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Impact of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in Agriculture Production of Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT : Government of India is developing the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), first industrial corridor on the backbone of Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) between Delhi and Mumbai covering an overall length of 1504 km and passing through the states of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi NCR, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra, with end terminals at Dadri in the Delhi NCR and Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNPT) near Mumbai.

The project spans the states of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra along the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC). Following are the projects under DMIC in various phases of development:

- Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat(22.5 sq. kms/ 5560 acres)
- ShendraBidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), near Aurangabad, Maharashtra (18.55 sq. kms/ 4583 acres).
- Integrated Industrial Township – Greater Noida (IITGN), Uttar Pradesh (747.5 acres)
- Integrated Industrial Township – Vikram Udyogpuri (IITVU), Madhya Pradesh (1,100 acres)
- Integrated Multi-Modal Logistics Hub, Nangal Chaudhary, Haryana (886 acres)
- Multi-Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) and Multi-Modal Transport Hub (MMTH), Uttar Pradesh 479 Ha (1184 acre)
- Dighi Port Industrial Area, Maharashtra (6056 acres)
- Jodhpur Pali Marwar Industrial Area (JPMIA), Rajasthan (6,570 acres)
- KhushkheraBhiwadi Neemrana Industrial Area, Rajasthan (1378 acres)
- Mandal -Becharaji Special Investment Region (MBSIR), Gujarat (2,849 acres)

I. INTRODUCTION

Substantial progress in Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) Project, wherein trunk infrastructure works of Integrated Industrial Township – Greater Noida (IITGN), Uttar Pradesh and Integrated Industrial Township – Vikram Udyogpuri (IITVU), Madhya Pradesh is completed. Whereas, the trunk infrastructure of Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR), Gujarat and ShendraBidkin Industrial Area (SBIA), near Aurangabad, Maharashtra is nearing completion.[1,2]

Land allotment for DSIR, SBIA, IITGN and IITVU has been initiated. Companies have started investing in these areas and few investors have even started production.

Hon'ble Prime Minister dedicated Shendra Industrial Area (under DMIC) to the Nation on 7th September 2019. The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Development Corridor (DMIC) embraces parts of six States and 89 Districts and has an estimated population of 231 million in 2009. At the heart of the Corridor will be a new dedicated freight railway. Twenty four regions comprising of industrial regions (IRs) and industrial areas (IAs) of 100-200 sq kms have also been identified across the Corridor to facilitate growth. The goals set for this Perspective Plan are: x To create a world class industrial region with a large export market which attracts Direct Foreign Investment x To facilitate industrial development by providing first class infrastructure particularly in the form of effective and efficient transportation, reliable energy supplies and efficient logistics. x To facilitate more inclusive growth in line with the Eleventh Five Year Plan x To increase the size of the skilled workforce. x To provide adequate housing and services for people working in the new industrial areas x To realise environmentally sustainable development by promoting exemplar ecodevelopments. x To ensure the highest environmental standards in new mixed use developments in the region x To

protect and conserve air, water and soil quality, rivers and lakes, forests, biodiversity, wildlife habitats and productive agricultural land.[3,4]



II. DISCUSSION

The objective of ADBs Rajasthan productive clusters initiative is to develop productive clusters in Rajasthan along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), to create employment and increase value added. Agriculture and Agri-business has been identified as one of the prioritized clusters under the TA. Agriculture is also a national priority sector and consequently the Government of India has set a target of " Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 ". This note is a study of the Cooperative structure of Rajasthan and how it can be utilized to empower small and marginal farmers to derive greater value.[5,6] This study revealed that the following two interventions, at grass root level of the cooperative structure could enhance the ability of the cooperatives to deliver last mile services to the farmers. The growth of India's economy in recent years has been impressive, with the development of new economic centers like Jaipur, Kota, Lucknow, and GIFT city playing a key role in this success. The agriculture sector has also contributed significantly to this growth, as it is a major source of raw materials for many industries, including the food processing industry. However, one of the main challenges facing the agro-based industry is maintaining the quality of the products as they move through the supply chain. The demand for packaged food has increased with the growth of economic centers, but the supply chain is not yet well-developed enough to meet this demand. The quality of packaged food items is critical to maintaining consumer demand and needs careful planning of agro-based industry to ensure that the products are

delivered in the freshest and highest quality possible. Despite these challenges, the agro-based industry has significant potential for growth and employment generation, thanks to its forward and backward linkages with other industries. The industry plays a crucial role in developing infrastructure and creating employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas. As India continues to develop its economy and expand its economic corridor, the agro-based industry will likely remain a key player in this growth story. The Rajasthan government has implemented various policies and schemes to promote agro-based industries in the state. [7,8]

Agro-based industries are those industries that use agricultural products as raw materials to manufacture new products, process them for later use, or manufacture essential products or equipment to support farming. These industries play a crucial role in the country's economy by contributing to its GDP[1], generating employment, and attracting investments. In fact, agro-based industries are expected to be a major driving force behind the country's growth in the near future. These industries are critical in terms of their potential to drive economic expansion, and their impact on the overall development of the country cannot be overstated. As it not only stops the migration of people from rural to urban area but also narrow down the gap between them. Despite having several advantages, such as a large agricultural base, a diverse range of food products, and a growing consumer market, the food processing industry in India has not been able to achieve the growth it deserves. The processing activities in India are still at a nascent stage and have not kept pace with other developed countries. [9,10]

Several factors are driving the need for sophistication in various segments of agribusiness, including procurement, storage, transportation, and distribution. To minimize post-harvest losses and avoid distress sales, an efficient and sufficient logistics system is a basic necessity. This requires timely and speedy movement of goods to the marketing destination while keeping them safe for availing in the off-peak season. With increasing urbanization and positive growth in the organized retail, food servicing, and food processing sectors, there has been a surge in the demand for organized supply chains with cold chain facilities for storage and transportation. Therefore, a sufficient and efficient supply chain with favorable infrastructure will play a significant role in boosting the domestic and export trade of perishable products. It is essential to invest in logistics infrastructure to minimize post-harvest losses, improve profitability, and support the growth of the agriculture and food processing sectors. This can provide a significant boost to the economy by creating job opportunities, increasing income, and promoting rural development(Government of Rajasthan, 2019). [11]

III. RESULTS

Rajasthan comes 1st at area wise and holds 8th position in population wise across all India. The states also hold 2nd position in population of farmers and labors across India. The share of agriculture & allied sector is 29.77% of total Rajasthan's GVA (Statistics Times, 2021) and with its diverse agro-climatic conditions, is richly endowed in the cultivation of a variety of crops and a strong animal husbandry sector.

The state also holds the good position in production of coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, spices, wool, milk, honey mainly .State boasts of net supplier in commodities like oilseeds, pulses in which country is dependent on imports for fulfilling the nutritional requirement of burgeoning population. State is having production surplus in many crops not only in country but also in world e.g., Isabgol, Guar, Henna etc. Similarly, in case of horticultural crops, state holds 1st position in production of carom-seeds, coriander, fenugreek, 4th in garlic, 6th in oranges, 8th in pomegranate (Government of Rajasthan, 2019).[12]

Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2021, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Department of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Director of Economics & Statistics



Rank at India Level	Crop Name	Production in (Million Tons)	% to all India
1st	Coarse Cereals[3]	7.33 of 47.75	15.36
1st	Bajra	4.69 of 10.36	45.22
4th	Jowar	0.46 of 4.77	9.55
5th	Wheat	10.92 of 109.52	10.12
6th	Maize	1.21 of 28.77	4.20
1st	Total Pulses[4]	4.50 of 23.03	19.53
2nd	Gram	2.66 of 11.08	23.99

Table 2: Major Oilseeds data of Rajasthan

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2021, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Department of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Director of Economics & Statistics

Rank at India Level	Crop Name	Production in (Million Tons)	% to all India
1st	Nine Oilseeds[5]	6.77 of 33.22	20.38
1st	Rapeseed & Mustard	4.20 of 9.12	46.06
2nd	Groundnut	1.62 of 9.95	16.27
2nd	Spices	1228.86 of 10,679.22	8.96
3rd	Soybean	0.52 of 11.23	4.67
4th	Cotton	2.79 of 36.07	7.73

Table 3: Major Product from Livestock of Rajasthan

Source: Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2021, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Department of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare, Director of Economics & Statistics



Rank at India Level	Crop Name	Production in (Million Tons)	% to all India
1st	Wool	12,717 of 36,761	34.60
2nd	Milk	25,573 of 1,98,440	12.88
5th	Honey	11.20 of 125	8.96

IV. CONCLUSIONS

The study highlights that Rajasthan has the potential to become a hub of agro-based industries, which will not only enhance the state's reputation but also contribute significantly to its economic development. The state already has good road and rail infrastructure, facilitating the rapid movement of products both domestically and internationally. As there is a high demand for Indian food globally, value addition to agricultural products will generate significant foreign exchange. This industrial park will create numerous employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workers and boost other linked industries, such as farm equipment manufacturing, fertilizers and pesticides industries, service providers, machine spare parts industries, and more.[12]

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