PUNJAB

SRI HARMANDIR SAHIB IN AMRITSAR, PUNJAB
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</tbody>
</table>
Executive summary

1. Textile hub
   - Punjab has emerged as a key hub for textile-based industries including yarn, readymade garments & hosiery. With the development of apparel parks, favourable textile policies & other incentives for the creation of textile infrastructure, the state offers opportunities for investment.
   - State is the source of 95% of India’s Woollen Knitwear production, 85% of India’s sewing machine production and 75% of India’s sports goods production.

2. Good infrastructure facilities
   - Punjab has been ranked first in India in terms of infrastructure facilities offered.
   - Punjab’s road, rail and air transport network, connectivity, construction of bridges and infrastructure facilities are among the best.

3. Strong agriculture production
   - Punjab has a strong agriculture base with the huge production of principal crops such as rice, maize, sugarcane & barley.
   - Total food grain production in the state stood at 29.99 million tonnes in 2019-20 (as per fourth advance estimates).

4. Increased focus on renewable energy
   - The state Government of Punjab is increasing its focus on using renewable sources of energy.
   - By 2022, the state has to achieve 4,772 megawatt (MW) of capacity from solar power, 50 MW from small hydro projects and 244 MW from biomass.
   - The total investment potential for renewable energy is expected to reach US$ 6 billion by 2022.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab, Central Electricity Authority, As per Punjab Investor Summit 2015, Punjab Economic Survey, MNRE
INTRODUCTION
The state is bordered by the Pakistani province of Punjab to its west, Jammu & Kashmir in the north, Himachal Pradesh in the northeast, Haryana in the south and southeast, and Rajasthan in the southwest.

The most commonly spoken language of the state is Punjabi. Hindi and English are the other widely used languages.

Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Bhatinda, Mohali, Pathankot and Patiala are some of the major cities in the state.

The state has three major seasons - summer (April-June), rainy season (July-September) and winter (October-March). Due to the presence of large rivers, most of the state is a fertile plain. The state has three major rivers flowing through it: Ravi, Beas and Satluj.

**Key Insights**

- **Chandigarh**
  - Capital
  - 551 persons per sq km
  - Population density

- **Geographical Area**
  - 50,362 sq.km

- **Administrative Districts**
  - 22

- **Sex Ratio**
  - 895 (females per 1,000 males)

- **Population Density**
  - 551 persons per sq km

- **Female Population**
  - 13.1 million

- **Male Population**
  - 14.6 million

- **Geographical Area**
  - 50,362 sq.km

- **Literacy Rate**
  - 75.84%

**Source:** Census 2011
Advantage Punjab

Fertile and productive land

- The confluence of five rivers makes Punjab’s agricultural land rich and productive. Approximately 82% of the state’s land is under cultivation compared with the national average of 40%.
- Punjab is one of the largest wheat and rice producers in India. It is also a leading exporter of rice, including the well-known Basmati variety.

Policy and fiscal incentives

- Punjab offers industries with a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives under the Industrial and Business Development Policy, 2017.
- In order to improve the current cropping pattern and restructure the incentives, the state Government introduced Agriculture Policy for Punjab 2013.

High economic growth

- The state’s GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 6.78% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.
- The state provides investment opportunities in sectors such as textiles, agro-based industries, IT & ITeS, automotive and auto components, sports goods and light engineering goods.

Strong infrastructure

- Punjab has a well developed social and industrial infrastructure. Its transport network is one of the best in India, with easy access to key markets such as the Delhi-NCR region.
- Punjab has witnessed impressive growth in the number of clusters and hubs, with the establishment of several PPPs.

Source: Punjab economic survey, Department Of Industries & Commerce
State vision

1. EDUCATION
   - Provide quality education to all people, even in rural areas, by building one school after every 2 km.
   - Aim to provide education with practical knowledge through workshops and industrial visits.

2. INDUSTRIES
   - Encourage SMEs through adequate financing and policy initiatives to increase employment.
   - Set up an SEZ in each region and develop backward and border areas.

3. ENVIRONMENT
   - Check the diversion of agriculture/forest land for urbanisation and industrialisation.
   - Ensure that industries adopt eco-friendly technologies and rainwater harvesting.

4. INFRASTRUCTURE
   - Adopt a mix of energy Sources for power generation and at least one captive nuclear power plant.
   - Build international airports in each of the regions of Majha, Malwa and Doaba.

5. AGRICULTURE
   - Diversify into other crops after considering their global market demand.
   - Adopt technology in all areas of agriculture and encourage organic farming.

6. INVESTMENT PROMOTION
   - Computerise Government departments and adopt e-governance to enhance the ease of doing business.
   - Attract investments from agro-based and service sector industries.

7. HEALTHCARE
   - Establish PHCs and specialty hospitals covering wider areas.
   - Establish medical and nursing institutions to produce qualified healthcare professionals.

8. TRANSPORT
   - Connect all major towns by developing four-lane and six-lane highways.
   - Establish Bus Rapid Transport Systems (BRTS) in all major cities in the state.
Punjab in figures

Punjab’s Contribution to Indian Economy (2019-20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP as a percentage of all states’ GSDP</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GSDP growth rate** (%)</td>
<td>9.80</td>
<td>10.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP* (US$)</td>
<td>1,956</td>
<td>2,651.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Literacy rate (%)</td>
<td>74.04</td>
<td>75.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth rate (per 1,000 population)</td>
<td>20.4</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Industrial Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of PPP projects (No.) (December 2019)</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exporting SEZs (October 2020)</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical Infrastructure in Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Punjab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Installed power capacity (MW) (February 2021)</td>
<td>379,130.41</td>
<td>14,376.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wireless subscribers (million) (as of September 2020)</td>
<td>1,148.58</td>
<td>37.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internet subscribers (in September 2020) (million)</td>
<td>776.45</td>
<td>27.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highway length (km) (as of September 2019)</td>
<td>136,440</td>
<td>4,099.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airports (No.)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative FDI equity inflows (from October 2019 to December 2020) (US$ million)</td>
<td>75,351.56</td>
<td>147.70</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. 2018-19, i.e. US$ = Rs. 69.89, ** operational, Refer to Annexure for sources
ECONOMIC SNAPSHOT
Economic snapshot – GSDP

- At current prices, Punjab’s gross state domestic product (GSDP) reached Rs. 5.42 trillion (US$ 74.61 billion) in 2020-21.
- The state's GSDP (in Rs.) increased at a CAGR of 6.78% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

- The state’s per capita GSDP in 2020-21 was Rs. 172,340 (US$ 2,374.16).
- The per capita GSDP (in Rs.) increased a CAGR of 5.40% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year, BE- Budget Estimate
Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation of Punjab, MOSPI
Economic snapshot – NSDP

At current prices, Punjab’s net state domestic product (NSDP) reached Rs. 4.88 trillion (US$ 67.17 billion) in 2020-21.

The state’s NSDP (in Rs.) increased at a CAGR of 6.86% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

The state’s per capita NSDP in 2020-21 was US$ 2,137.44.

The per capita NSDP (in Rs.) increased at a CAGR of 5.47% between 2015-16 and 2020-21.

Note: exchange rates used are averages of each year,
Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation of Punjab, MOSPI
With a CAGR (in Rs.) of 7.88% between 2011-12 and 2020-21, the tertiary sector has been the fastest growing sector and was the largest contributor to Punjab’s economy in 2020-21, with a 45.74% share in the state’s GSVA. This growth was driven by air transport, storage, financial services, real estate, ownership of dwelling & professional services, public administration and other services.

The primary sector contributed 31.58% to Punjab’s GSVA in 2020-21 and increased at an 8.01% CAGR between 2011-12 and 2020-21; and the secondary sector rose at a 6.03% CAGR in the same period and contributed 22.69% to Punjab’s GSVA in 2020-21.

Note: GSVA - Gross State Value Added
Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation of Punjab, MOSPI
According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), cumulative FDI inflows in the state stood at US$ 147.70 million between October 2019 and December 2020.

During 2019, Punjab Government received 57 IEMs with proposed investments of Rs. 1,843 crore (US$ 263.70 million). 838.01

Note: 1Includes Chandigarh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, IEMs - Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum Intentions
Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Invest Punjab
- Total merchandise exports from Punjab stood at ~US$ 5.61 billion in FY20 and US$ 4.25 billion in 2020-21*.

- Basmati Rice, Cotton Yarn, Products of iron and steel and Industrial Machinery account for most of the share in the overall export from the state.

- In 2020-21*, total exports of basmati rice from the state stood at US$ 535.77 million (~13%).

**Note:** *= Until January 2021

**Source:** Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Punjab, DGCIS Analytics
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Physical infrastructure – Roads

- Punjab is well connected to its four neighbouring states and the rest of India through 15 national highways. Total length of the road network in the state was 1,39,493 as per the state’s economic survey 2019-20.

- As of March 2019, the state had 3,274 km of national highways.

- Under the State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 2,449 crore (US$ 337.46 million) has been allocated for roads and bridges, of which funds worth Rs. 575 crore (US$ 79.23 million) were allocated to upgrade, construct and repair 560 kms of roads and bridges in FY22. Total funds worth Rs. 160 crore (US$ 22.05 million) were proposed for improvement of 124 rural roads. A total of Rs. 250 crore (US$ 34.45 million) has been set aside, under the Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme, for various works on 308 kms of road.

- In September 2020, the state government initiated 12 major projects to improve road connectivity in the state under the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) at a cost of Rs. 211.22 crore (US$ 28.86 million).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Road type</th>
<th>Road length (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Road Network</td>
<td>72,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National highways (March 2019)</td>
<td>3,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State highways</td>
<td>1,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural roads</td>
<td>58,688</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, State Budget 2021-22, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Maps of India
The railways play a major role in the state, connecting major industrial units in the oil refining, cement, fertiliser, thermal power and manufacturing sectors to suppliers and markets.

Punjab’s railway network is more than two times that of the country’s average rail density. In 2018-19, commissioning of 4,100 km of railway tracks is targeted which includes 1,000 km of new lines, 1,000 km of gauge conversion and 2,100 km of doubling.

As per Punjab Economic Survey 2019-20, the state had a railway track network of 2,765 kms.

Indian railways have built freight corridors—Eastern Freight Corridor from Ludhiana to Dankuni (1,856 km) under its arm Dedicated Freight Corridor Corp. of India Ltd (DFCCIL).

As of August 2019, tenders have been allotted for the doubling of railway track between Rajpura and Bathinda under a project that will cost Rs. 1,769.24 crore (US$ 253.14 million).

Source: Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion, Punjab Economic Survey, Ministry of Railways, Government of India
Physical infrastructure – Airports

- Punjab has four operational airports; two domestic airports and two international airports. Non-operational airports are expected to be started under the Government of India’s regional connectivity scheme of UDAN - Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik.

- International flights operate from the “Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport” at Amritsar and Chandigarh airport.

- In 2019-20, Amritsar Airport handled 2.45 million passengers and 2,180 metric tonnes of freight, while Chandigarh Airport handled 2.44 million passengers and 8,939 metric tonnes of freight.

- In December 2019, Government announced development of MRO facility at Patiala Aviation Complex.

**Airport indicators (From April 2020 to January 2021)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airport</th>
<th>Aircraft movements (in no)</th>
<th>Passengers (in no.)</th>
<th>Freight (in MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amritsar</td>
<td>1,921 1,032</td>
<td>20,99,571 5,84,965</td>
<td>14,459 5,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chandigarh</td>
<td>7,812 6,198</td>
<td>20,47,447 9,06,122</td>
<td>15,103 8,782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* ~ until November 2020

*Source:* Airport Authority of India, News Articles
As of February 2021, Punjab had a total installed power generation capacity of 14,376.29 MW, of which 4,214.54 MW was under the central sector, state utilities (3,281.20 MW) and private sector (6,880.55 MW). Of the total installed power generation capacity, 8,765.51 MW was contributed by thermal power, 3,809.12 MW by hydropower and 1,604.85 MW by renewable energy.

Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) is the nodal organisation for renewable energy development in the state.

The Government of Punjab is continuously focusing on usage of renewable Sources of energy. Total investment potential for a target renewable energy generation capacity of 5,400 MW is projected to be US$ 6 billion by 2022. The state Government aims to achieve a target of 4,200 MW capacity additions in solar energy by 2022. and 300 MW of power generation using biomass by 2022.

Energy requirement in the state was 50,598 million units in 2019-20.

Note: MW- Megawatt ; *- Until February 2021
Source: Central Electricity Authority, Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion
As of September 2020, Punjab had 38.83 million wireless and 0.68 wireline subscribers.

The number of internet subscribers in the state stood at 27.96 million, as of September 2020.

Punjab had a total teledensity of 125.66%, as of September 2020.

**Note:** GP - Gram Panchayat

**Source:** Telecom Regulatory Authority of India; Department of Telecommunications- Ministry of Communications & Information Technology
Physical infrastructure – Urban

- There are 167 towns and cities in Punjab and the state has 40% of its population in urban areas.

- Under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) programme, five additional projects have been sanctioned and are in the transition phase. Some of the key areas of development are roads and flyovers, water supply, sewerage and solid-waste management.

- Out of 100 smart cities to be created across India, Punjab has three smart cities for the state, which include Amritsar, Jalandhar and Ludhiana.

- As of December 2018, work on Jalandhar’s Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) had been started as a part of making it a smart city.

- Under the State Budget 2021-22, Rs. 1,600 crore (US$ 220.47 million), Rs. 1,400 crore (US$ 192.91 million) and Rs. 114 crore (US$ 15.71 million) have been allocated for Smart Cities, AMRUT and Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban), respectively.

Selected smart cities in Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cities</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area (sq km)</th>
<th>Literacy rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amritsar</td>
<td>2,490,656</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>76.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalandhar</td>
<td>2,193,590</td>
<td>2,624</td>
<td>82.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludhiana</td>
<td>3,498,739</td>
<td>3,578</td>
<td>82.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Chandigarh - The original planned city

- Chandigarh, the joint capital city of Haryana and Punjab, was developed as a planned city. It is also a union territory.

- Today, it has expanded in terms of industry as well as population.

- Chandigarh still remains a model for many other Indian cities in terms of civic amenities.

- It has one of the best electricity distribution systems in India. The Union Ministry of Power selected it as one of the few model distribution centres in the country.

- The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh is responsible for its urban infrastructure facilities including water supply, sewerage, roads, slum development, fire service, environment, city beautification and house tax.

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India; Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, State Budget 2021-22
Social infrastructure – Education

- Punjab has a literacy rate of 76.7%; male literacy rate is 81.5% and female literacy rate is 71.3%. Literacy rate in Punjab’s urban areas is 83.2% and in rural areas it is 71.4%.

- Under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), ten new degree colleges have been proposed for Rs. 50 crore (US$ 3.56 million).

- In March 2021, Union Education Minister Mr. Ramesh Pokhriyal ‘Nishank’ announced opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Punjab.

- Under the State Budget 2021-22, the government has allocated Rs. 11,861 crore (US$ 1.63 billion) for school education. Of the total, the government allocated the following funds to selected categories:
  - Rs. 350 crore (US$ 48.23 million) for mid-day meals.
  - Rs. 50 crore (US$ 6.89 million) for procuring computers in primary schools.
  - Rs. 140 crore (US$ 19.29 million) for digital education.
  - Rs. 100 crore (US$ 13.78 million) for smart phones.

Source: Economic Survey of Punjab, Census 2011, UDISE, AISHE 2017-18
The public healthcare infrastructure of the state has a 3-tier structure comprising hospitals, primary health centres and sub-centres, health units & community health centres. Around 90% of non-hospital healthcare & 67% of hospital care cases are handled by private healthcare services.

Under Budget 2021-22, Rs. 3,822 crore (US$ 526.65 million) has been allocated for health and family welfare to strengthen health infrastructure of the state.

The state Government is implementing the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP) to identify outbreaks of communicable diseases and respond to them in an effective manner.

Source: Economic Survey of Punjab, State Budget 2021-22; Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion; 1Per thousand persons; 2Per thousand live births. * As of 2016
INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE
Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd (PSIDC) and Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation (PSIEC) are responsible for developing industrial infrastructure in the state. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (PAIC) is responsible for developing agro-based units.

In 2017-18, the state Government announced plans to develop 16 specific industrial parks. There is also a plan to set up MSME Facilitation Councils at regional level at Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Amritsar and Patiala for providing effective facilitation services to MSME units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name/Developer</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Primary industry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational SEZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarkcity India Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infosys Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal approved SEZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lark Projects Private Limited</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>Electronic hardware and software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sukhm Infrastructure Pvt Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali</td>
<td>IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarkcity India Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infosys Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notified SEZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarkcity India Pvt. Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>IT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd.</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>Pharmaceuticals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infosys Limited</td>
<td>Mohali, Punjab</td>
<td>IT/ITeS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and location</th>
<th>Primary industry</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronics Township (ELTOP), Mohali</td>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>Set up by Punjab Information and Communication Technology Corporation Limited (Punjab Infotech) for the promotion and growth of the electronics industry in the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry clusters</td>
<td>Industry specific</td>
<td>Clusters identified for bicycles and bicycle parts (Ludhiana), steel re-rolling (Mandi Gobindgarh), textiles (Ludhiana), sports and leather goods (Jalandhar), and woollens (Amritsar).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Park Project, Sirhind, Fatehgarh Sahib District</td>
<td>Agro-processing</td>
<td>Joint initiative of a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) group and Punjab Agro Industries Corporation; spread over 25 acres and one of India's largest and most sophisticated integrated vegetable and fruit processing complexes with support facilities for an annual capacity of over 5,000 million tonnes (MT) frozen storage facility and 5,000 MT cold storage facility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biotech Park, Dera Bassi, Chandigarh</td>
<td>Biotech</td>
<td>Has all the basic facilities including water, electricity, R&amp;D lab and sewage treatment facility, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEZ, Mohali</td>
<td>IT and electronics; pharmaceuticals</td>
<td>SEZ status granted to QuarkCity in Mohali to promote IT and electronics sectors and to Ranbaxy’s SEZ at SAS Nagar, Mohali.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Department of Planning, Government of Punjab, Ministry of Commerce & Industry
KEY SECTORS
Key sector – Agricultural and allied industries…(1/3)

Area and production of horticulture crops (2019-20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area ('000 Ha)</th>
<th>Production ('000 MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>98.73</td>
<td>2106.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetables</td>
<td>264.59</td>
<td>5537.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spices</td>
<td>34.66</td>
<td>121.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aromatics &amp; Medicinal</td>
<td>13.20</td>
<td>2.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In 2019-20, the total production of horticulture crops in the state was expected to be 413.30 thousand metric tonnes and area under production was 7,797.65 thousand hectares. In 2019-20, the total production of vegetables and fruits was estimated at 5,537.82 thousand metric tonnes and 2,106.12 thousand metric tonnes, respectively.

- In the state, Basmati rice is the most exported commodity and exports reached US$ 535.77 million in between April 2020 and January 2021.

- Total food grain production during 2018-19 stood at 31.54 million metric tonnes as per state’s economic survey 2019-20. Horticulture production in the state reached 7,342.12 thousand metric tonnes in 2018-19, as per the third advance estimates.

Note: *3rd advance estimates
Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab, Punjab Economic Survey, Department of Agriculture Cooperation and farmers Welfare
In Union Budget 2021-22, the government announced that over the next three years, a new umbrella programme, Kamyab Kisan Khushaal Punjab, with a budget of Rs. 3,780 crore (US$ 520.86 million), will be implemented. Further, funds worth Rs. 1,104 crore (US$ 152.12 million) have been allocated for FY22. While additional Rs. 200 crore (US$ 27.56 million) has been allocated for crop diversification under the Krishi Vikas Yojana to ensure more inclusive and effective development of agriculture and allied services.

The government will set up two new agricultural colleges at Gurdaspur and Balachaur with the initial allocation of Rs. 14 crore and the Agricultural Marketing Innovation Research and Intelligence Centre (AMIRIC) in Mohali under PAU, Ludhiana.

By 2025, it is expected that the state will be among the leading producers of non-food grains as well as exporter of various agri-products.

Three mega food parks and one food park in Punjab have been notified by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries out of which one mega food park is operational and second is partially operational as of April 2019.

Government plans to make third mega food park at Phagwara operational by 2020.

*Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries*
A subsidiary of Nestle SA, Switzerland, the company started milk collection in Moga, Punjab, in 1961 and has expanded operations to a network of more than 85,000 farmers.

The company has its processing unit in Moga.

MILKFED (The Punjab State Cooperative Milk Producers’ Federation Ltd) was formed in 1973 with the objectives of providing remunerative prices to milk producers in the state, marketing their produce and providing technical inputs for the enhancement of milk production.

The company has a strong network of about 7,370 milk producers’ cooperative societies at the village level, 12 milk plants and two cattle-feed factories.

Punjab Markfed is a marketing federation of over 3,069 societies. The cooperative has won recognition and many awards from the Government of India in several areas of excellence; Markfed represents the interests of over a million farmers in the state.
Key sector – IT, electronics and light engineering goods...(1/2)

- Punjab’s IT policy and the incentives offered to the IT industry are aimed at promoting Punjab as an attractive destination for the industry. Mohali has been developed as an IT and ITeS hub in the state.
- The light engineering goods industry in Punjab includes bicycle and bicycle parts, machine tools/hand.
- Hand tools such as wrenches, hand drills, pullers, vices, hammers, screw drivers, pliers, spanners, etc., are manufactured mainly in Ludhiana and Jalandhar. Sewing machines and their parts are mostly manufactured in Jalandhar.
- The machine tools industry comprising lathes, shapers, milling machines, drilling machines and special purpose machines for different industries is mainly concentrated in Batala and Ludhiana.
- The state received investments worth Rs. 605 crore in the IT and ITeS sectors in FY20.
- Target EveryOne IT Private Limited, Aeren IT Solutions, Vertex Infosoft Solutions, Mark Software Systems, Entella Private Limited, Miran Informatics and EON Infotech are among firms (including some start-ups) that have set up their software development units and IT services facilities in the state.

Note: STPI - Software Technology Parks of India, Data is as per latest available information, *- Until January 2021
Source: Department of information and Technology, Government of Punjab
Key players

- Infosys, which recorded consolidated revenues of US$ 2.69 billion in Q3 FY18, has thirty two development centres across the country, with one in Mohali, set up in 2001. The Mohali centre is equipped with the latest technology and solutions for enterprise networking, office productivity, collaborative software engineering and distributed project management.

- In 2014, Infosys started work from at its IT unit at Mohali.

- APLAB Ltd is a public enterprise incorporated in 1962 to provide solutions to business sectors such as telecommunication, IT, retail banking, retail fuel DISPENSING as well as power control and conditioning. The company has four independent product divisions: test and measurement equipment, power conversion and Uninterrupted Power Systems (UPS), self-service terminals for banking, and self service terminals for petroleum sectors. In Punjab, the company has presence in Chandigarh, Ludhiana, Amritsar and Jalandhar.

- A part of the Hero Group and among the world’s largest producers of bicycles, the company’s annual bicycle production is 19,500 cycles per day. It started exporting to Africa and the Middle East in 1963. Today, more than 50% of its bicycle exports are to Europe and the US. It has tied up with National Bicycle Industries, a part of the Matsushita Group, Japan, to manufacture high-end bicycles. It has a manufacturing unit in Ludhiana.

- Pabla is a leading manufacturer and exporter of superior quality bearings, agricultural machinery bearings, home appliances bearings, auto bearings, two-wheeler auto bearings, four-wheeler auto bearings, etc. The company is based in Ludhiana, Punjab. Its major markets include India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Europe, Middle East, Bangladesh, Thailand and Singapore.
The textile sector in the state is strong on all aspects of the value chain, i.e., from the raw material stage to the finished products (garments) stage.

Punjab is among the largest producers of cotton and blended yarn as well as mill-made fabrics in India. Ludhiana is often referred to as the ‘Manchester of India.’

In 2019-20, cotton production in the state is estimated at 13.00 lakh bales.


**Note:** *- Until January 2021

**Source:** Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Central Silk Board, Department of Agriculture Cooperation And Farmers Welfare, Punjab Economic Survey, DGCIS Analytics
Key players

- **Nahar Group of Companies**: The Nahar Group of companies is also known as the OWM Group. The group’s portfolio comprises spinning, knitting, fabrics and hosiery garments. It operates seven firms: Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd, Nahar Spinning Mills Ltd, Nahar Industrial Enterprises Ltd, Nahar Poly Films Ltd, Monte Carlo Fashion Ltd, Cotton County Retail Ltd and Nahar Capital & Financial Services Ltd. Most of its manufacturing facilities are located at Ludhiana and Mohali.

- **Vardhman Group**: Vardhman Textiles Limited, formerly Mahavir Spinning Mills Limited, is a large textile producer in India. The company operates in five segments: yarn, sewing thread, steel, fibre and fabric. The yarn segment comprises production of various types of yarns (cotton, manmade fibres and blends) and yarn processing activities.
  - The company has its corporate office at Ludhiana, yarn manufacturing units at Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur and Malerkotla and dyeing units at Ludhiana and Hoshiarpur. The company recorded total revenues of US$ 244.3 million in Q3 FY18.

- **JCT Ltd**: JCT Limited, one of the leading manufacturers of textiles and filament yarn, is the flagship company of the Thapar group. It has operations in two distinct businesses: cotton, synthetic and blended textiles, and nylon filament yarn.
  - The company has an integrated textile facility at Phagwara, Punjab.
Key sector – Petrochemicals and fertilizers…(1/2)

- Industrial activity in the petrochemicals and fertiliser categories includes refining, petrochemicals, chemicals, fertilizers and other related products and distribution.

- Under “Soil Health Management (SHM), various initiatives have been taken by the Government. One of the major initiatives in the fertiliser sector is strengthening the existing quality control procedures for fertilisers in laboratories.

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## Fertiliser Requirement and Sales in Punjab (for November 2020)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Requirement (MT)</th>
<th>Sales (MT)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urea</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>217,507.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diammonium Phosphate (DAP)</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>78,177.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muriate of Potash (MOP)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>4,547.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen-Phosphorus-Potassium (NPK)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>2,230.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Some of the key players

- Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd
- National Fertilisers Ltd
- Punjab Chemicals and Crop Protection Ltd
- Punjab Alkalis & Chemicals Ltd

Source: The Fertilisers Association of India, Department of Fertilizers
Key sector – Petrochemicals and fertilisers…(2/2)

- HPCL is a Fortune 500 company.
- HPCL-Mittal Energy Limited (HMEL), a joint venture company of HPCL with Mittal Energy Investments Pte Limited, has set up a state-of-the-art, 9 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA) refinery at Bathinda in Punjab.

- NFL is one of the largest producers of nitrogenous fertilisers in the country. It is actively promoting the use of bio-fertilisers in the state and produces neem-coated urea at its facility in Bhatinda.

- Punjab Chemicals and Crop Protection Limited is engaged in the business of agrochemicals; it manufactures technical grade pesticides, herbicides, fungicides and biocides, as well as their formulations. The company has presence in both domestic and international markets. It has its registered office in Chandigarh.

- Punjab Alkalies & Chemicals Limited’s three principal products include caustic soda lye, chlorine and hydrochloric acid. Its plant is located at Naya Nangal in Punjab.
KEY PROCEDURES AND POLICIES
The Single-Window Clearance Mechanism (SWM) has been established under the Punjab Industrial Facilitation Act, 2005, with the following three-tier structure to grant exemption/relaxation from any of the provisions/rules of the act:

- **District Single-Window Clearance Committee**: Instituted in each district of the state, the committee is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner and has the senior-most officers of district departments as its members.

- **Empowered Committee**: This committee is chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Punjab and has the principal secretaries of state departments as its members.

- **State Board**: The board has the Chief Minister of Punjab as its chairman and ministers of state departments as its members.

Source: Department of Industry, Government of Punjab
## Three-tier single-window clearance mechanism...(2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Nodal agency</th>
<th>Composition &amp; role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State-level</td>
<td>Udyog Sahayak</td>
<td>The agency members include officers from the Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB), Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB), Punjab Infotech, PSIDC, PFC, PSIEC, Department of Labour, PAIC and the Directorate of Industries. The agency handles the composite application forms received from entrepreneurs and assists in obtaining clearances from various departments within the stipulated time period. It also provides guidance and information to investors about policies and programmes; it is monitored by an empowered committee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District-level</td>
<td>DIC</td>
<td>The DIC is headed by the general manager at the district level and includes the environmental engineer of the PPCB, the superintending engineer/executive engineer of PSEB, the district officer of the Housing and Urban Development Authority and the assistant director of factories from the Directorate of Factories. The DIC provides sanctions and clearances for setting up small scale industrial units in the state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key investment promotion offices

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation Limited (PSIEC) | - Focuses on the development of SSI units and promotion of exports.  
- Responsible for setting up industrial focal points.                                                                                                                      |
| Punjab Finance Corporation (PFC)                         | - Provides medium and long term loans for setting up new industrial units, expanding existing units and reviving sick units in the state (loan limits set by the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951).                                                                 |
| Punjab Agro Industries Corporation (PAIC)                | - Acts as the promoter for agro-based industries in Punjab and provides inputs such as fertilisers, machinery, seeds and pesticides to farmers.  
- Assists investors in obtaining all necessary approvals for new projects and facilitates contract farming.                                                                                                                   |
| Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (PSIDC) | - Promotes large- and medium-scale projects in the state.  
- Provides escort services, especially for industrial ventures, and has been instrumental in facilitating the projects of Godrej-GE (white goods), Century Textiles (pulp and paper), Gujarat Ambuja (cement), ICI (paints) and HPCL-Saudi Aramco (mega project for gas).  
- Acts as an infrastructure developer and financial facilitator.                                                                                                           |

*Source: Department of Industry, Government of Punjab*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contact information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Punjab Small Industry and Export Corporation Limited (PSIEC) | Udyog Bhawan  
18, Himalaya Marg, Sector-17/A  
Chandigarh-160017  
Phone: 91-172-2704756, 2704865, 2702751, 2702656  
Mob: 09814700407  
Fax: 91-172-2702039  
E-mail: psiec_chd@yahoo.co.in |
| Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited (PSIDC) | Udyog Bhawan  
18, Himalaya Marg, Sector-17  
Chandigarh-160 017  
Phone: 91-172-2704040, 2702881-84, 2702 791  
Fax: 91-172-2704 145  
E-mail: psidc@rediffmail.com, psidcltd@yahoo.co.in |
Key approvals required

**Service or facility**

- Industrial License/Sponsorship for raw materials and inputs/Land allotment
- Incentives
- Sanction of loan
- Release of power connection
- Site approval/environmental clearance
  - Adequacy certificate
  - No-objection certificate

**Agency**

- Department of Industries
- Udyog Sahayak
- PFC/PSIDC
- PSEB
- Department of Environment, Pollution Control Board

**Timelines**

- 2 weeks/4 weeks/4 weeks

- **Sales tax exemption**: 1 week
- **Investment incentive**: 4 weeks
- **Other incentives**: 2 weeks

- **Load up to 20 kW**: 8 weeks
- **Load from 21-100 kW**: 12 weeks
- **Load from 101-500 kW**: 12 weeks
- **Load above 500 kW**: 90 days

- **Green category**: 15 days
- **Red category**: 30 days

**Source:** Department of Industry, Government of Punjab
## List of approvals – Punjab bureau of investment promotion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Authority</th>
<th>Power vested with PBIP (Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Punjab Pollution Control Board (PPCB)| ▪ Consent to establish  
▪ Consent to operate (under Water Act & Air Act)  
▪ Authorization under Hazardous Waste Rules  
▪ Registration for Recycling of Hazardous Waste Rules  
▪ CSA Clearance  
▪ Authorization under E-waste Rules, 2011  
▪ Registration under Plastic Rules  
▪ Authorization for Bio Medical Waste Disposal  
▪ Site appraisal/approval |
| Excise & Taxation                     | ▪ VAT Incentives                                                                                                               |
| Labour                               | ▪ Shop Registration  
▪ Permission for engaging contractor for labour  
▪ Annual returns under Labour Laws                                                                 |
| Factories Department                 | ▪ Factories License  
▪ Annual Filling under Factories Act  
▪ Factory Building Plan approval                                                                 |
| Industries                           | ▪ Registration under Boilers Act                                                                                              |
| Housing and Urban Development        | ▪ Change of land use and approvals of building plans                                                                             |

Source: Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion
## Cost of doing business in Punjab

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost parameter</th>
<th>Cost estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Office space rent (per sq ft per month)</td>
<td>US 17 cents to US 32 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential rent (2,000 sq m house per month)</td>
<td>US$ 287-US$ 478.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-star hotel room (per night)</td>
<td>US$ 57.45- US$ 80.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity (per kWh)</td>
<td>US 8.6 cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Commercial and industrial: US 14.0 cents per 1,000 litres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Punjab State Electricity Regulatory Commission, Industrial Sources, Municipal Corporation Mohali
State acts and policies...(1/2)

1. **Tourism Policy, 2018**
   To promote tourism and to double the annual tourist visits in the State from 25 million to 50 million in the next five years by creating new infrastructure and improving the existing one.

2. **Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue**
   - Central Sector Scheme on ‘Promotion of Agricultural Mechanisation for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi’
     - Between FY19 and FY21, Rs. 1,726.67 crore (US$ 237.42 million) have been provided to the following states—Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi.

3. **SPIRE Punjab 2016**
   - Develop 10 top class start up hubs and bring in place 3 world class accelerators to support the efforts by 2021.
   - To make available 50,000 sq. ft. incubation space for startups.
State acts and policies…(2/2)

4. One Nation One Ration Card system reform
   - In February 2021, Punjab became the 13th state in the country to successfully undertake ‘One Nation One Ration Card’ reform, making it eligible to mobilise additional funds worth Rs.1,516 crore (US$ 208.90 million) through open market borrowings.

5. Agriculture Policy for Punjab, 2013
   The State Agriculture Policy aims to address various interlinked concerns of sustainability of the current cropping pattern and stagnating farm incomes through a simultaneous and multi-pronged action with an emphasis on improvement in production technology and infrastructure, pushing up capital formation, restructuring the incentives and streamlining the institutions.

   - To maximise and improve the share of new and renewable Sources of energy to 10% of the total installed power capacity in the state by 2022.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Type</th>
<th>Investment Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Agro and food processing       | ▪ Food Park - Kapurthala: Aid in meeting current and future market requirements  
▪ Food Park - Ladhowal: Provide modern infrastructure facilities for food processing  
▪ Mega Food Park - Fazilka: multi-dimensional food processing infrastructure facility |
| Light engineering              | ▪ Excellent infrastructure in terms of availability of power and connectivity  
▪ Good record of industrial relations                                           |
| Textile                        | ▪ Punjab accounts for 14% of the total cotton yarn production in India  
▪ South western region of the state, comprising of Mansa, Muktsar, Bathinda and Faridkot, is the main cotton producing area in Punjab. |
| Information technology         | ▪ Area of 1,700 acres is available for immediate development, located in the vicinity of the Sri Guru Ram Dass Jee International Airport (Amritsar) and the railway station  
▪ 40 acres of land in the IT City has been earmarked for electronics and hardware companies |
| Bio-Science and health care    | ▪ Medicity comprises 260 acres for the development of world class hospitals, pharmaceutical and bio-technology institutions, research centres and a medical college.  
▪ Phase I of development of Medicity is underway with the setting up of Tata Cancer & Research Hospital. |
| Infrastructure and renewable energy | ▪ Ensure availability of quality power to industrial and domestic users at competitive prices  
▪ Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTS) have been planned in the major cities of the state to augment the urban infrastructure  
▪ State has plans to further augment the road infrastructure with four and six lane expressways to connect all the major towns of Punjab |

Source: Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion
## Investment promotion...(2/2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry Type</th>
<th>Investment Promotion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing and real estate</td>
<td>- In the next four years, Punjab plans to provide all its 147 cities and towns with planned development including 24 x 7 availability of quality power, 100% coverage for sewerage, solid waste management facilities and projects to ensure smooth traffic flow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Education and skills development     | - Land measuring 1,500 acres is under acquisition for development of an Integrated Knowledge/ Education city  
                                         - Land is available for setting up of universities, higher education institutes, R&D institutions and colleges in various disciplines. |
| Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor | - Major cities like Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana connected via the corridor  
                                         - Major expansion of infrastructure using the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approach  
                                         - Access to north and north eastern markets regions, which house 40% of India's population  
                                         - Easy movement of freight across states  
                                         - Push for industrialization and job creation |

Source: Punjab Bureau of Investment Promotion
## Sources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GSDP (state)</td>
<td>Economic &amp; Statistical Organisation of Punjab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per capita GSDP figures</td>
<td>Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics of Punjab, 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>Exchange Rates (Fiscal Year)</td>
<td>Exchange Rates (Calendar Year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Year</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rs. Equivalent of one US$</strong></td>
</tr>
<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>
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<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>40.24</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
<td>45.91</td>
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<td>2009-10</td>
<td>47.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>45.58</td>
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<td>2011-12</td>
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<td>2012-13</td>
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<td>2016-17</td>
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<td>2017-18</td>
<td>64.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>69.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>70.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>72.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** As of February 2021  
**Source:** Reserve Bank of India, Average for the year
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