</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval by Government on land acquisition proposal</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of notification by the District Collector under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894:</td>
<td>a) 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Intimation of anticipated compensation amount to the investor</td>
<td>b) 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Publication of Section 4 Notification After deposit of anticipated compensation amount</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of certificate for exemption from payment of stamp duty by:</td>
<td>a) 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) District Trade and Industries Centre</td>
<td>b) 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Directorate of Industries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue of No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from local bodies for establishment of industry</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant of permission for building construction from Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant of permission for development of land under the Chhattisgarh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Chhattisgarh Industrial Investment Promotion Rules 2004, State Investment Promotion Board, Government of Chhattisgarh
## Chhattisgarh Industrial Investment Promotion Rules, 2004... (2/3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of clearance/activity</th>
<th>No of days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant of permission of land diversion</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant of permission to develop, erect, re-erect or to make alteration in any place in a building under Chhattisgarh Nagar Tatha Gram Nivesh Adhiniyam, 1973</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of allotment of water from Water Resource Department:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) At the applied site</td>
<td>a) 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) At different site</td>
<td>b) 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issuance of power availability certificate by CSEB</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of power supply for Low Tension (LT) connection by CSEB</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of power supply for High Tension (HT) connection by CSEB</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of drawings by Electrical Inspector</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment consent for small scale industry under simplified procedures by District Trade and Industries Centre</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consent for establishment of industry under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consent for establishment of industry under the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration and grant of license under the Factories Act, 1948</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Chhattisgarh Industrial Investment Promotion Rules 2004, State Investment Promotion Board, Government of Chhattisgarh*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of clearance/activity</th>
<th>No of days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of power supply for Low Tension (LT) connection by CSEB</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanction of power supply for High Tension (HT) connection by CSEB</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of plans and permission to construct/extend or take into use any building as a factory under the Factories Act, 1948</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of site for hazardous process factory under the Factories Act, 1948</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of establishment under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration of boiler under Indian Boiler Act, 1953</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration under Chhattisgarh Vanijyik Kar Adhiniyam, 1994</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permission for use of forest land for non-forest purposes under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980</td>
<td>a) 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) New application</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Renewal of application</td>
<td>b) 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permanent registration of small scale industry at the District Trade and Industries Centre</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production certificate for medium and large scale industry from the District Trade and Industries Centre</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Chhattisgarh Industrial Investment Promotion Rules 2004, State Investment Promotion Board, Government of Chhattisgarh
## Contact list

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation (CSIDC) | 1st Floor, Udyog Bhawan, Ring Road No.,- 1, Telibandha, Raipur, Chhattisgarh India  
Phone: 91-771-2583 793/4070 534/2583 789  
Fax: 91-771-2583794  
E-mail: csidc.cg@nic.in  
Website: www.csidc.in |
| State Investment Promotion Board | Near Mantralaya, Renuka Dwar, Shastri Chowk, Raipur, Chhattisgarh - 492 001  
Phone: 91-771-4066351,4066352  
Fax: 91-771-4066315  
E-mail: sipb.cg@nic.in |
## Cost of doing business in Chhattisgarh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost parameter</th>
<th>Cost estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial land in SMART city (per sq ft)</td>
<td>From US$ 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office space rent (per sq ft)</td>
<td>US 70 cents to US$ 2.8 per month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Power cost (per kWh)</td>
<td>Domestic: US 2.98 cents to US 6.46 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commercial: US 2.76 cents to US 9.95 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Industrial: US 3.70 cents to US 9.95 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour cost (minimum wage per day)</td>
<td>Unskilled: ~US$ 4.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-Skilled: ~US$ 5.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Skilled: ~US$ 5.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Industry sources, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission
State acts and policies…(1/2)

1. **Industrial Policy 2019-24**
   - To boost industrialisation in the state
   - To attract private sector participation for infrastructure development

2. **Electronic and IT/ITeS Investment Policy 2014-2019**
   - To develop ecosystem for aiding improvisation in the knowledge economy of the state
   - To attract investments in the state and develop online Single Window Portal

3. **State Policy for Women**
   - To ensure the effective participation of women in political, social and economic life of the state.
   - To provide equal accessibility to the resources for self reliance of the women.
   - Chhattisgarh Right of Youth to Skill Development Act, 2013.

4. **Chhattisgarh Solar Policy 2012**
   - To encourage and promote solar power generation in the state
   - To aid renewable power generation and meet growing demand in a sustainable manner
State acts and policies...(2/2)

Agro and Food Processing Industries Policy - 2012

- To enhance the income of the farmers in the state and generate employment opportunities
- To encourage farmers to engage in diversified farming of fruits and vegetables and other cash crops in order to develop agro and food processing industries.

Automotive Policy - 2012

- To harness the existing metal resources in the state for the development of automotive sector
- To encourage establishment of automotive industries in the state.

Biotechnology Policy-2015

- To enable local communities to get optimal advantage of their natural, bio-cultural and bio-knowledge heritage in a sustainable manner.
- To institutionalise major capabilities in biotechnology research and development in general, with particular focus on indigenous knowledge systems and their applications in furthering socio-economic growth.
- To facilitate an environment for research through development of infrastructure and appropriate incentives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP (state)</td>
<td>Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Chhattisgarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP figures</td>
<td>Directorate of Economics and Statistics of Chhattisgarh, Central Statistics Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP (India)</td>
<td>Central Statistics Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW)</td>
<td>Central Electricity Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (No)</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers (million)</td>
<td>Telecom Regulatory Authority of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highway length (km)</td>
<td>NHAI, Roads and Building Department-Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No)</td>
<td>Airports Authority of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>Census 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>SRS Bulletin September 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows (US$ billion)</td>
<td>Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational PPP projects (No)</td>
<td>DEA, Ministry of Finance, Government of India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational SEZs (No)</td>
<td>Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Exchange Rates

### Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>44.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>44.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>45.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>40.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>45.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>47.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>45.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-12</td>
<td>47.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012-13</td>
<td>54.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-14</td>
<td>60.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>61.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015-16</td>
<td>65.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>67.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>64.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>69.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>70.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>44.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>45.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>41.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>43.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>48.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>45.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>46.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>53.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>58.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>61.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>64.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>67.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>65.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>68.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>69.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020*</td>
<td>74.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** *As of December 2020

**Source:** Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year
India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) engaged Sutherland Global Services private Limited to prepare/update this presentation.

All rights reserved. All copyright in this presentation and related works is solely and exclusively owned by IBEF, delivered during the course of engagement under the Professional Service Agreement signed by the Parties. The same may not be reproduced, wholly or in part in any material form (including photocopying or storing it in any medium by electronic means and whether or not transiently or incidentally to some other use of this presentation), modified or in any manner communicated to any third party except with the written approval of IBEF.

This presentation is for information purposes only. While due care has been taken during the compilation of this presentation to ensure that the information is accurate to the best of Sutherland Global Services’ Private Limited and IBEF’s knowledge and belief, the content is not to be construed in any manner whatsoever as a substitute for professional advice.

Sutherland Global Services Private Limited and IBEF neither recommend nor endorse any specific products or services that may have been mentioned in this presentation and nor do they assume any liability, damages or responsibility for the outcome of decisions taken as a result of any reliance placed on this presentation.

Neither Sutherland Global Services Private Limited nor IBEF shall be liable for any special, direct, indirect or consequential damages that may arise due to any act or omission on the part of the user due to any reliance placed or guidance taken from any portion of this presentation.