सत्यमेव जयते

ECONOMIC SURVEY

2020-21

VOLUME-2

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Economic Survey 2020-21

Volume 2

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CONTENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAY	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
ABRY	Atma nirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana
AE	Advance Estimates
AGNI	Action for good Governance and Networking in India
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
ANB	Atma Nirbhar Bharat
ANDAs	Abbreviated New Drug Applications
AoA	Agreement on Agriculture
APIs	Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients
APL	Above Poverty Line
APMC	Agricultural Produce Market Committee
APU	Appeal Unit
ARTIS	Application for Remedies in Trade for Indian industry and other Stakeholders
ASAR	Age Specific Attendance Ratio
ASER	Annual Status of Education Report
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
ASK	Aaykar Sewa Kendras
AU	Assessment unit
AUM	Assets under Management
AYUSH	Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
BDL	Bharat Dynamics Limited
BE	Budget Estimates
BOCW	Building & Other Construction Workers
BoP	Balance of Payments
BPCL	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited
BPL	Below Poverty Line
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa
BRR	Business Responsibility Reporting
BRSR	Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report
CAB	Current Account Balance
CACP	Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAP	Cover and Plinth
CBDT	Central Board of Direct Taxes
CBIC	Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
CCAP	Climate Change Action Plan
CCPA	Central Consumer Protection Authority
CDRI	Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure
CDSCO	Central Drugs Standard Control Organization
CFPI	Consumer Food Price Index
CFS	Container Freight Station
CGA	Controller General of Accounts
CHC	Custom Hiring Centre
CHE	Chennai
CIC	Currency in Circulation
CIET	Central Institute of Educational Technology
CIP	Central Issue Price
CIPHET	Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology
CIRP	Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process

CIT	Corporate Income Tax
CLP	Certified Logistics Professional
CLSS	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme
COC	Cochin
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose
CONCOR	Container Corporation of India
COP	Conference of Parties
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CP	Commercial Paper
CPGRAMS	Central Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPI-AL	Consumer Price Index- Agricultural Labourers
CPI-C	Consumer Price Index- Combined
CPI-IW	Consumer Price Index- Industrial Workers
CPI-RL	Consumer Price Index- Rural Labourers
CPSEs	Central Public Sector Enterprises
CRAR	Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio
CRR	Cash Reserve Ratio
CSC	Common Service Centre
CSCs	Community Sanitary Complexes
CSF	Consolidated Sinking Fund
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSS	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CTT	Commodities Transaction Tax
CWC	Central Warehousing Corporation
CWSN	Children with Special Need
DAC&FW	Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
DAO	Draft Assessment Order
DAP	Defence Acquisition Procedure
DAPO	Draft Appeal Order
DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
DBR	Doing Business Report
DBT	Direct Benefit Transfer
DCP	Decentralized Procurement
DD	Deendayal
DDO	Drawing and Disbursing Officer
DDU-GKY	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana
DFCs	Dedicated Freight Corridors
DFPD	Department of Food & Public Distribution
DGCA	Directorate General of Civil Aviation
DGCI&S	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
DGTR	Directorate General of Trade Remedies
DIDF	Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund
DIPAM	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management
DIs	Drug Intermediates
DISCOMS	Distribution Companies
DoC	Department of Commerce
DoCA	Department of Consumer Affairs
DoE	Department of Expenditure
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
DPSU	Defence Public Sector Undertakings

DSC	District Skill Committee
DST	Dual System of Training
DTH	Direct to Home
EBR	Extra Budgetary Resources
EC Act	Essential Commodities Act
ECBC	Energy Conservation Building Code
ECBs	External Commercial Borrowings
ECLGS	Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EMDEs	Emerging Market and Developing Economies
e-NAM	Electronic National Agriculture Market
EoDB	Ease of Doing Business
EPF	Employees' Provident Fund
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Act
e-VIN	Electronic vaccine intelligence network
EXIM	Export-Import
FAME	Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid&) Electric Vehicle
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FC	Financial Creditor
FCI	Food Corporation of India
FCXIV	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FCXV	Fifteenth Finance Commission
FD	Fiscal Deficit
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEEs	Foreign Exchange Earnings
FIDF	Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund
FII	Foreign institutional investor
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FOIS	Freight Operations Information System
FPEs	For-profit enterprises
FPI	Foreign Portfolio Investment
FPOs	Farmers producers Organizations
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTAs	Foreign Tourist Arrivals
FTWC	Functional Tap Water Connections
FY	Financial Year
GAAR	General Anti-Avoidance Rule
GCA	Gross Cropped Area
GCA	Global Commission on Adaptation
GCF	Gross Capital Formation
GDDS	General Data Dissemination Standards
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
Gencos	Generation Companies
GEPU	Global Economic Policy Uncertainty
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GIM	National Mission for a Green India
GIS	Geographical Information System
GKRA	Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan

GNI	Gross National Income
GNIE	Government not included elsewhere
GNPA	Gross Non-Performing Advances
GoI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
G-sec	Government Securities
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GSTR	Goods and Services Tax Return
GSVA	Gross State Value Added
GTR	Gross Tax Revenue
GTWGs	Global Technology Watch Groups
GVA	Gross Value Added
HAL	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited
HAL	Haldia
HCQ	Hydroxychloroquine
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HFCs	Housing Finance Companies
HFI	Housing Financial Institution
HICAB	Human and Institutional Capacity Building
HLAG	High-Level Advisory Group
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
HPI	Housing Price Indices
HWCs	Health & Wellness Centres
IBA	ICE Benchmark Administration
IBBI	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India
IBC	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICD	Inland Container Depot
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme
ICDs	Inland Container Depots
ICEGATE	Indian Customs EDI Gateway
ICRA	Investment Information and Credit Rating Agency of India
iDEX	Innovation for Defence Excellence
IFS	International Financial Statistics
IGA	Inter Government Agreement
IGST	Integrated Goods and Services Tax
IICA	Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs
IIM	Indian Institute of Management
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IIP	International Investment Position
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMR	Infant mortality rate
IPO	Initial Public Offer
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPSF	International Platform on Sustainable Finance
IR	Indian Railways
IRCTC	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation
ISA	International Solar Alliance
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
IT –BPM	Information Technology- Business Process Management
ITAs	International Tourist Arrivals
ITIs	Industrial Training Institutes
IT-ITeS	Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services

ITR	Income Tax Return
JJM	Jal Jeevan Mission
JNNSM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KAM	Kamarajar (Ennore)
KCC	Kisan Credit Card
KIOCL	Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited
KMS	Kharif Marketing Season
KSMs	Key Starting Materials
KUSUM	Kisan Urja Suraksha Utthan Mahabhiyan
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LAF	Liquidity Adjustment Facility
LAN	Logistics Account Number
LLP	Limited Liability Partnership
LMICs	Low and Middle Income Countries
LMIS	Labour Market Information System
LMO	Liquid Medical Oxygen
LMT	Lakh Metric Tonne
LPI	Logistics Performance Index
LPPT	Logistics Planning and Performance Monitoring Tool
LTC	Leave Travel Concession
LTEO	Long-Term Ecological Observatories
M0	Reserve Money
M1	Narrow Money
M3	Broad money
MAN	New Mangalore
MCLR	Marginal Cost of Fund Based Lending Rate
MDL	Mazagaon Dock Limited
MDM	Mid-Day Meal
MEA	Ministry of External Affairs
MEIS	Merchandise Exports from India Scheme
MFIs	Micro finance Institutions
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIG	Middle Income Group
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMT	Million Metric Tonne
MMTC	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation
MoE	Ministry of Education
MOOC	Massive Online Open Courses
MOR	Mormugao
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee
MPCE	Monthly Per Capita Expenditure
MPIA	Multiparty Interim Arbitration
MRO	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
MSCI	Morgan Stanley Capital International
MSF	Marginal Standing Facility
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSP	Minimum Support Price
MT	Metric Tonne
MT/ MTPA	Million Tonnes / Million Tonnes Per Annum
MTFP	Medium Term Fiscal Policy
MUM	Mumbai
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

NAFCC	National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change
NAFED	National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India
NAPCC	National Action Plan on Climate Change
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NBFCs	Non-Banking Financial Companies
NBFCs	Non-Banking Financial Companies
NCAP	National Carbonaceous Aerosols Program
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCEs	Novel Chemical Entities
NCLT	National Company Law Tribunal
NCTF	National Committee on Trade Facilitation
NCVET	National Council for Vocational Education and Training
NDA	Net Domestic Assets
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDTL	Net Demand and Time Liabilities
NeAC	National e-Assessment Centre
NEER	Nominal Effective Exchange Rate
NEP	National Education Policy
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFAC	National Faceless Assessment Centre
NFApC	National Faceless Appeal Centre
NFC	Non Food Credit
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NFLMW	National Floor Level Minimum Wage
NFSA	National Food Security Act
NGRBC	National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct
NHB	National Housing Bank
NHRDF	National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NIFTY	National Stock Exchange Fifty
NIIF	National Investment and Infrastructure Fund
NIOS	National Institute of Open Schooling
NIPER	National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research
NISHTHA	National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement
NMDC	National Mineral Development Corporation
NMEEE	National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency
NMSA	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
NMSH	National Mission on Sustainable Habitat
NMSKCC	National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change
NPA	Non-Performing Assets
NPCI	National Payments Council of India
NPIs	Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions
NPOs	Non-profit organizations
NPPA	National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority
NPS	National Pension System
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NROER	National Repository of Open Educational Resources
NSAP	National Social Assistance Programme
NSDL	National Securities Depository Limited
NSIL	New Space India Limited
NSM	National Solar Mission
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSS	National Sample Survey

NSSF	National Social Security Fund
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NTFAP	National Trade Facilitation Action Plan
NTPC	National Thermal Power Corporation
NUE	New Umbrella Entity
NWM	National Water Mission
ODOP	One District One Product
OEA	Office of Economic Adviser
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OF	Ordnance Factories
OFB	Ordnance Factory Board
OFS	Offer for Sale
OMO	Open Market Operation
OMSS	Open Market Sale Scheme
OMSS(D)	Open Market Sale Scheme-Domestic
OOC	Out of Charge
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSH	Occupational Safety & Health
OSP	Other Service Provider
OSPs	Other Service Providers
OTO	Office of the Taxpayers' Ombudsman (Canada)
P	Provisional
PA	Provisional Actuals
PACS	Primary Agricultural Credit Societies
PAR	Paradip
PAT	Perform Achieve and Trade
PCS	Port Community System
PD	Primary Deficit
PDS	Public Distribution System
PEG	Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee
PHEIC	Public health emergency of international concern
PHH	Priority Household
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PL	Personal Loan
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PLI	Production Linked Incentive
PMAY	PM Awas Yojana
PMAY(Urban)	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)
MPFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna
PM-FME	Prime Minister-Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises
PMGKAY	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana
PMGKY	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana
PMI	Purchasing Managers Index
PM-KISAN	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana
PMKVY	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMMSY	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampad Yojana
PMMVY	Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
PMRPY	Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants
POSHAN	PM Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Public-Private Partnership

ps	Principal status
PS+SS	Principal Status+ Subsidary Status
PSB	Public Sector Bank
PSE	Public Sector Enterprises
PSF	Price Stabilization Fund
PSS	Price Support Scheme
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
PTA	Preferential Trade Agreement
PVB	Private Sector Bank
QE	Quick Estimates
QIP	Qualified Institutional Placement
R&D	Research and Development
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCA	Revealed Comparative Advantage
RD	Revenue Deficit
RE	Revised Estimates
REER	Real Effective Exchange Rate
RFAC	Regional Faceless Appeal Centre
RFI	Request for Information
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
RGM	Rashtriya Gokul Mission
RHS	Right Hand Side
RITES	Railway Infrastructure Technical & Economic Services
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RMS	Rabi Marketing Seasons
RoA	Return on Assets
RoDTEP	Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products
RoE	Return on Equity
RSA	Restructured Standard Advances
RTAs	Regional Trade Agreements
RTE	Right to Education
RU	Review Unit
SA	Stressed Advances
SAARC	South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation
SBM-G	Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen
SCB	Scheduled Commercial Bank
SCI	Shipping Corporation of India Limited
SDCFPO	State Dairy Cooperative & Farmers Producers Organization
SDDS	Special Data Dissemination Standards
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SECURE	Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural rates for Employment
SEZ	Special Economic Zones
SFAC	Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
SLWM	Solid & Liquid Waste Management
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPCL	Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living
SPM	SPM (Kolkata)
SPMI	Services Purchasing Managers' Index
ss	Subsidiary status
SSAP	State Specific Action Plan
SSE	Social Stock Exchange

STC	State Trading Corporation of India
STT	Securities Transaction Tax
SUHs	Shelters for Urban Homeless
SWAYAM	Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds
SWC	State Warehousing Corporation
SWIFT	Single Window Interface for Trade
TAA	Tax Administration Act (South Africa)
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TAS	Taxpayer Advocate Service (United States)
TCS	Tax Collected at Source
TDS	Tax Deducted at Source
TFA	Trade Facilitation Agreement
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIES	Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme
TLTROs	Targeted Long Term Repo Operations
TMS	Time and Motion Study
ToI	Tax on Income other than Corporation Tax
TOP	Tomato, Onion and Potato
TPDS	Targeted Public Distribution System
TRAI	Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TSC	Trade Specialization Coefficient
TU	Technical Unit
TUS	Time Use Survey
U5MR	U5MR: Under-five Mortality Rate
U-DISE+	Unified District Information System for Education plus
UED	Union Excise Duties
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGP	United Nations Guiding Principles
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USA	United States of America
UTs	Union Territories
VAHAN	National Vehicle Registration System
VET	Vocational Education and Training
VIS	Visakhapatnam
VNR	Voluntary National Review
VOC	V.O. Chidambaranar
VRR	Voluntary Retention Route
VU	Verification Unit
VWSC	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
WACR	Weighted Average Call Rate
WALR	Weighted Average Lending Rate
WCFI&ES	Working Class Family Income & Expenditure Survey
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WFH	Work from Home
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WMA	Ways and Means Advances
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WSTS	World Solar Technology Summit
WTO	World Trade Organization
YoY	Year-on-Year

State of the Economy 2020-21: A Macro View

01

CHAPTER

பருவத்தோ டொட்ட வொழுகல் திருவினைத்
தீராமை யாக்குங் கயிறு

"Doing the right things at the right time, is the rope which binds the wealth, making it boundless."

– Thirukkural, Chapter 49, Verse 482.

The year 2020 threw at the world a bedlam of novel COVID-19 virus, threatening all that was taken for granted –mobility, safety, and a normal life itself. This, in turn, posed the most formidable economic challenge to India and to the world in a century. Bereft of a cure or a vaccine, public health policy became central to tackling this all-pervasive crisis. The imperative of flattening the disease curve was entwined with the livelihood cost of an imminent recession, which emanated from the restrictions in economic activities from the lockdown required to contain the pandemic. This inherent trade-off led to the policy dilemma of "lives versus livelihoods".

Governments and central banks across the world deployed a range of policy tools to support their economies such as lowering key policy rates, quantitative easing measures, loan guarantees, cash transfers and fiscal stimulus measures. India recognised the disruptive impact of the pandemic and charted its own unique path amidst dismal projections by several international institutions of the spread in the country given its huge population, high population density and an overburdened health infrastructure.

As shown in Chapter 1 of Volume 1, the intense lockdown implemented at the start of the pandemic – when India had only a 100 confirmed cases – characterized India's unique response in several ways. First, the policy response was driven by the findings from both epidemiological and economic research. Specifically, faced with enormous uncertainty about the potential spread of the pandemic, the policy implemented the Nobel-prize winning research in Hansen and Sargent (2001) that recommends a policy focussed on minimising losses in a worst case scenario. Faced with an unprecedented pandemic, loss of scores of human lives captured this worst case scenario. Moreover, epidemiological research highlighted the importance of an initial, stringent lockdown especially in a country where high population density posed difficulties with respect to social distancing. Therefore, India's policy humane response that focused on saving human lives, recognised that the short-term pain of an initial, stringent lockdown would lead to long-term gains both in the lives saved and in the pace of the economic recovery. The scores of lives that have been saved and the V-shaped economic recovery that is being witnessed – due to the causal impact of the initial lockdown – bear testimony to India's boldness in taking short-term pain for long-term gain.

Second, India recognised that the pandemic impacts both supply and demand in the economy. The slew of reforms – again unique amidst all major economies – were implemented to ensure that the supply-side disruptions, which were inevitable during the lockdown, are minimised in the medium to long-run. The demand side policy reflected the understanding that aggregate *demand, especially that for non-essential items, reflects precautionary motives to save, which inevitably remains high when overall uncertainty is high. Therefore, during the initial months of the pandemic when uncertainty was high and lockdowns imposed economic restrictions, India did not waste precious fiscal resources in trying to pump up discretionary consumption. Instead, the policy focused on ensuring that all essentials were taken care of, which included direct benefit transfers to the vulnerable sections and the world's largest food subsidy programme targeting 80.96 crore beneficiaries. Government of India also launched Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme to provide much needed relief to stressed sectors by helping entities sustain employment and meet liabilities.*

During the unlock phase, when uncertainty declined and the precautionary motive to save subsided, on the one hand, and economic mobility increased, on the other hand, India has ramped up its fiscal spending. A favorable monetary policy ensured abundant liquidity and immediate relief to debtors via temporary moratoria, while unclogging monetary policy transmission. India's demand-side policy, thus, underscores the idea that pressing on the accelerator while the brakes are clamped only wastes scarce fuel.

India has been able to avoid the second wave while ably managing to flatten the epidemiological curve, with its caseload peaking in mid-September. As shown in Chapter 1 of Volume I, the initial stringent lockdown was critical to saving lives and the V-shaped economic recovery. The continuous drop in daily cases and fatalities bespeak India's escape from a Sisyphus fate of back-and-forth policy responses, enabling continual unlocking of the economy. As anticipated, while the lockdown resulted in a 23.9 per cent contraction in GDP in Q1, the recovery has been a V-shaped one as seen in the 7.5 per cent decline in Q2 and the recovery across all key economic indicators. Starting July, a resilient V-shaped recovery is underway, as demonstrated by the recovery in GDP growth in Q2 after the sharp decline in Q1, a sustained resurgence in high frequency indicators such as power demand, E-way bills, GST collection, steel consumption, etc. The reignited inter and intra state movement and record-high monthly GST collections have marked the unlocking of industrial and commercial activity. A sharp rise in commercial paper issuances, easing yields, and sturdy credit growth to MSMEs portend revamped credit flows for enterprises to survive and grow. Imports contracted more sharply than exports, with Forex reserves rising to cover 18 months of imports. Inflation, mainly driven by food prices, remained above 6 per cent for much of the year; the softening in December suggests easing of supply-side constraints.

India's GDP is estimated to contract by 7.7 per cent in FY2020-21, composed of a sharp 15.7 per cent decline in first half and a modest 0.1 per cent fall in the second half. Sector-wise, agriculture has remained the silver lining while contact-based services, manufacturing, construction were hit hardest, and have been recovering steadily. Government consumption and net exports have cushioned the growth from diving further down.

The V-shaped economic recovery is supported by the initiation of a mega vaccination drive with hopes of a robust recovery in the services sector. Together, prospects for robust growth in consumption and investment have been rekindled with the estimated real GDP growth for FY 2021-22 at 11 per cent. India's mature policy response to this "once-in-a-century" crisis thus provides important lessons for democracies to avoid myopic policymaking and demonstrates the significant benefits of focusing on long-term gains.

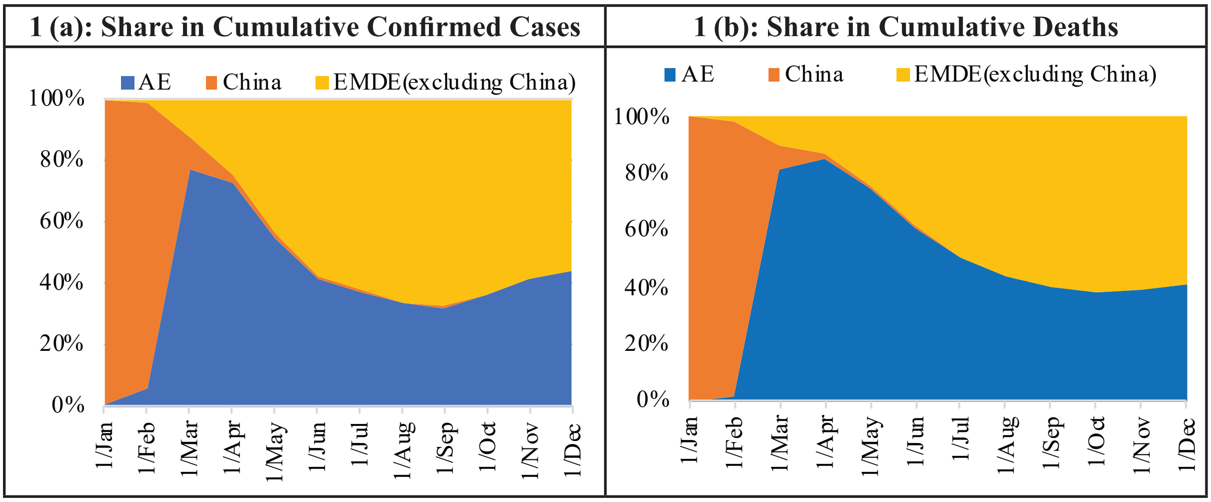
1.1 The year 2020 witnessed unrivalled turmoil with the novel COVID-19 virus and the resultant pandemic emerging as the biggest threat to economic growth in a century. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 a 'Public Health Emergency of International Concern' (PHEIC) on 30th January, 2020 and advised that all countries should be prepared for containment, including active surveillance, early detection, isolation and case management, contact tracing, and prevention of onward spread. The exponential rise in the number of daily cases compelled the WHO to title this outbreak a pandemic on 11th March, 2020 - within a period of three months of its emergence. The contagion is still spreading with over 10 crore confirmed cases around the globe and over 2 lakh deaths. The ensuing shock has been extremely unconventional in terms of its size and uncertainty, with its impact dependent on unpredictable factors like intensity of lockdowns, extent of supply chain and financial market disruptions alongside societal response to the associated public health measures. The pandemic has been unique in its wide-ranging effects on almost every section of the economy and the society.

SPREAD OF THE PANDEMIC

Global Spread

1.2 Since its first outbreak in Wuhan, China, COVID-19 has infected all continents, including Antarctica (in December, 2020), and more than 220 countries. The health shock, though global, has transmitted through different trajectories across countries in terms of total infections, mortalities, and recoveries. In the initial stages of the pandemic, the Advanced Economies (AE) of North American and West European region were disproportionately impacted with more than 70 per cent of the total cases and total deaths (Figure 1). The pandemic quickly intensified in number of Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs) such as Brazil, India, Mexico, Russia and Turkey– that now constitute around 50 per cent of total cases and total deaths. In recent months, amidst a repeat wave, AEs—particularly the United States and several Euro area countries—have accounted for an increasing share of cases; in EMDEs, outbreaks in the Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia regions have continued to grow. It is evident that AEs have been affected harder by the pandemic.

Figure 1: Trend in World-wide Spread of COVID-19

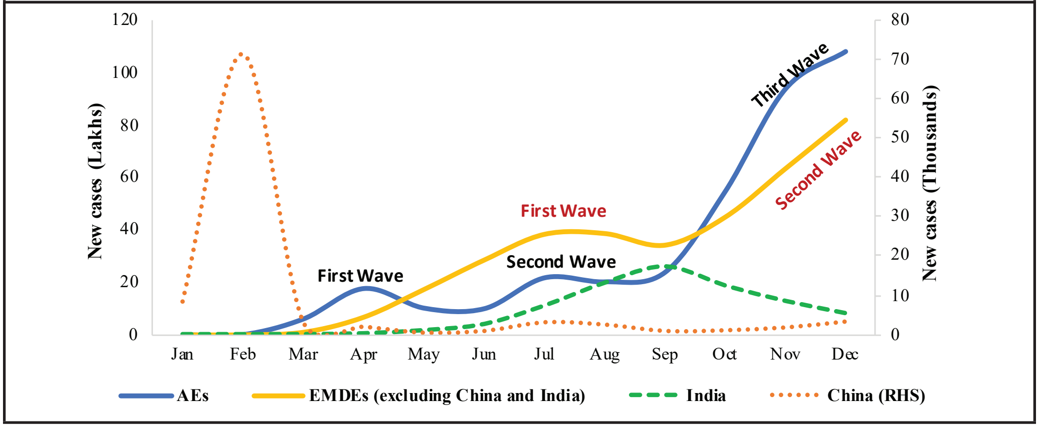


Source: WHO, Survey Calculation

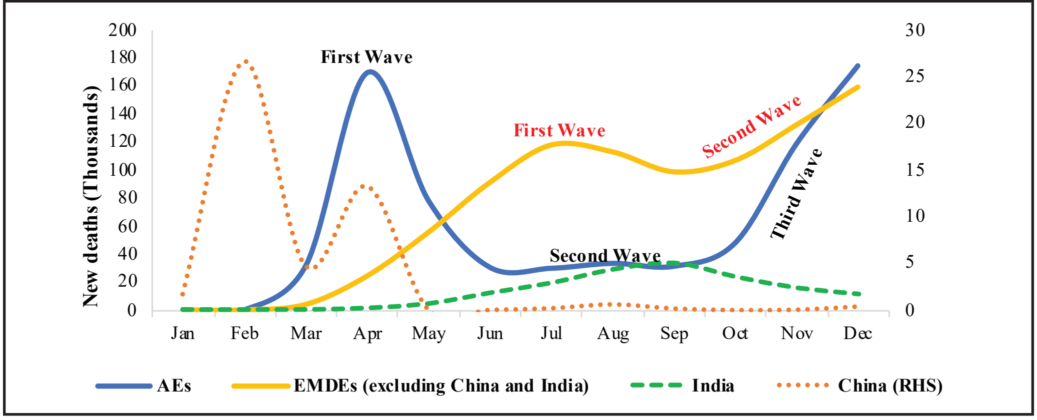
1.3 The spread of the pandemic has been in waves as is evident in Figure 2. AEs were experiencing their third waves, both in terms of cases and deaths, at the end of the year while EMDEs (excluding China and India) were facing their second waves. China experienced the first wave of cases in February, 2020 after which it has been able to control the spread. India experienced its first wave till September, 2020 after which it has been able to effectively manage the spread – avoiding the second wave as on date.

Figure 2: COVID -19 Infection Waves

2 (a): Confirmed Cases



2 (b): Deaths



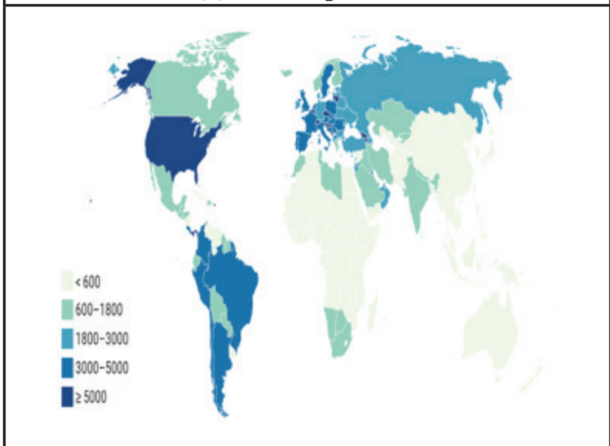
Source: Survey Calculations using data from WHO

Note: data is as on 31st December, 2020

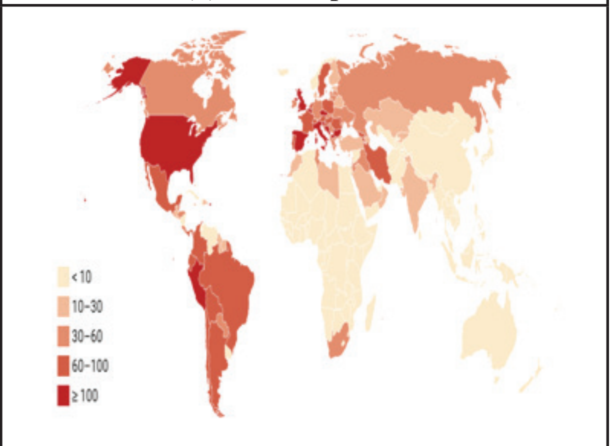
1.4 AEs witnessed higher confirmed cases and deaths on per capita basis too as compared to EMDEs (Figure 3). The third wave in AEs has proven to be more lethal with fatalities exceeding by 5.3 times compared to the second wave and surpassing the level during the first wave in December itself.

Figure 3: Per Capita COVID-19 Caseload across Countries

3 (a): Cases per Lakh



3 (b): Deaths per Lakh



Source: Survey Calculations using data from WHO

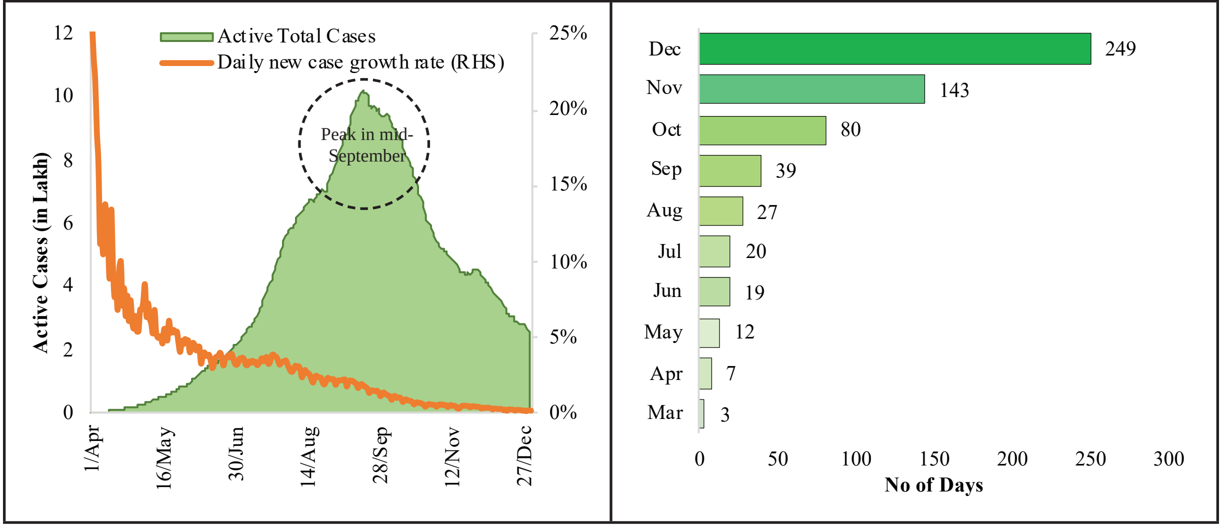
Note: Data is as on 31st December, 2020

SPREAD OF PANDEMIC IN INDIA

1.5 India imposed a stringent nation-wide lockdown during the initial phase of the pandemic in March-April, 2020, followed by gradual unlocking and phasing out of the containment measures. India crossed its peak in mid-September with 11.12 lakh active cases on 17th September, 2020 and 97,860 daily new cases on 16th September, 2020 (Figure 4 (a)). Subsequently, new cases have moved down to less than 16,000 cases per day in January, 2021 despite the festive season and onset of the winter season. The confirmed cases in India have touched more than 1.06 crore, representing around 11 per cent of the world's total case load. India's share in new cases load globally has drastically come down from 31 per cent in September, 2020 to 4 per cent in December, 2020. The pace of spread has been controlled with doubling time of cases rising from 12 days in May, 2020 to 249 days in December, 2020 (Figure 4 (b)).

Figure 4: Spread of COVID-19 in India

4 (a): Total Active Cases | **4 (b): Doubling Time**



Source: Data accessed from https://www.covid19india.org/, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW)
Note: Doubling rate is defined as ln2/ ln (1 + r), where r is the average of last seven days of growth in cumulative cases.

1.6 The initial spread of pandemic was limited primarily to western and northern zones of the country, which contributed 42 and 22 per cent respectively (Figure 5 (a)). On the other hand, a sharp rise in share of Southern zone was witnessed since July, 2020 with the zone adding more than one-third of the new cases per month on an average. The eastern and central regions each constituted 10 per cent of the total cases respectively during the year. All zones, barring northern region, experienced a single wave of infection till December (Figure 5 (b)). The festive season during October and November led to a second wave of infections in the northern region. In per capita terms, the southern zone had a maximum caseload at 1226 cases per lakh followed by western zone at 1124 cases per lakh; the eastern region had the lowest caseload at 342 cases per lakh as on 31st December, 2020 (Figure 5 (c)).

Figure 5: Trends in Spread of COVID-19 across Regions in India

5 (a): Share in Cumulative Confirmed Cases | **5 (b): Infection Waves**

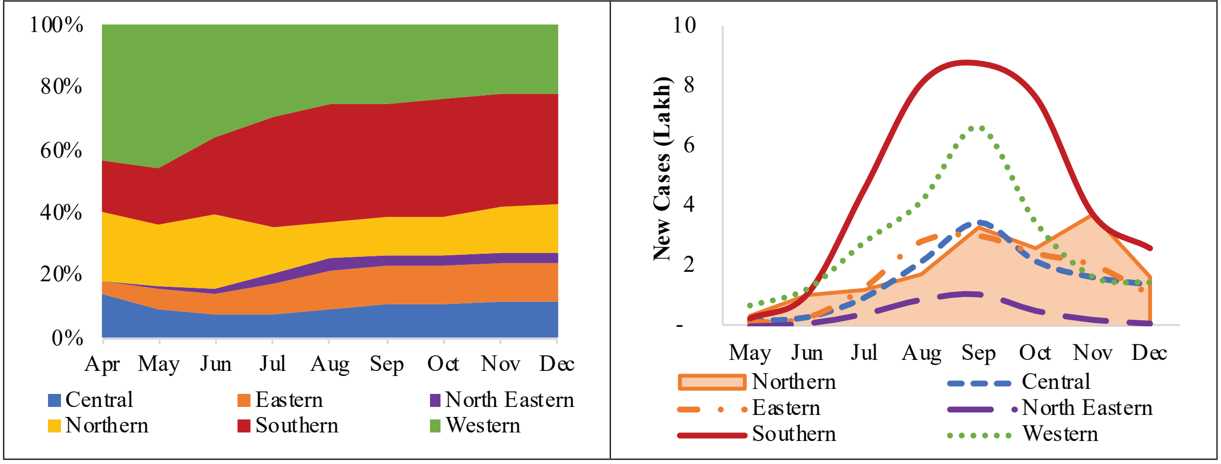
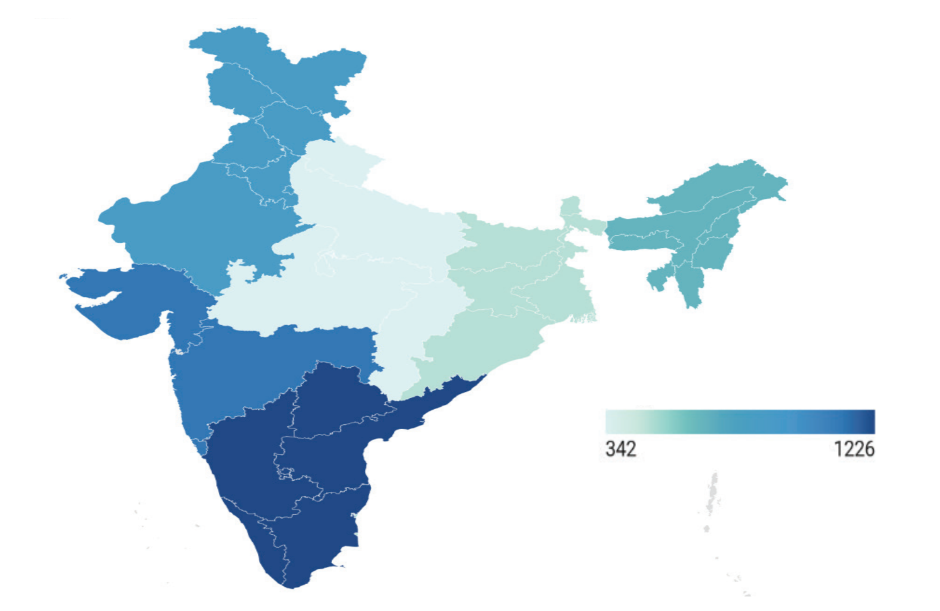


Figure 5 (c): Total Confirmed Cases per Lakh



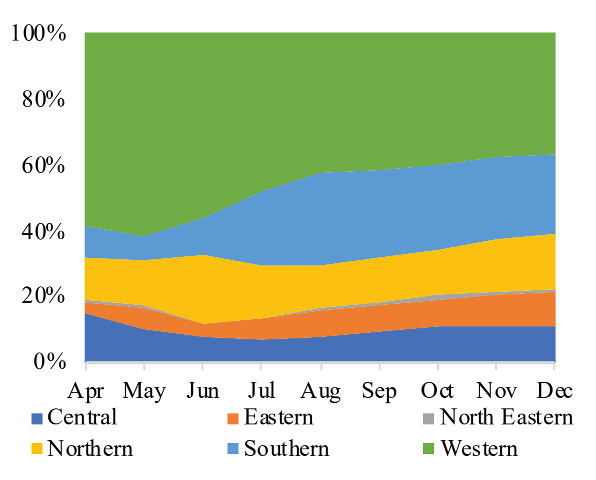
Source: Data accessed from https://www.Covid19india.org/, MoH&FW

Note: Data is as on 31st December, 2020; the Zones are defined as per the Zonal Councils

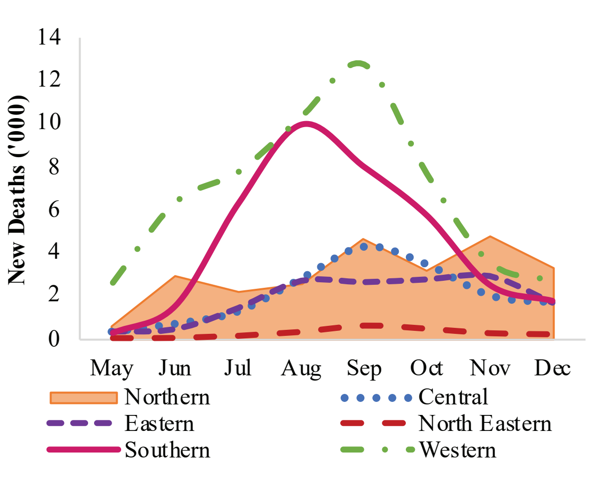
1.7 The total death toll in India, as on 31st December, 2020, was 1.48 lakh with more than 50 per cent of the fatalities occurring in western and southern zones of the country. Throughout the pandemic, Maharashtra has been the worst affected state having highest incidence of deaths in India (Figure 6 (a)). All zones, except the northern zone, experienced a single wave in terms of deaths (Figure 6 (b)). The northern region witnessed three death waves, with the third wave proving to be the most lethal as deaths exceeded 1.7 times more than what it was during the first wave. In per capita terms, the western zone has been the worst performer with 27 deaths per lakh, followed by northern region at 13 deaths per lakh (Figure 6 (c)). Deaths per capita have been lower in the eastern and north-eastern zones at 6 and 4 deaths per lakh respectively.

Figure 6: Trends in COVID-19 Deaths across Regions in India

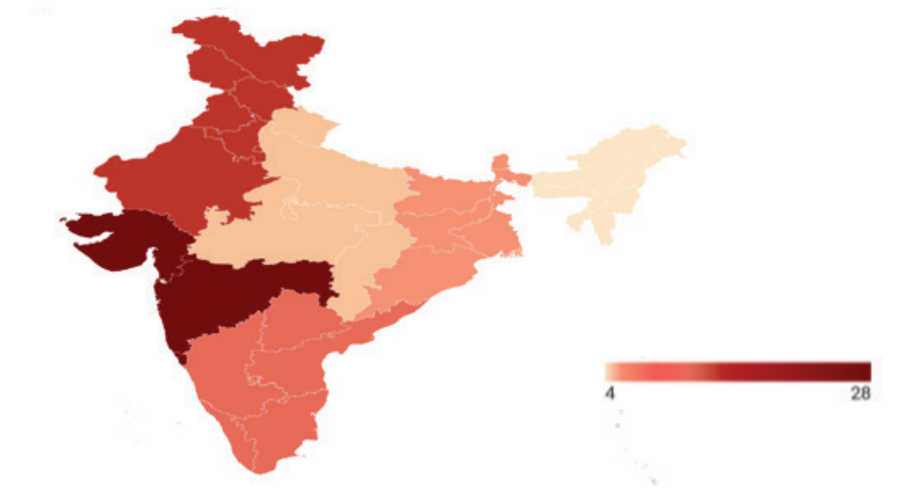
6 (a): Share in Total Deaths



6 (b): Death Waves



6 (c): Total Deaths per Lakh



Source: Data accessed from https://www.Covid19india.org/, MoH&FW
Note: Data is as on 31st December, 2020
The Zones are defined as per the Zonal Councils

RAMPING UP TESTING

1.8 As the first step towards timely identification, prompt isolation & treatment, testing was identified as an effective strategy to limit the spread of infection. A characteristic of the pandemic, which aggravated its virulence, was its probable transmission by asymptomatic people. Large-scale testing was, therefore, imperative for quick identification of cases, immediate isolation to prevent spread and timely treatment. It also helped in effective contact tracing and timely isolation of prospective cases. Testing policy has been continuously evolving since the beginning of the pandemic with countries rapidly gearing up the testing capacity to curb the pace of spread (Figure 7).

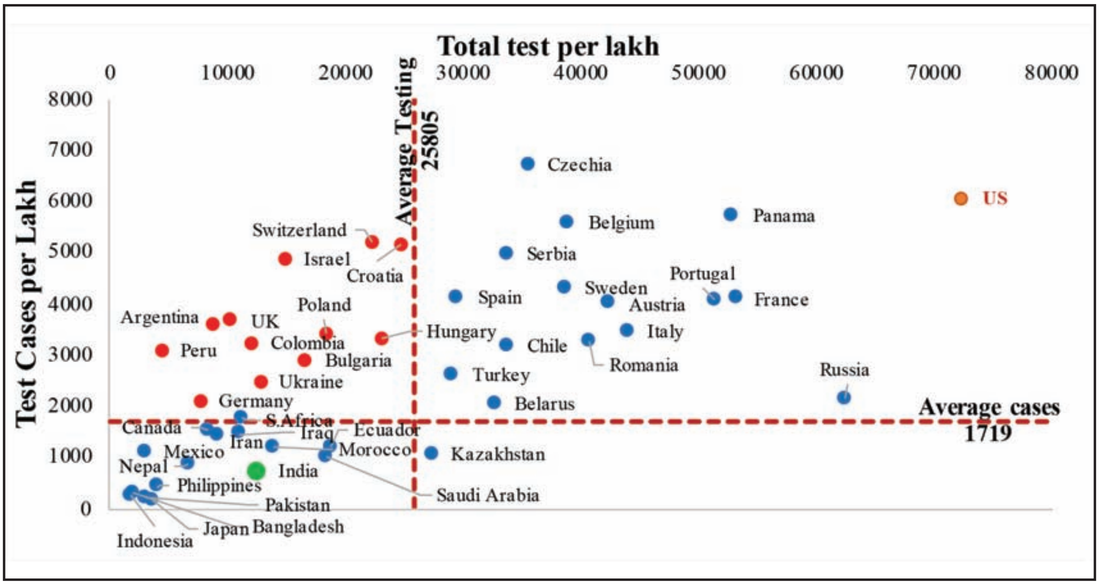
Figure 7: Ramping up Testing across the World

7 (a): As on 15th February, 2020		7 (b): As on 15th January, 2021	
			
No testing Policy	Limited Testing	Testing if symptoms	Open public testing

Source: WHO
Note: "Open public testing" is aggressive testing; "Testing if symptoms" refers to testing anyone who shows COVID-19 symptoms; "Limited testing" is when an individual is showing symptoms and meets a laid down criterion like medical worker, overseas travel etc. "No policy" refers to having no testing policy in place.

1.9 An analysis of tests per lakh and total cases per lakh shows that countries such as United Kingdom, Argentina, Germany, Colombia, Switzerland, Poland and Peru need to perform more tests as cases per lakh are on the higher side relative to tests conducted (Figure 8). US is an outlier as it has both high tests per lakh and high caseload per lakh as on 31st December, 2020. India lies below the global average of cases, despite being the second worst affected country in the world.

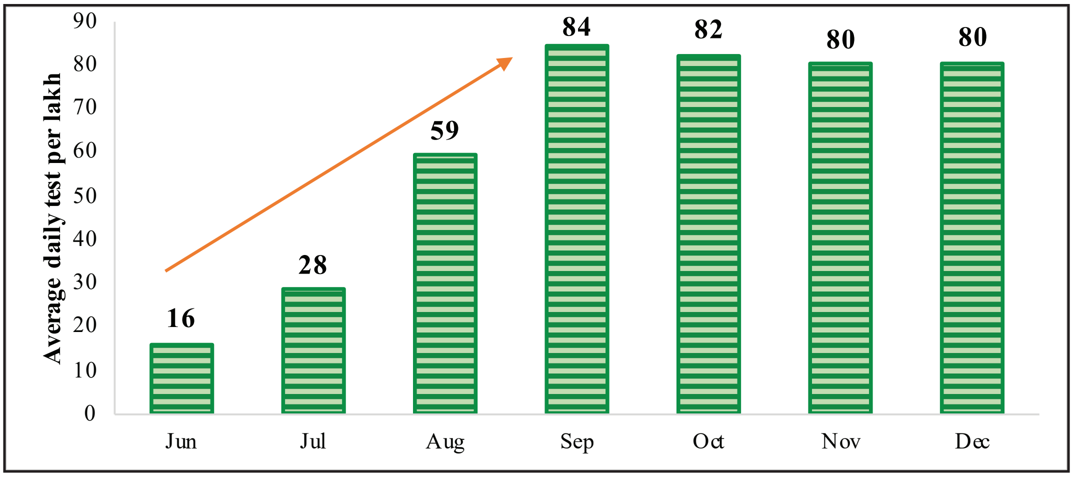
Figure 8: Total Tests vs Confirmed Cases per Lakh



Source: WHO
Note: Data is as on 31st December 2020

1.10 India rapidly ramped up its capacity to rapidly scale-up tests. In January 2020, India had only one laboratory testing for COVID-19, at the National Institute of Virology, Pune. Today there are more than 2300 laboratories across the country, performing molecular tests for its diagnosis - an unparalleled achievement in the history of the Indian health system. India has shown tremendous progress in conduct of daily tests with a dedicated emphasis on expansion of testing infrastructure (Figure 9). Keeping the focus on "Test, Track and Treat", India has tested nearly 18.5 crore cumulative COVID-19 samples with cumulative test positivity rate at 5.6 per cent, as on 31st December, 2020.

Figure 9: Ramping up Testing in India



Source: MoH&FW

1.11 The unprecedented pace of transmission and lethality of COVID-19 triggered a global health crisis that has led to an enormous human toll of over 10 crore confirmed cases and over 21 lakh fatalities. Given the unavailability of a potent cure and a preventive vaccine, it was imperative that the spread be contained by implementing various public health measures. However, this presented crucial policy dilemmas before governments across the globe.

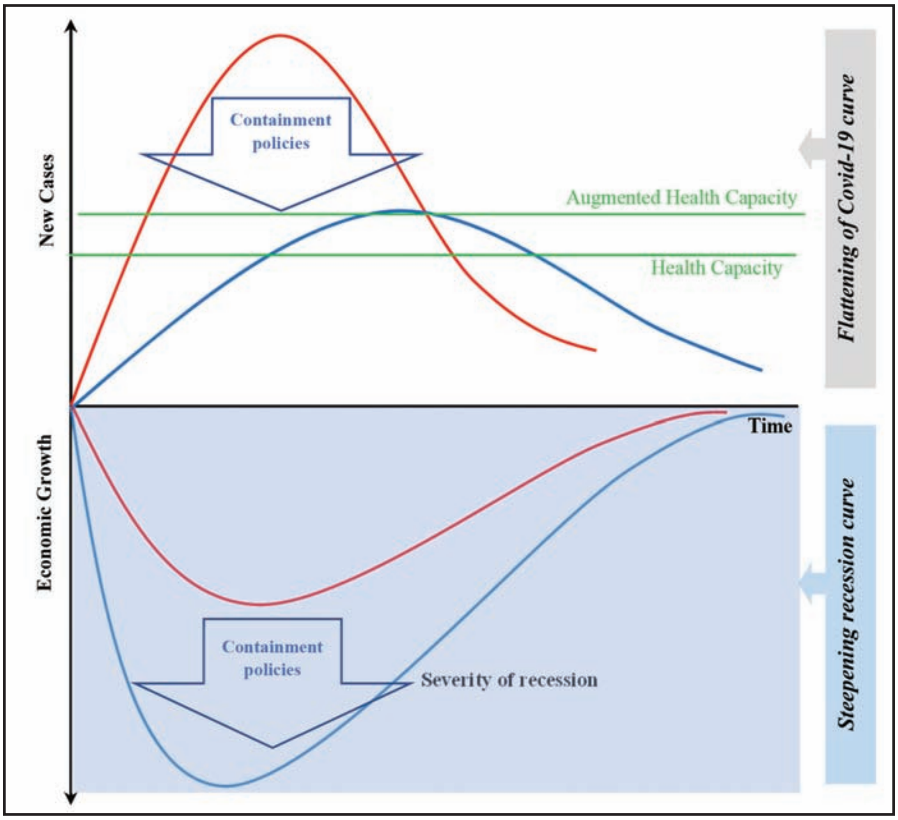
POLICY DILEMMAS UNDERLYING COVID-19

'Lives Vs Livelihoods'

1.12 Given the fast spread of the pandemic, the immediate public health policy priority was, 'flattening the epidemiological curve' to mitigate the impact of the spread (refer to Box 1 in Chapter 1, Volume-I, Economic Survey, 2020-21). The steps to "flatten the curve" were intended to slow the transmission of the virus, push the peak of the curve and spread the distribution of cases over time. Countries, accordingly, across the globe adopted various non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs) like social distancing measures via work & school closures, travel bans, cancellations of public events and restrictions of internal movement and, by social isolation measures via quarantining infected people from the population, tracing infected persons contacts and enhanced testing. The containment measures allowed ramping up of the health and testing infrastructure, arresting the spread of the virus and saving 'lives'. Chapter 1, Volume I of the Survey delineates that countries that imposed effective NPIs, especially at the onset of the pandemic, could manage the spread of the pandemic relatively better.

1.13 Even if no containment measures were implemented, a recession would have been fuelled by the precautionary and/or panic behaviour of households and firms faced with the uncertainty of dealing with a pandemic that had no cure. This is because households voluntarily took precautions which affected demand, especially for non-essential items. The lockdown reinforced this response to the pandemic. The public health measures, adopted to contain the spread, engendered sizeable immediate economic costs as they led to almost full suspension of economic activity, curbed consumption and investment, as well as restricted labor supply and production. COVID-19, therefore led the world to the predicament of saving 'lives' or 'livelihoods' as the steps taken to flatten the infection curve, steepened the macroeconomic recession curve (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Trade-off between Flattening COVID-19 Infection Curve and Steepening of Recession Curve

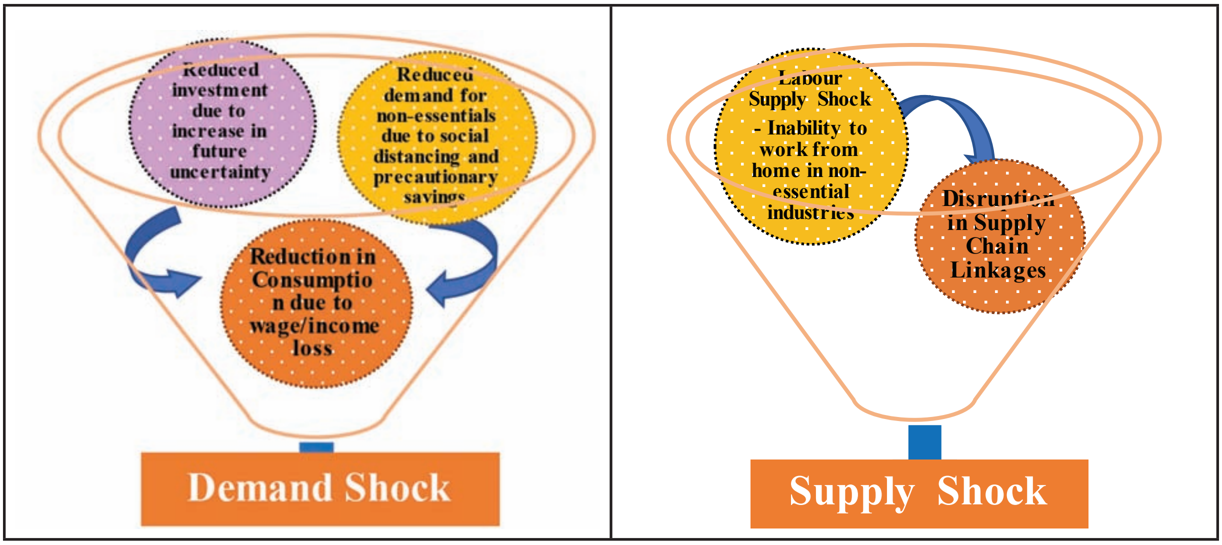


Source: Adapted from Gourinchas, P-O (2020)

Demand-side and Supply-side Shocks

1.14 The pandemic has been a unique economic shock that has triggered both supply and demand side shocks simultaneously across economies around the world (Figure 11). Increased uncertainty, lower confidence, loss of incomes, weaker growth prospects, fear of contagion, curtailment of spending options due to closure of all contact-sensitive activities, the triggering of precautionary savings, risk aversion among businesses and resultant fall in consumption and investment – leading to the first order demand shock. The supply chain disruptions caused by closure of economic activity and restricted movement of labour lead to the first order supply shocks.

Figure 11: Twin Economic Shocks by the Pandemic



Source: Adapted from Estupinan, Xavier and Sharma, Mohit and Gupta, Sargam and Birla, Bharti (2020)

1.15 The first order supply side disruptions potentially created second round effects on both demand and supply. The initial supply shock, resulting in wage and income loss, could impact aggregate demand and impair productive capacity leading to supply shocks. These effects were further amplified through international trade and financial linkages, dampening global activity and pushing commodity prices down. The feedback loops of demand and supply generated potential hysteresis effects - when households demand less, firms get reduced revenues, which feeds into reduced activity by firms, and thus reduced household income.

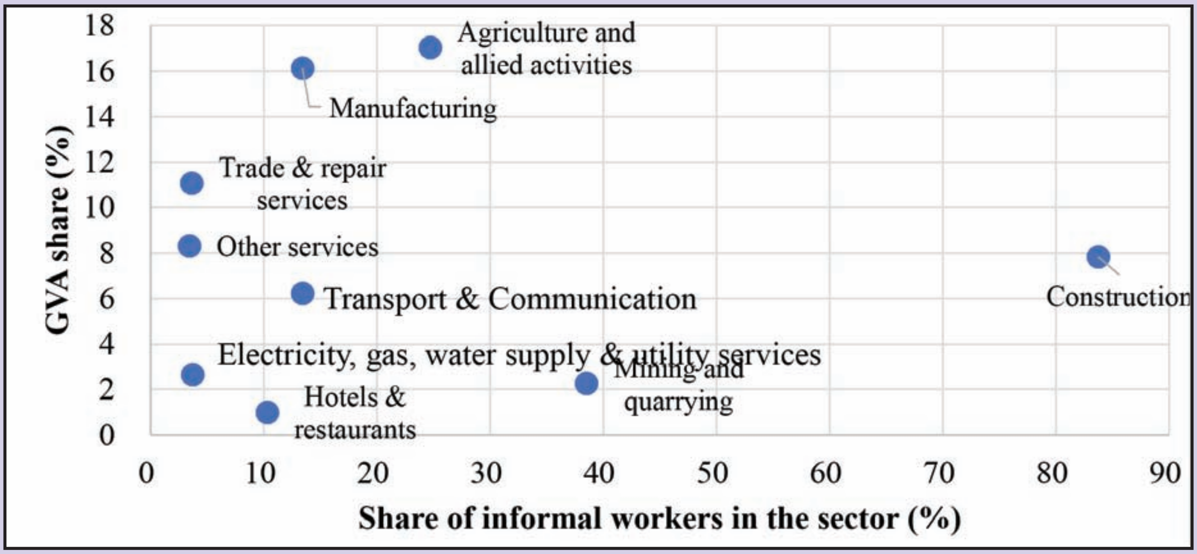
1.16 The policies to 'flatten the epidemiological curve', therefore, needed to be accompanied by economic policies designed and targeted to mitigate the resulting shock to the economic system and 'flatten the recession curve'. There was, however, unprecedented uncertainty about the potential spread of the pandemic. The pandemic, therefore, posed unprecedented dilemmas before policymakers – lives vs livelihoods and flattening the twin curves of pandemic and the resultant economic recession.

BOX 1: SECTORAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN INDIA: UBIQUITOUS, YET IRREGULAR

The spread and intensity of COVID-19 induced twin economic shock can be broadly captured through impact on output/Gross Value Added (GVA) and employment. In terms of GVA shock, non-essential activities are likely to endure a combined shock directly proportional to their respective GVA contribution, given that they could not operate during lockdown. Essential activities are likely to undergo a dampened shock, primarily arising from the indirect impact of restricted activities in non-essential sectors. In terms of employment shock, contact-sensitive sectors like trade, hotels, transport, tourism, etc. are likely to undergo a shock proportional to the respective employment share, with informal workers likely to bear the larger brunt (Figure B1)[1]. The construction and mining sectors, that employ a larger share of informal workers, have been severely affected by the pandemic-induced lockdowns.

[1] Percentage distribution of usually working persons in usual status (ps+ss) by broad status in employment for each industry of work.

Figure B1: Sectoral Distribution by GVA Share and Share of Casual Workers



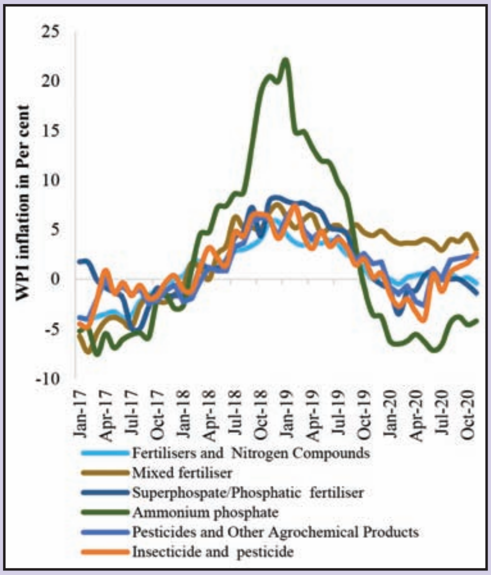
Source: MoSPI, PLFS 2018-19

The impact of the pandemic and associated health measures has been unique as it has affected every sector of the economy. Agriculture was largely insulated from the lockdown in India as timely and proactive exemptions from COVID-induced lockdowns to the sector facilitated uninterrupted harvesting of rabi crops and sowing of kharif crops. However, supply chain disruptions impacted the flow of agricultural goods leading to high food inflation and adverse initial impact on some major agricultural exports. The manufacturing sector was hit hard in the first quarter but has since picked up though mining still remains impacted. Construction and Services sector were hit the hardest due to the pandemic induced requirements of social distancing and minimising of personal interaction.

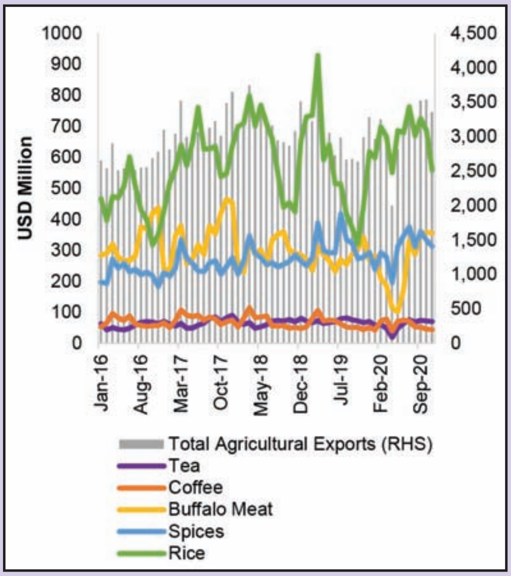
Figure B2: Sectoral Impact of COVID-19 in India

Agriculture and Allied Activities

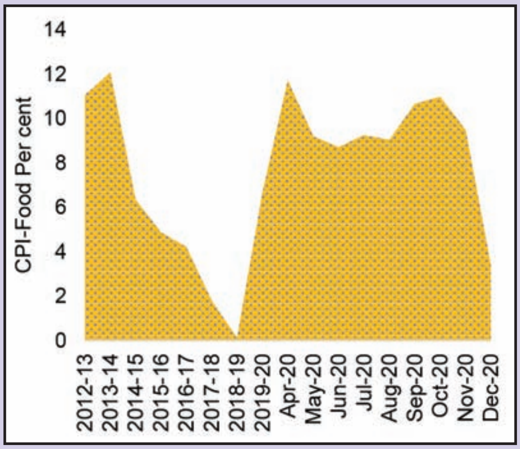
Agricultural Imports



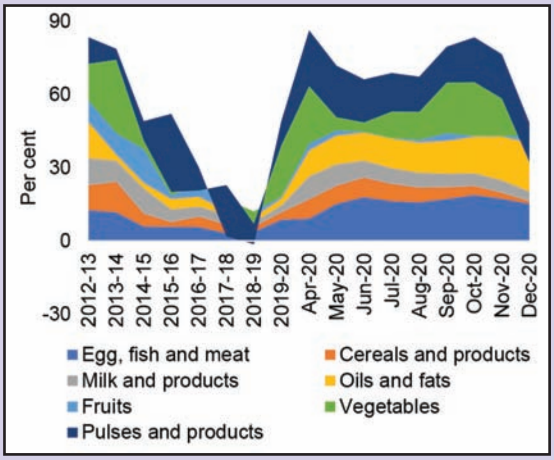
Agricultural Exports



CPI- Food Inflation

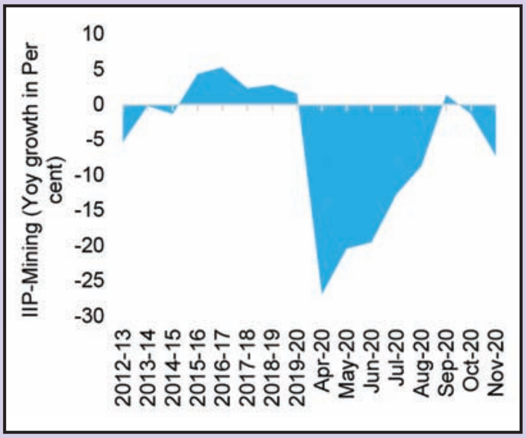


Components of CPI- Food Inflation

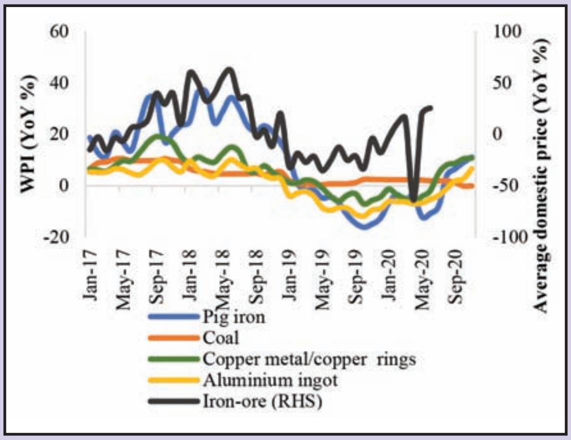


Mining and Quarrying

Mining Activity

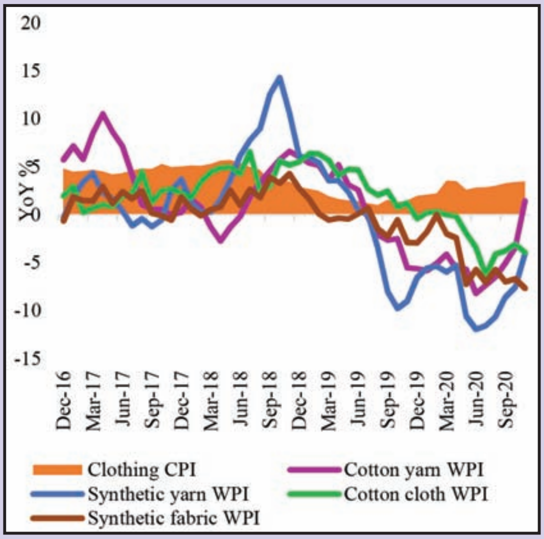


Mineral Price Inflation

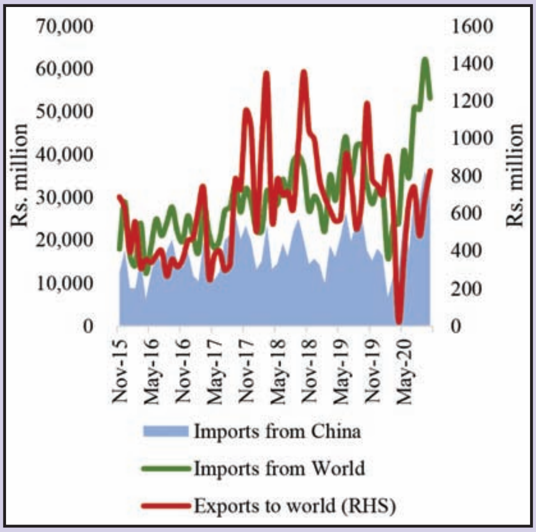


Manufacturing

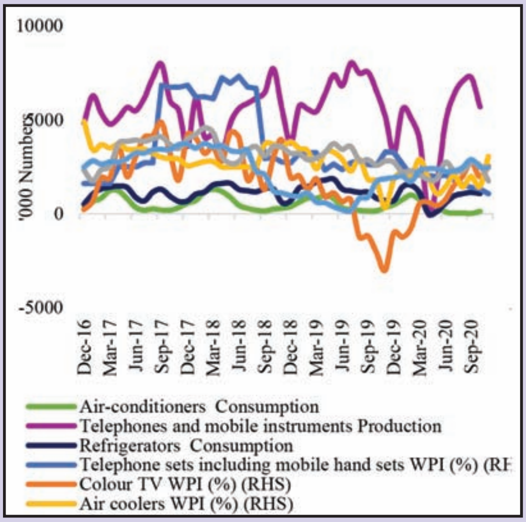
Textiles and Fabrics



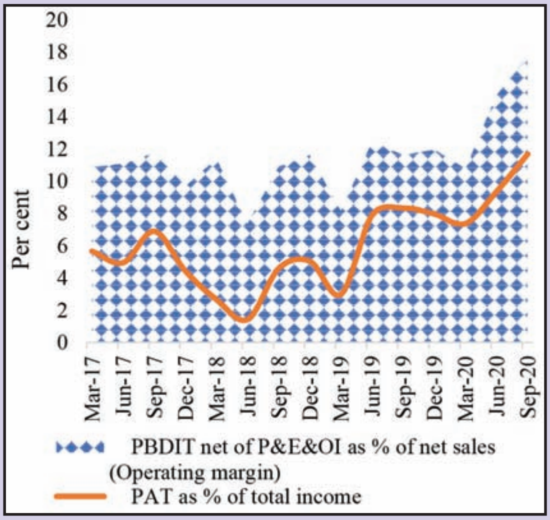
Computer Hardware & Peripherals



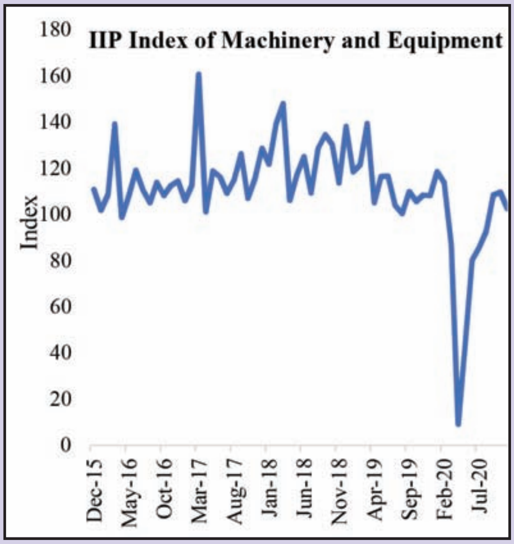
Consumer Goods



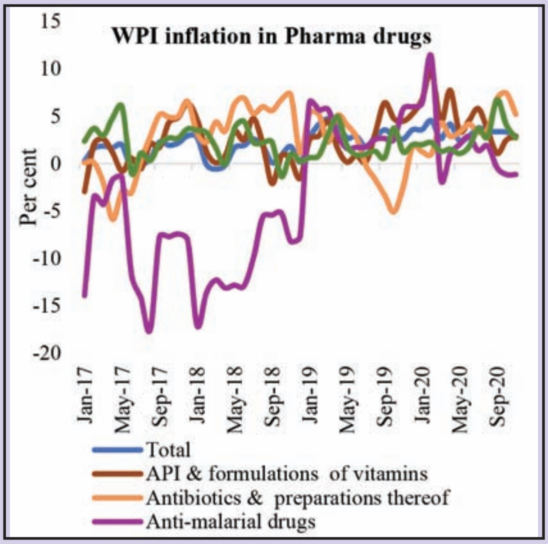
Profitability Ratios of Consumer Goods Industries



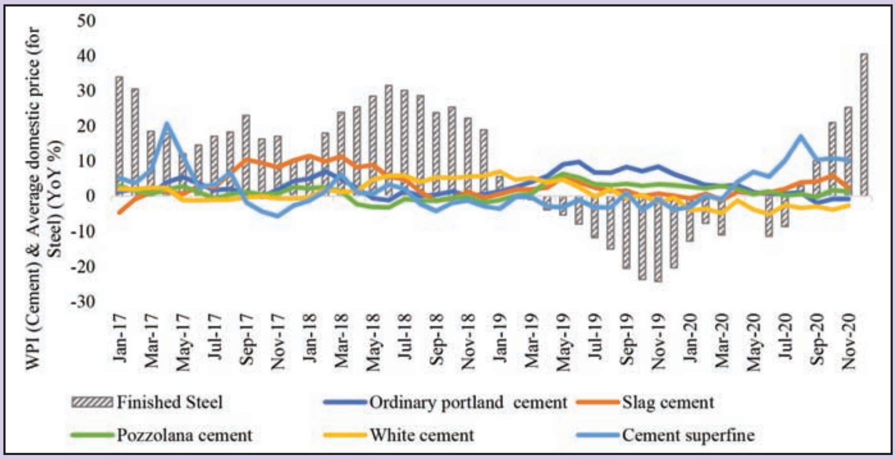
Machinery Sector



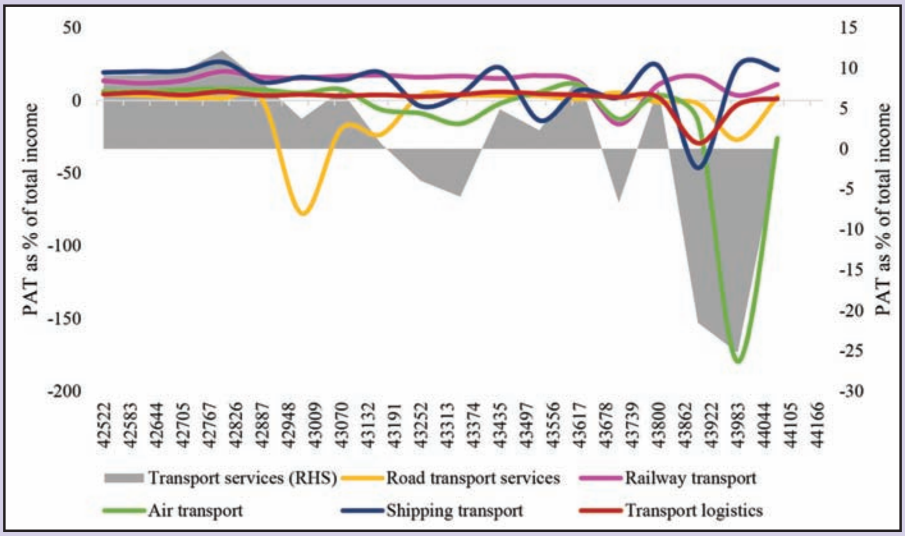
Pharmaceuticals



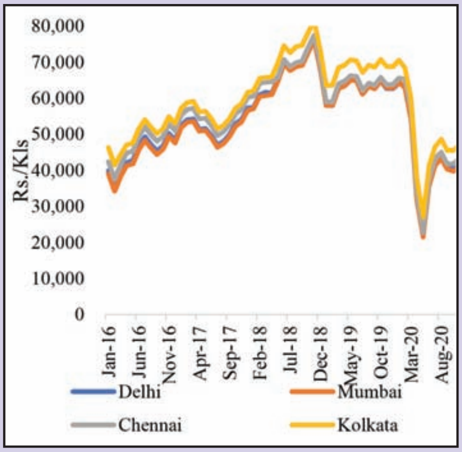
Construction



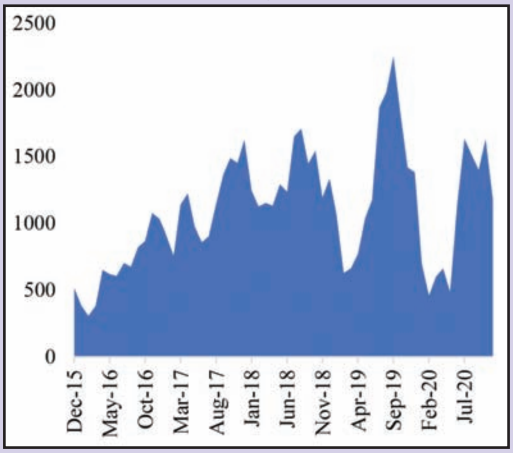
Services



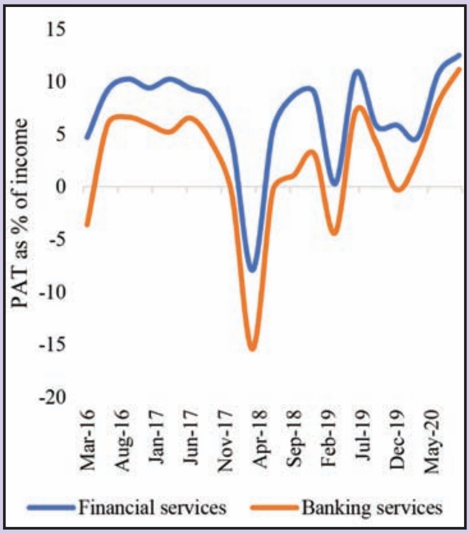
Air Turbine Fuel Prices: India



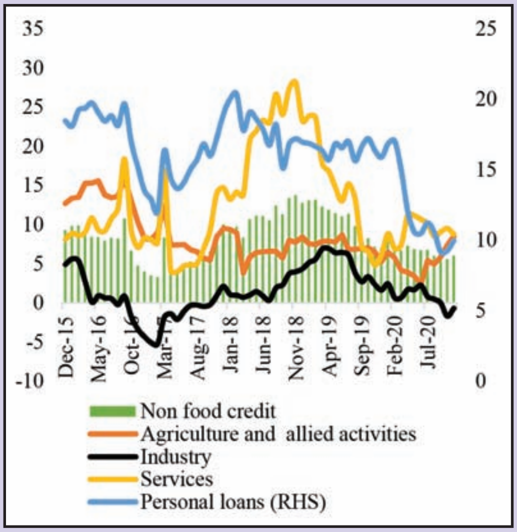
Shipping Freight Rate (Baltic Dry Index)



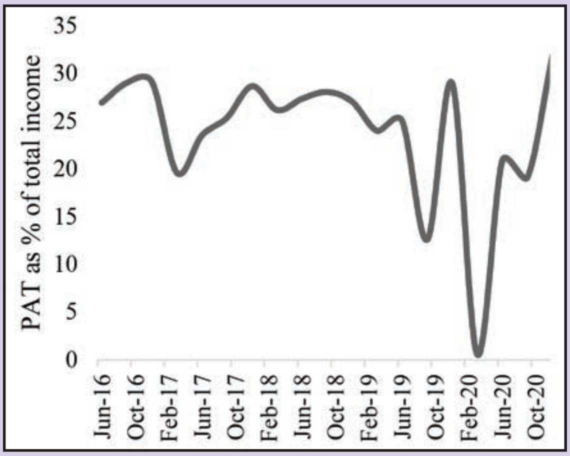
Financial Services



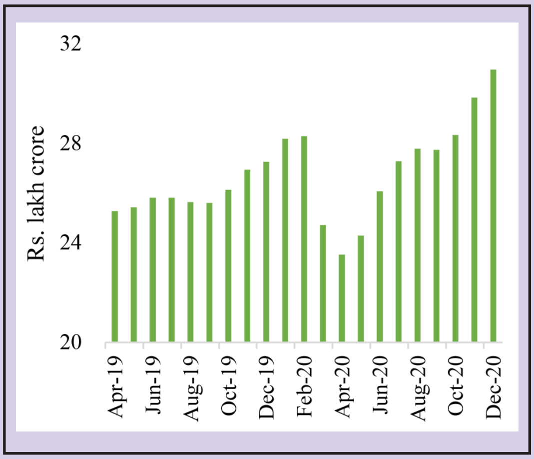
Bank Credit Growth (YoY)



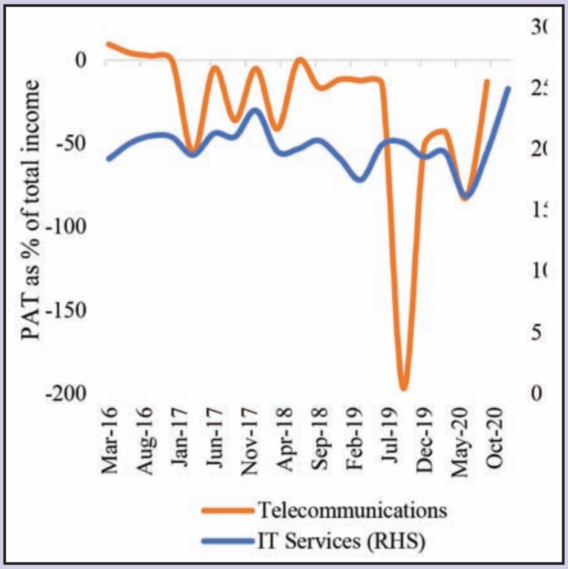
Asset Financing Services



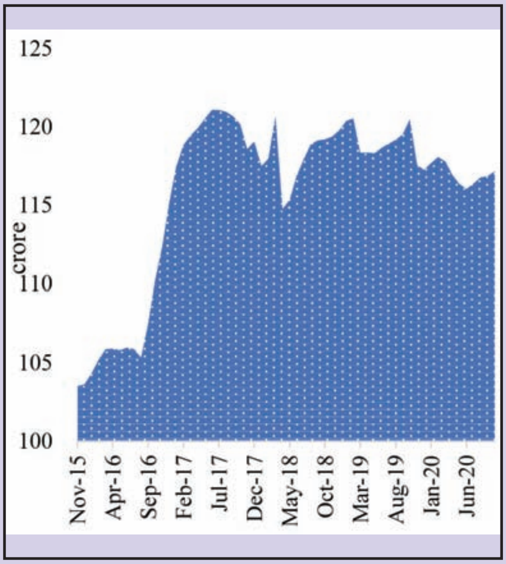
Average Net Assets Under Management (Mutual Funds)



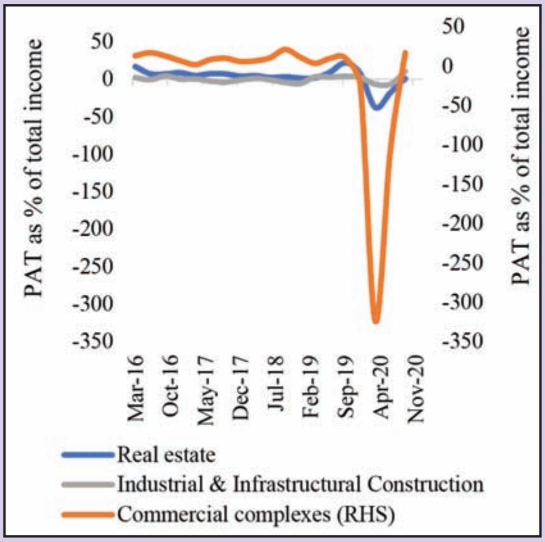
Communications Services



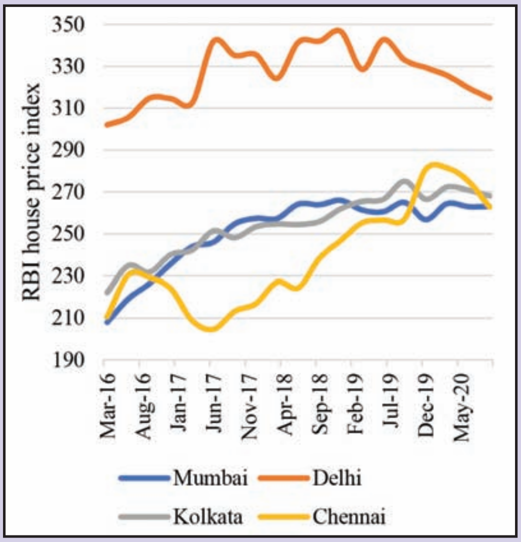
Telecom Subscriber Base



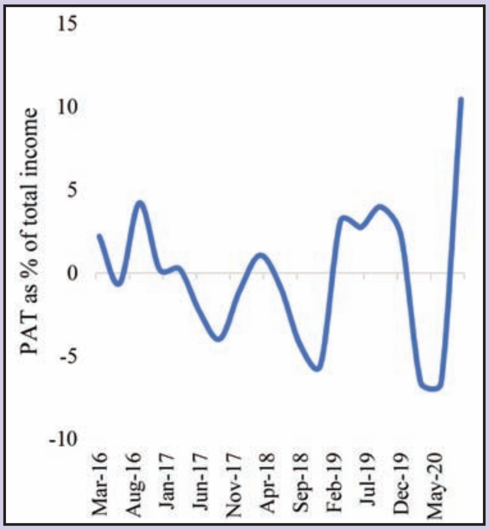
Real Estate Services



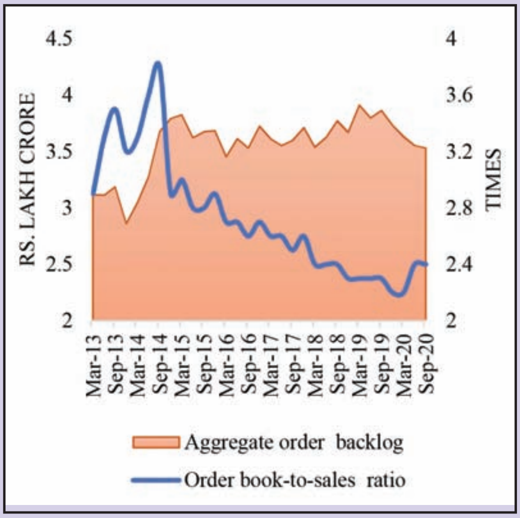
Housing Prices



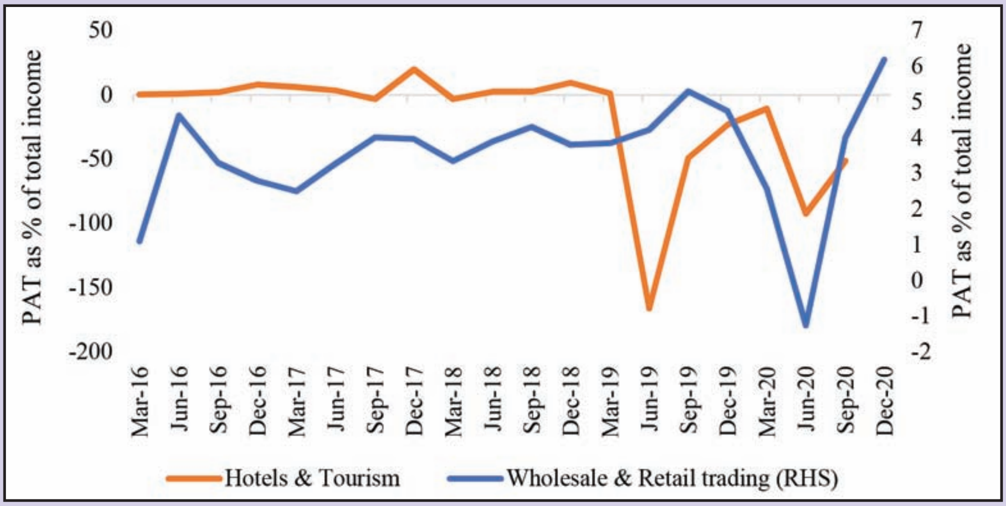
Industrial and Infrastructure Companies



Aggregate Order Backlog of Industrial & Infrastructure Construction Companies



Hotels & Tourism, Wholesale & Retail Trading



Source: Compiled from various sources

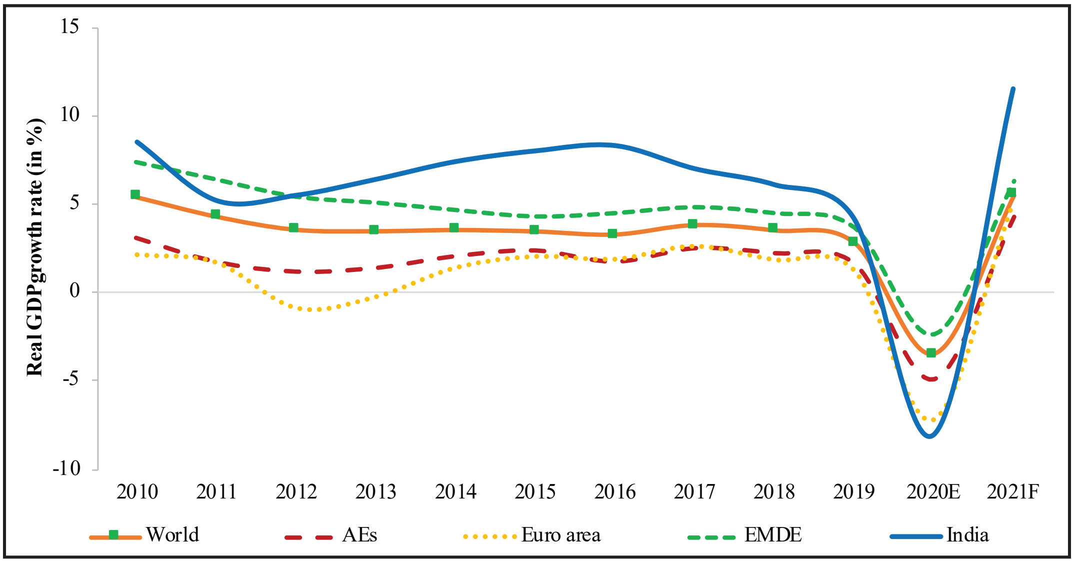
DISRUPTION OF GLOBAL ECONOMY BY THE PANDEMIC

1.17 As was evident from the earlier section, the pandemic raised unprecedented health challenges on a global scale and posed unique policy dilemmas. Since 2018, the growth momentum in global output was on a weakened footing owing to various factors like trade tensions, political instability, slowed demand and reduction in industrial activity. COVID-19 pandemic accentuated the deceleration by causing severe demand and supply disruptions. Economic activity has been belaboured by reduced mobility, owing both to official restrictions and private decisions; uncertainty regarding the post-pandemic economic prospects and policies has impacted investment; disruptions in education have decelerated human capital accumulation; concerns about the viability of global value chains; and the adverse impact on international trade and tourism.

1.18 The month of April 2020 became the month of "Global Lockdown" with world economic activity coming to a standstill – leading to a steep fall in output during second quarter of 2020.

Global output is expected to witness the sharpest contraction in a century, contracting in the range of 3.5 - 4.3 per cent in 2020 as per the estimates provided by IMF and World Bank (Figure 12). The cumulative loss to global GDP over 2020 and 2021 is estimated at around USD 9 trillion – greater than the economies of Japan and Germany combined. Loss of output is anticipated to be more severe in AEs at 5.4 per cent compared to EMDEs, excluding China, which stood at 5.0 per cent for the year 2020 (Figure 12). This is aligned with the more severe impact of the pandemic spread in AEs than EMDEs as was seen above. The estimates for global growth were revised upward through the year with easing of lockdowns and resurgence in economic activity in July-September quarter of the year. The rebound in global activity has, however, been uneven and subdued since the beginning of second half of the year due to resurgence in COVID-19 infection rates in AEs.

Figure 12: Trend in Global Growth

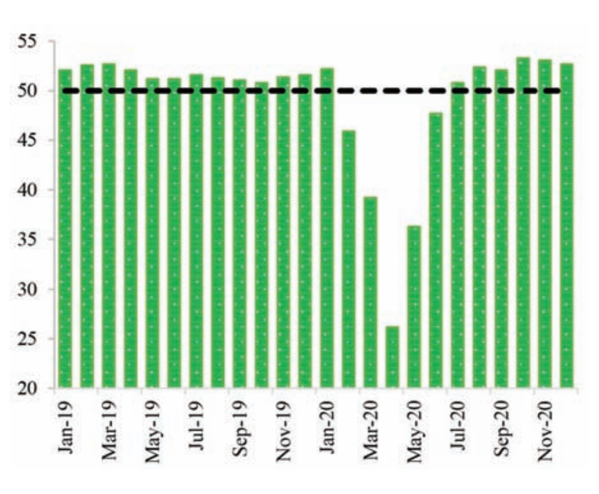


Source: IMF
Note: E is Estimate, F is Forecast

1.19 The pandemic induced border closures and supply disruptions interrupted the international provision of goods and services. The Global composite Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) was in contraction for five months before July, 2020 (Figure 13). Global trade is projected to contract by 9.2 per cent in 2020—comparable to the decline during the 2009 global recession but affecting a markedly larger share of economies (Figure 14). Trade has, however, played a critical role in responding to the pandemic, allowing countries to secure access to vital food and medical supplies.

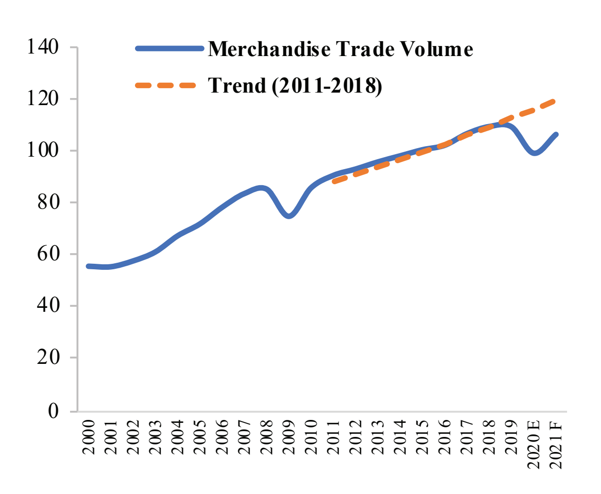
1.20 Most commodity prices rebounded from their mid-2020 lows as strict lockdowns were gradually lifted and demand firmed, especially from China (Figure 15). The recovery in oil prices was more modest amid concerns over the pandemic's lasting impact on oil demand. Gold emerged as a safe-haven investment in the backdrop of the pandemic prices with prices increasing by 26.2 per cent in November, 2020 as compared to December, 2019. Food prices also surged during the year reflecting supply chain disruptions. As a result of weak demand and subdued energy prices, inflation moderated in most part of the world, deflationary pressure emerged in major AEs. Fall in inflation in EMDEs was less broad based than in AEs, reflecting the effects of sharp currency depreciations as well as rising domestic food prices in some countries (Figure 16).

Figure 13: Global PMI



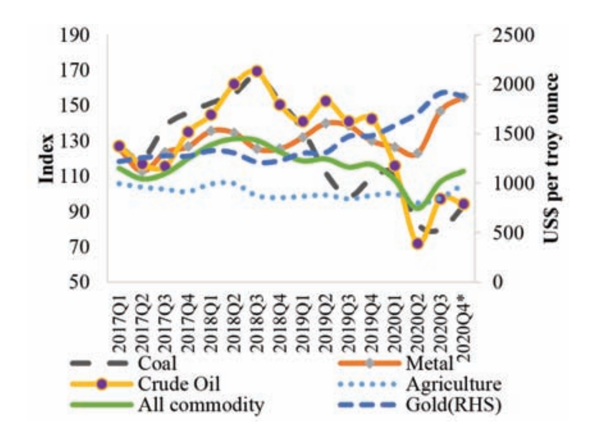
Source: IHS

Figure 14: World Merchandise Trade Growth



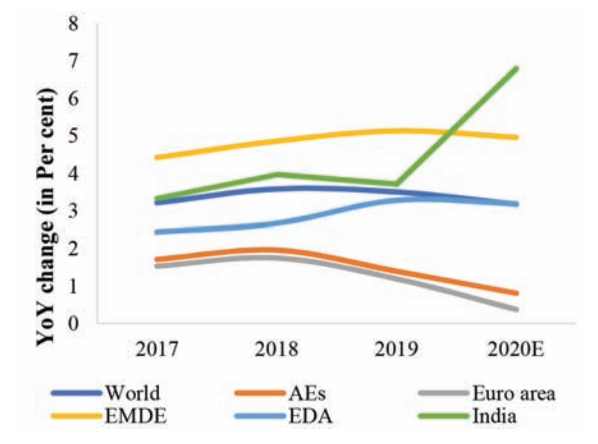
Source: WTO
Note: World Trade in 2015 Indexed at 100

Figure 15: Commodity Prices



Source: IMF
Note: * Data till November 2020

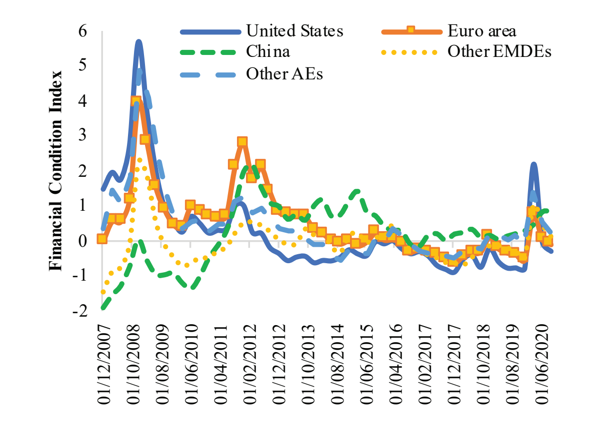
Figure 16: Inflation Dynamics



Source: WEO October 2020 database, IMF

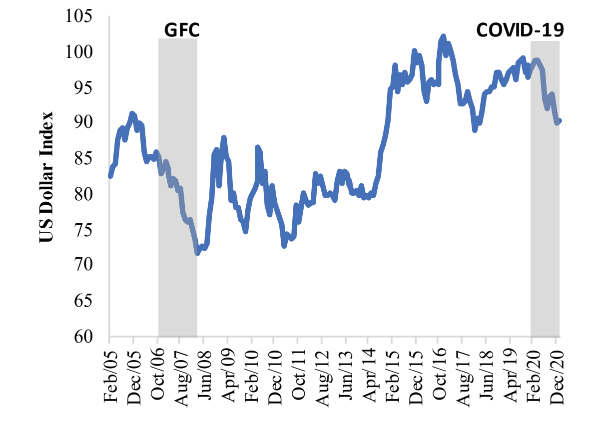
1.21 Global financial conditions have remained accommodative on the back of continued policy support via unprecedented swift interventions by Central banks (Figure 17). Despite subdued activity and a highly uncertain outlook, global equity markets have rebounded at a faster pace from the March lows, though with notable differentiation across countries, depending on the spread of the virus, the scope of policy support, and sectoral composition. Behind the broad rebound of risky assets, there are clear signs of differentiation across sectors. Some sectors (such as airlines, hotels, energy, and financials) have been more affected by the lockdown and social distancing, whereas those that are less contact-intensive (information technology, communications) have fared better. US dollar index has weakened by 7.4 per cent on year-to-date basis in comparison to most G-10 currencies with countries adopting various policies to alleviate downward pressure on their exchange rates (Figure 18).

Figure 17: Global Financial Conditions



Source: IMF
Note: Graph depicts Standard Deviation from mean of the Index – a lower value indicates accommodative stance

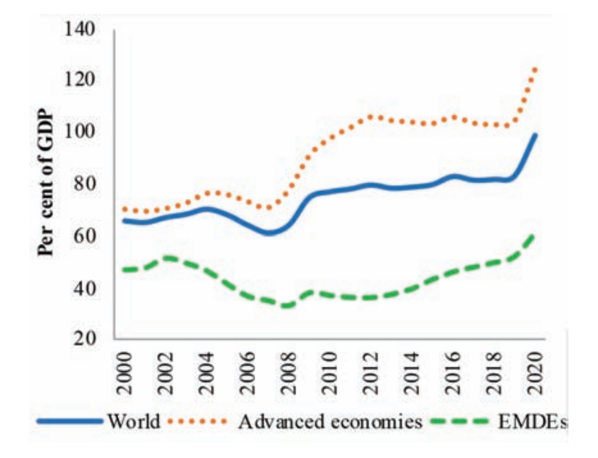
Figure 18: Weakened US Dollar



Source: Thomson Reuters
Note: US Dollar Index is a measure of the value of the USD against a weighted basket of currencies used by US trade partners

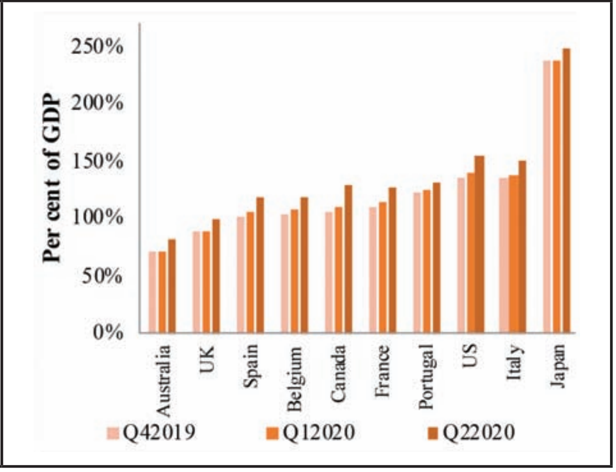
1.22 The pandemic has exacerbated the risks associated with a decade-long wave of global debt accumulation. Sizeable discretionary support, along with a sharp contraction in output and an ensuing fall in revenues has led to a surge in government debt and deficits. Debt burdens have increased as corporates faced a period of sharply reduced sales and sovereigns have financed large stimulus packages. Debt levels have reached historic highs, making the global economy particularly vulnerable to financial market stress (Figure 19). General government debt in major economies rose during Q2 2020 (Figure 20). Debt is likely to rise further as governments finance the recovery by facilitating the transition of capital, labor, skills, and innovation to a post-pandemic economic environment.

Figure 19: Government Debt as % of GDP



Source: World Bank, Data for 2020 is Estimates

Figure 20: Major Economies - Total Debt as per cent of GDP



Source: OECD

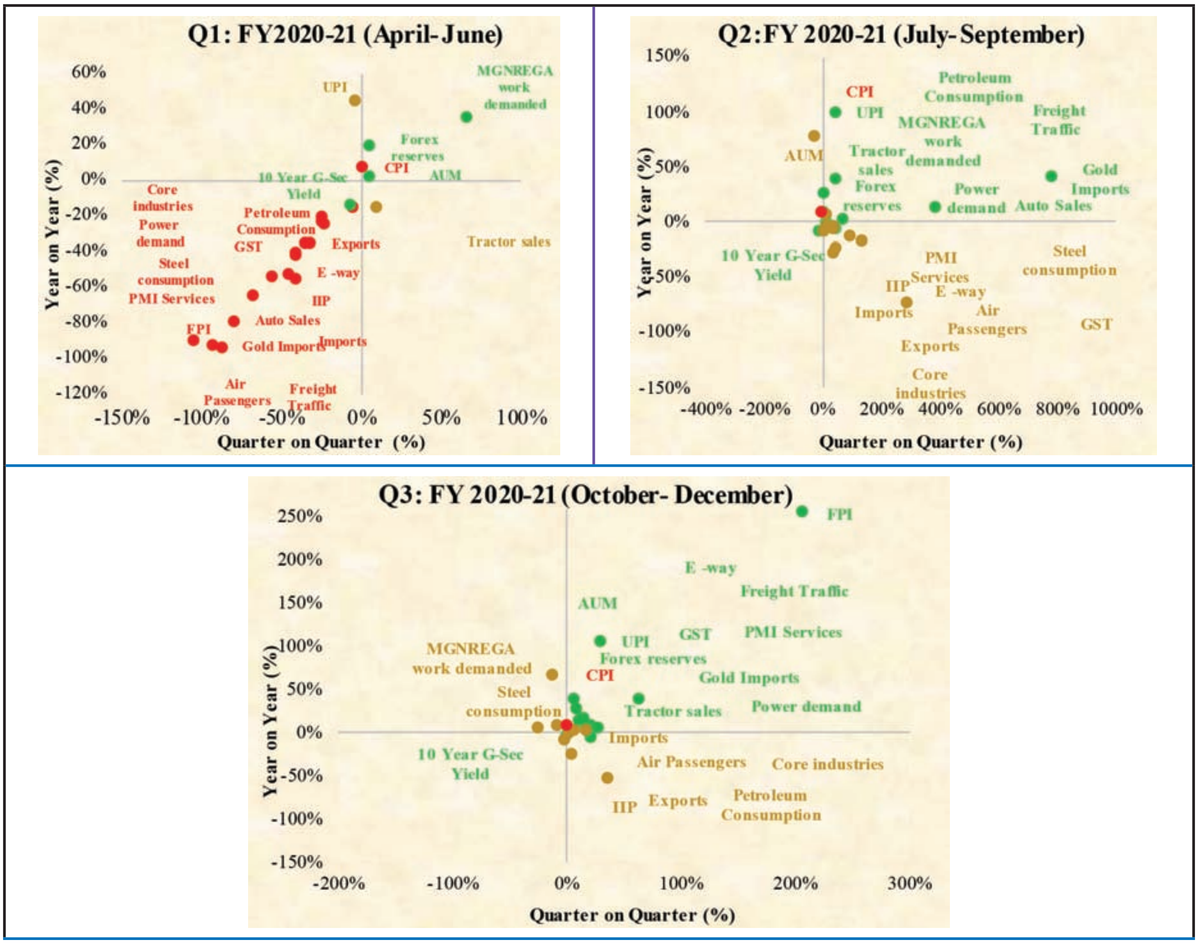
1.23 Going forward, an effective vaccination campaign, restoration of consumer and business confidence as well as continued monetary and fiscal support are expected to lift the global output by 4.5 – 5.5 per cent in 2021. Downside risks to this forecast include the possibility of mutant strains, delays in vaccine procurement and distribution, disruptive effects on potential output from the pandemic, and financial stress triggered by high debt levels and weak growth.

INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE PATH OF A RESILIENT V-SHAPED TRAJECTORY

1.24 The Indian economy, after subdued growth in 2019, had begun to regain momentum January 2020 onwards, only to be stalled by the once-in-a-century black swan COVID-19 outbreak. The economy witnessed a sharp contraction of 23.9 per cent in Q1: FY 2020-21 and 7.5 per cent in Q2: FY 2020-21 due to the stringent lockdown imposed during March-April, 2020. Since then, several high frequency indicators have demonstrated a V-shaped recovery. The fundamentals of the economy remain strong as gradual scaling back of lockdowns along with the astute support of Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission have placed the economy firmly on the path of revival.

1.25 There has been rapid recovery in India's economic activity from the COVID-19 pandemic induced unprecedented lows of the first quarter of FY 2020-21 on the back of extraordinary fiscal and monetary support provided by the Government and RBI. Overall movement of high frequency indicators over Q1, Q2 and Q3 indicated speedy pickup in Q2 and growing convergence to pre-pandemic levels in Q3 (Figure 21). As India's mobility and pandemic trends aligned and improved concomitantly, indicators like E-way bills, rail freight, GST collections and power consumption not only reached pre-pandemic levels but also surpassed previous year levels.

Figure 21: Movement of High Frequency Indicators



Source: Compiled from various sources

Note: Red colour indicates negative YoY and QoQ growth; Brown colour indicates positive YoY or QoQ growth and Green colour indicates positive YoY and QoQ growth. For indicators like CPI and G-Sec yield decline is considered as positive, i.e., green and vice versa.

Sectoral Trends

1.26 The year also saw manufacturing sector's resilience, rural demand cushioning overall economic activity and structural consumption shifts in booming digital transactions. The full impact of the pandemic on the Indian economy is still unravelling and the future growth prospects would critically depend on sustenance of momentum of this recovery. Agriculture is set to cushion the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indian economy in 2020-21 with a growth of 3.4 per cent in both Q1 and Q2. It is the only sector that has contributed positively to the overall Gross Value Added (GVA) in both Q1 and Q2 2020-21. This indicates that agricultural activities for rabi harvesting and kharif sowing were largely unaffected by the COVID 19-induced lockdown. Given the expectation of a bountiful kharif harvest, the food grain production target has been set at 301 million tonnes for the 2020-21 crop year, up by 1.5 per cent from the record output achieved in 2019-20 (Figure 22). Sowing remained healthy while procurement continued unabated, firming up buffers and channelizing supply, while ensuring food security throughout the year (Figures 23).

Figure 22: Foodgrain Production in India

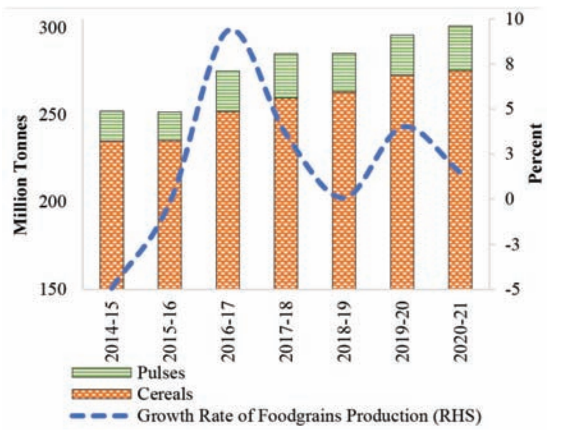
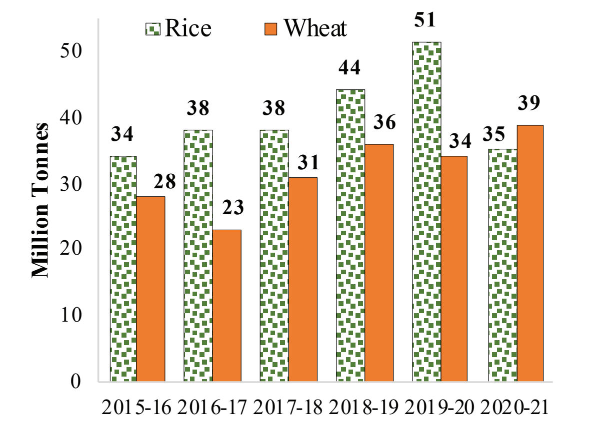


Figure 23: Procurement of Rice and Wheat



Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Food and Public Distribution

Note: Production figures for 2020-21 are estimates. Procurement of Rice is as on 15 January 2021. The target for procurement of rice for 2020-21 is 495.37 lakh tonnes

1.27 Rural demand has remained resilient empowered by the government's thrust on the rural economy and infrastructure in previous years, through a bouquet of reforms for both farm and non-farm sectors. There has been re-energised focus in the last six years on rural roads by extension to smaller villages, rural housing and sanitation, provision of basic amenities under various Government Schemes and creation of durable assets through MGNREGS. These measures have been reinforced by rural digitalisation and financial inclusion drives which also aided in smooth implementation of demand push measures during COVID-19. Initiatives to spur skill development, entrepreneurship, Self Help Groups and livelihoods have further empowered the rural economy to combat the COVID-19 induced vagaries. Critical steps such as PM-KISAN, adoption of cost plus 50 per cent formula for MSP, focus on irrigation via PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana, micro-irrigation scheme, promoting economies of scale through FPOs, and institutionalizing e-NAM (Electronic national agricultural market), and promotion of agricultural mechanization through subsidies and custom hiring centres, have contributed to nourishing a vibrant agricultural sector, which remains a silver lining to India's growth story of FY 2020-21.

1.28 A palpable V-shaped recovery in industrial production was observed over the year. Manufacturing rebounded and industrial value started to normalize. Headwinds, however, lingered on. The index of eight core industries, which make up around 40 per cent of the index, registered a growth of (-) 2.6 per cent in November, 2020 as compared to a growth of 0.7 per cent in November, 2019 and (-) 0.9 per cent in October, 2020 (Figure 24). Consequently, IIP, after registering positive growth in October 2020 slipped back into contractionary zone in November, 2020 (Figure 25). PMI Manufacturing, however, continued to remain in expansionary zone in December 2020. Resuscitating steel consumption reinforced acceleration in construction sector, propping up employment as economy unlocked. The housing market, a key forward linkage sector for steel consumption, saw gradual resurgence from its Q1: 2020-21 trough. Electricity sector retained its momentum with power consumption registering positive YoY growth since September, 2020.

Figure 24: Growth in Core Index

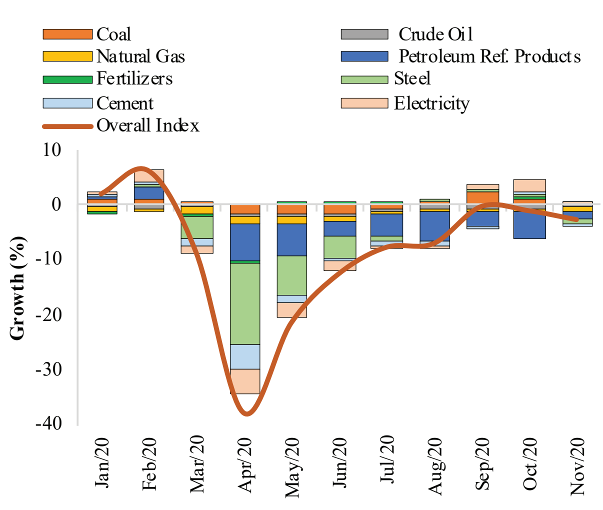
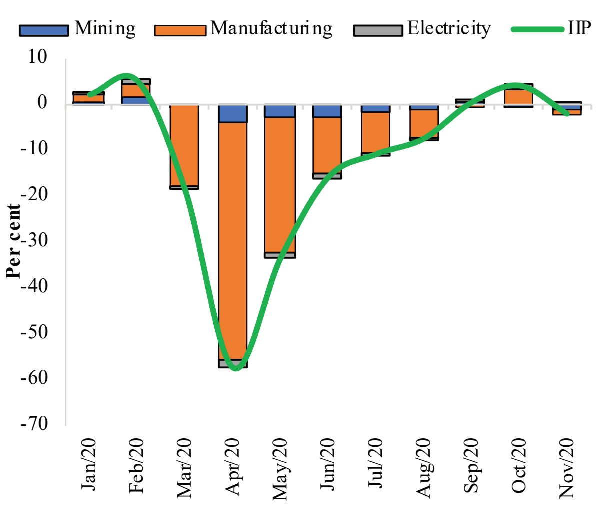


Figure 25: Growth in IIP



Source: MoSPI, DPIIT

1.29 Revitalized inter and intra-state movement along with a sustained spurt in industrial and commercial activity heralded the economy's returning to normalcy. E-way bills, electronic toll collection, rail freight and port cargo traffic not just recovered but surpassed previous year levels in Q3: 2020-21, while rail passenger earnings and domestic aviation witnessed a steady recovery (Figures 26 and 27). Indian services sector sustained its recovery from the pandemic driven declines with PMI Services output and new business rising for the third straight month in December.

Figure 26: Average Daily ETC Count and Collection

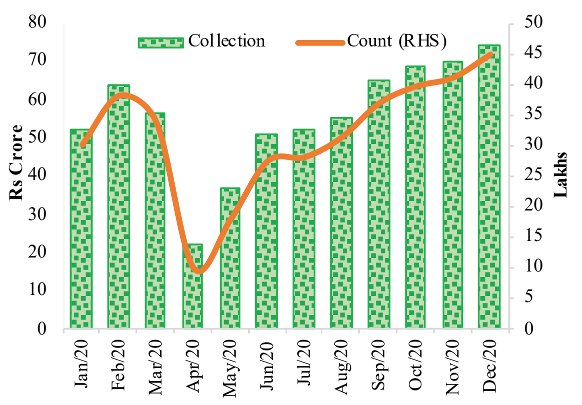
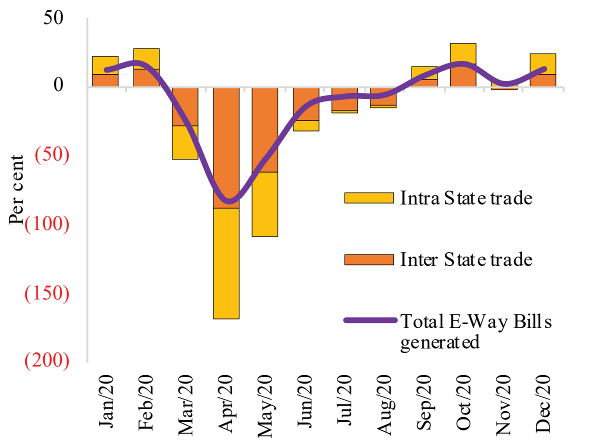


Figure 27: E-way Bills



Source: Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways; GSTN

BOX 2: E-WAY BILLS

E-way bills are a strong leading indicator of revenue collections, supply chain corrections and logistics growth. With industries at a standstill during lockdown in the fight against COVID-19, total e-way bills generated witnessed a sharp contraction of 74 per cent (YoY) in April 2020. Volume of inter State and intra State trade plunged by 89 per cent and 80 per cent respectively in April 2020 compared to previous year levels. While E-way bills for all distance categories contracted sharply in April 2020, E-way bills with distance more than 1000 km saw the maximum fall (Figure B3). Value of e-way bills per person saw a similar fall (Figure B4).

Figure B3: Volume of E-Way Bill by Distance Category

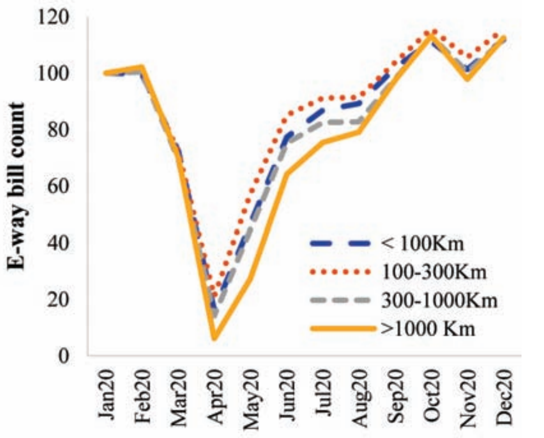


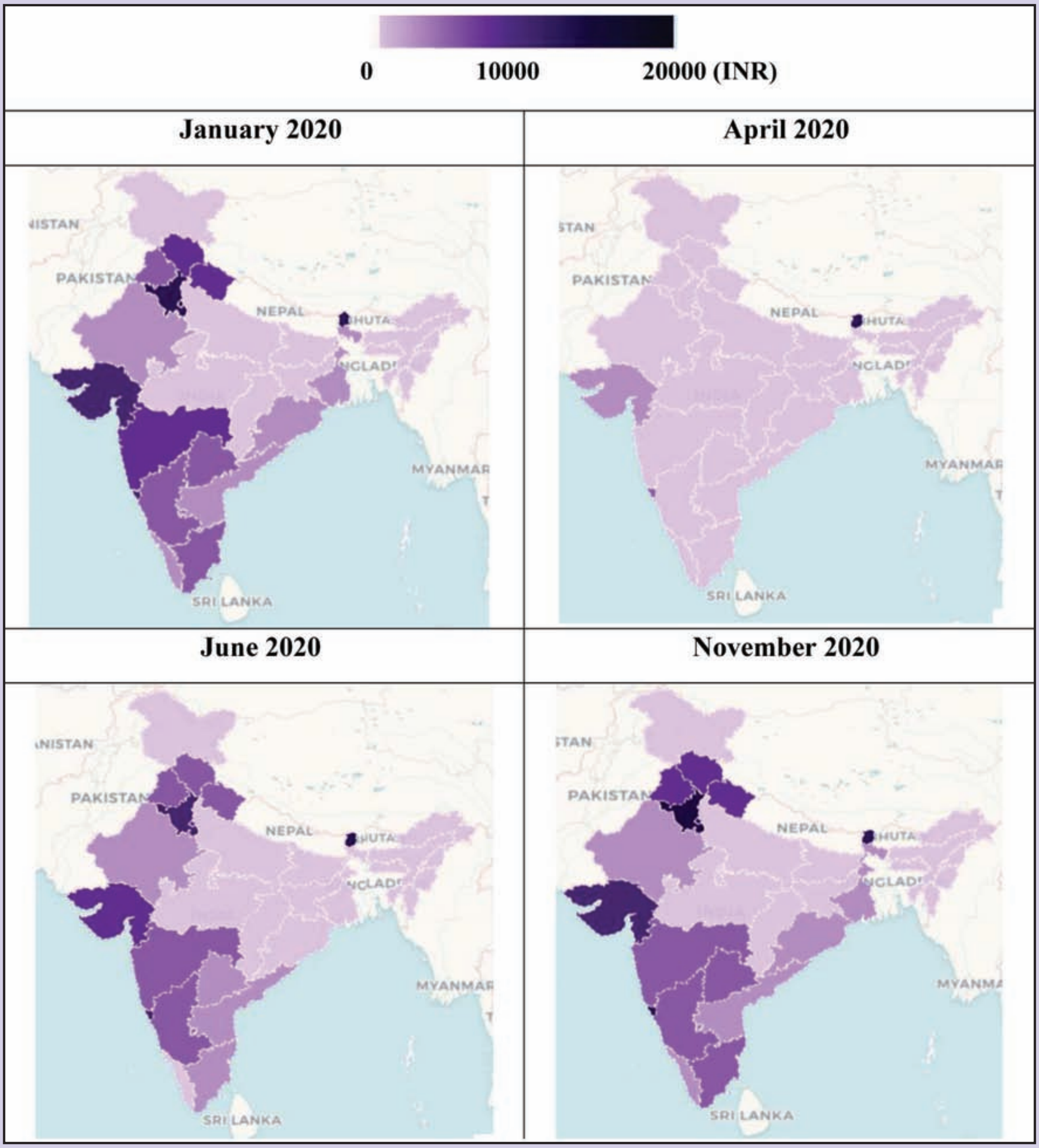
Figure B4: All India- Value of Goods Traded (INR Per Person)

Source: GSTN

With gradual relaxation of restrictions, E-way bills in terms of total assessable value generated and value generated per person regained momentum and persistently improved to surpass previous year levels in September 2020 (Figure B5). Volume of trade, both inter and intra also bounced back to previous year levels by September 2020. Both volume and value of total

E-way bills generated have regained stronger momentum in December with a double- digit growth of 12.3 per cent and 17.5 per cent respectively in December 2020.

Figure B5: All India- Value of Goods Traded Per Person



Source: Data from GSTN curated from public platform Indiapulse@ISB

Persistent improvement in E-way bills generated bodes well for faster economic recovery. A regression analysis using pair-wise state trade data estimates that inter-state trade had a 36-39 per cent fall on average during the lockdown and fully recovered in September 2020. The analysis shows that inter-state borders had some effect on trade, but not very large. Interstate borders might have been an impediment during the initial phase of lockdown but not in the later period.

$$\log(\text{trade})_{ij,t} = a + b1 * \log(\text{distance}) + b2 * D(\text{Border}) + b3 * D(\text{COVID})_t + e_{ij,t}$$

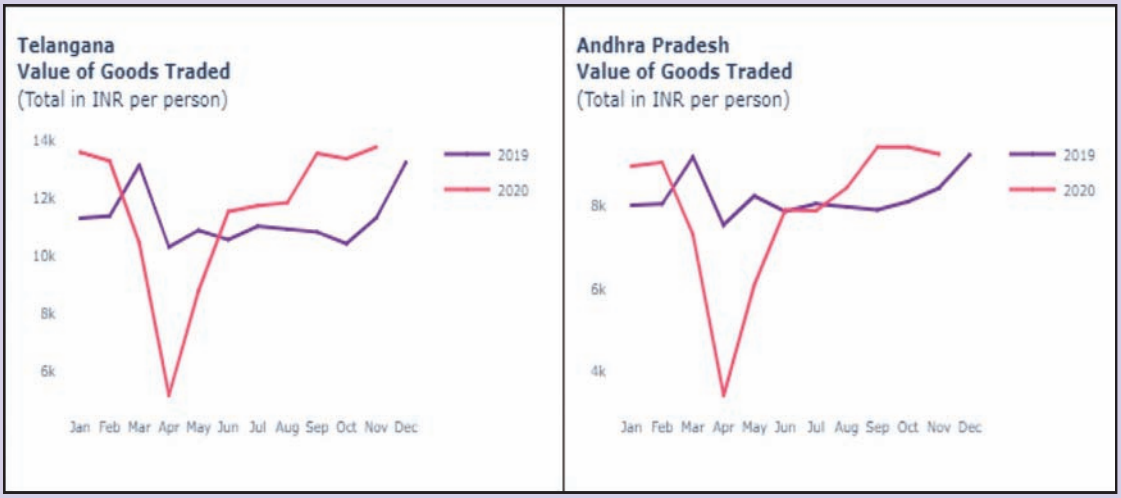
Log (Pairwise inter-state trade)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Log (distance)	-1.436***	-1.407***	-1.402***
	(0.014)	(0.016)	(0.021)
D(Border)	0.333***	0.352***	0.361***
	(0.026)	(0.029)	(0.038)
D(COVID)		-0.360***	-0.389***
		(0.014)	(0.019)
Period	Jan 2019-Mar 2020	Nov 2019-Nov 2020	Dec 2019- Jun 2020
Observations	13020	12090	7440
R-Squared	0.929	0.916	0.908

D(COVID)=1 for March-August 2020 ***p<0.01

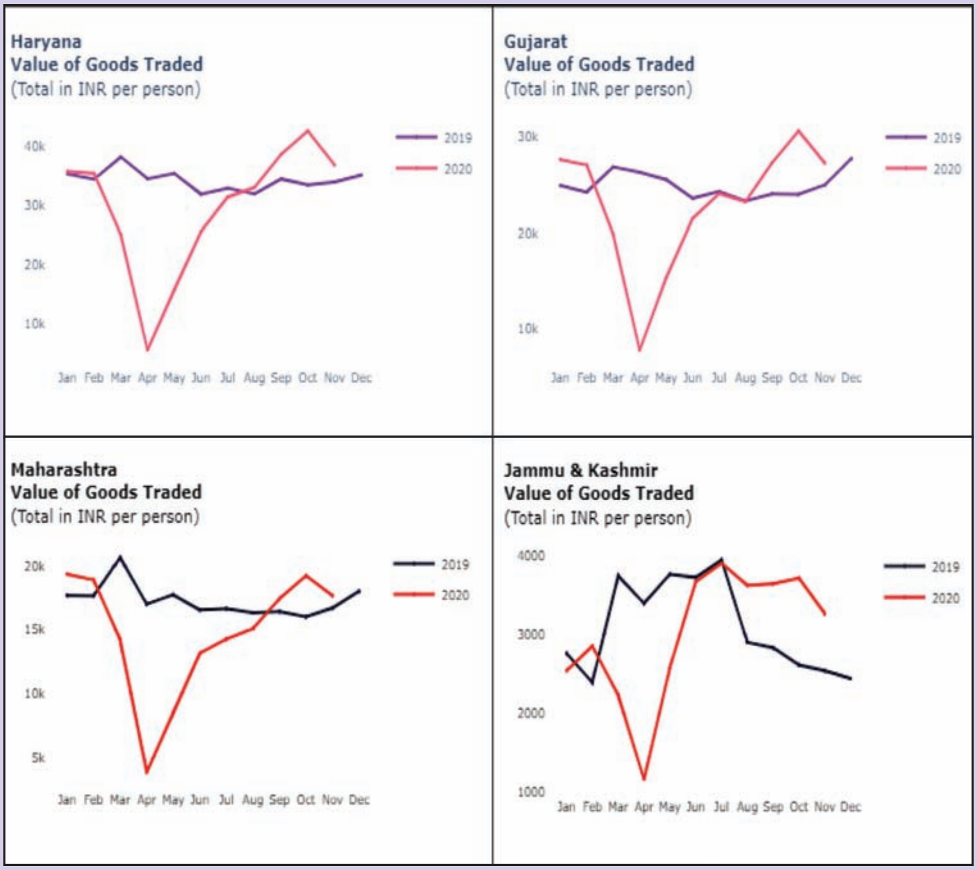
D(Border): Dummy variable which takes the value 1 if the pair of States shares borders

The V-shaped recovery in revenue collections was quite quick in states (Figure B6) such as Telangana and Andhra Pradesh with value of E-way bills per person reaching previous year levels in June. On the other hand, states like Haryana and Gujarat witnessed recovery a month later in July while Maharashtra, a key COVID-19 hotspot and the biggest contributor to India's GDP witnessed a recovery August onwards.

Figure B6: State-wise Value of Goods Traded Per Person



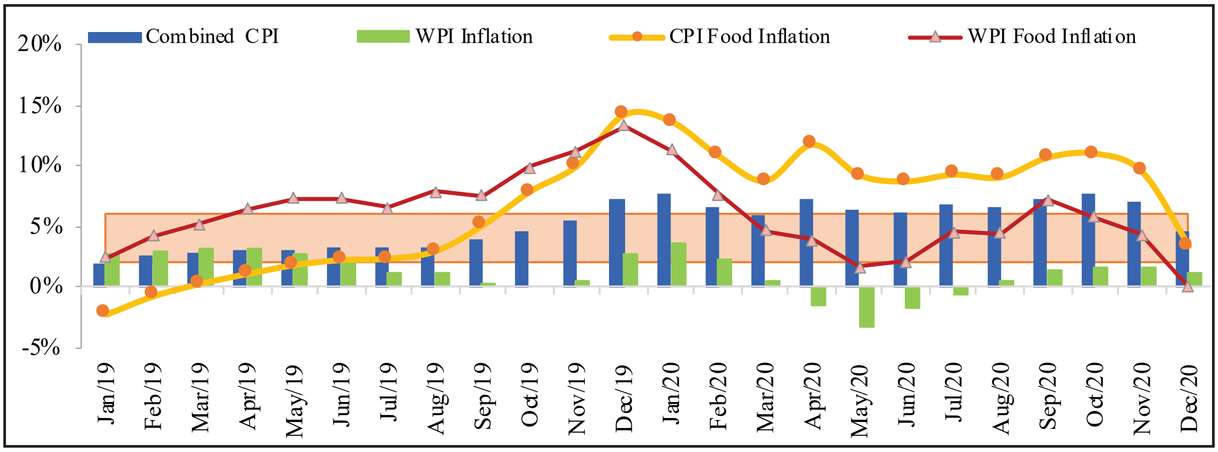
Source: Data from GSTN curated from public platform Indiapulse@ISB



Source: Data from GSTN curated from public platform Indiapulse@ISB

1.30 High food prices remained a major driver of inflation in 2020. However, inflation in December, 2020 fell back into the RBI's target range of 4 +/- 2 per cent to reach 4.6 per cent year-on-year as compared to 6.9 per cent in November (Figure 28). This was driven by a steep fall in food prices, particularly of vegetables, cereals, and protein products and favourable base effects. After consistently rising for six months since Q1:2020-21, headline inflation also eased sequentially in December. However, fuel inflation remained sticky owing to higher crude oil prices. Core inflation remained elevated on a yearly basis but eased as compared to the previous month.

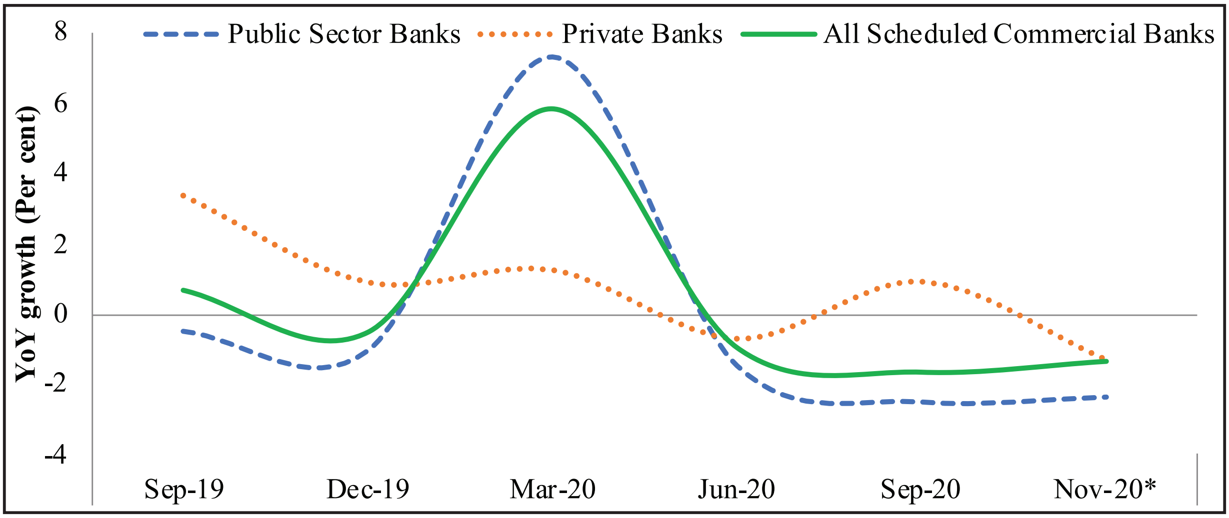
Figure 28: Inflation



Source: MOSPI

1.31 Bank credit remained subdued in FY 2020-21 amid risk aversion and muted credit appetite (Figure 29). The profile of wholesale bank credit during April-November 2020 reflected this trend across both public sector and private sector banks. While overall bank credit growth and credit to commercial sector gradually picked up from its April lows to reach 6.7 per cent and 6.2 per cent YoY respectively as on 1st January, it remained sluggish compared to previous year levels. Credit growth to agriculture and allied activities accelerated to 7.4 per cent in October 2020 from 7.1 per cent in October 2019. October 2020 saw resilient credit flows to sectors such as construction, trade and hospitality, while bank credit remained muted to the manufacturing sector. Credit growth to the services sector accelerated to 9.5 per cent in October 2020 from 6.5 per cent in October 2019. While personal loans registered a decelerated growth of 9.3 per cent in October 2020 as compared with 17.2 per cent growth a year ago, vehicle loans continued to perform well, registering accelerated growth of 8.4 per cent in October 2020 vis-a-vis a growth of 5.0 per cent in October 2019.

Figure 29: Growth in Wholesale Bank Credit

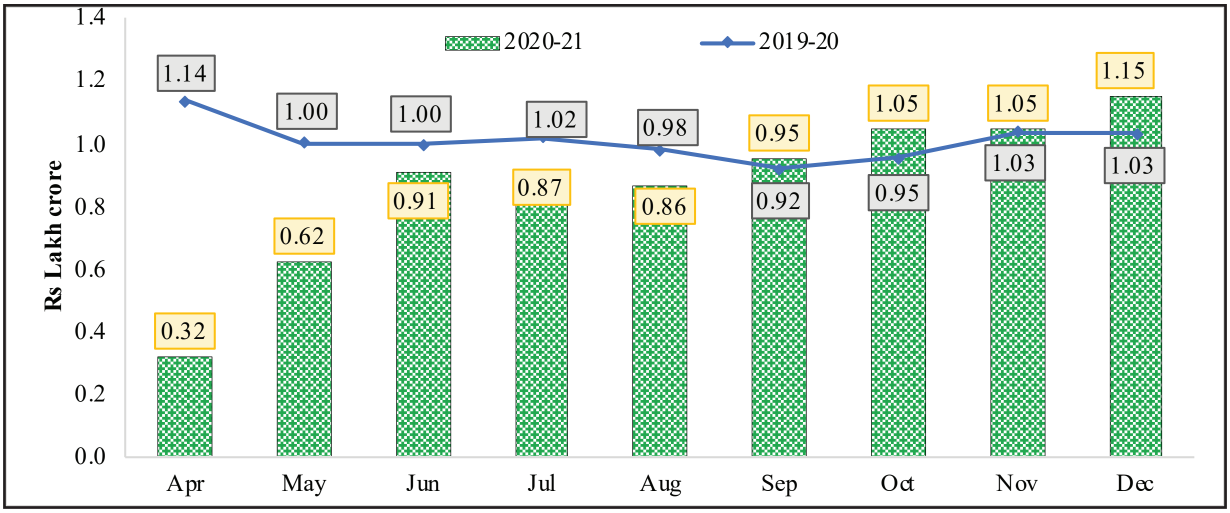


Source: RBI
Note: * Growth over September 2020

1.32 On the non-bank financing side, assets under management (AUM) of mutual funds grew at 17.73 per cent during April to November 2020. These funds faced aggressive redemption pressures during the first quarter of the year amid liquidity crunch in debt markets. However, RBI's special liquidity window for mutual funds helped them to tide over this difficult period. RBI's liquidity enhancing measures also boosted Commercial Paper (CP) issuances and eased spreads. In December 2020, CP issuances rose by 55 per cent to reach ₹1.88 lakh crore as compared to ₹1.21 lakh crore in November 2020. The effective Weighted Average Yield of CPs continued to ease to reach 3.6 per cent in December 2020. The mutual fund holdings of NBFCs, after declining substantially post the IL&FS episode, increased by around 40 per cent in November 2020 from its March 2020 levels.

1.33 The fiscal arithmetic was impacted by the adverse impact on government revenues and elevated expenditures, as the Government enhanced spending during the unlock phase. During April-December 2020 (Flash estimates), total non-debt receipts of Central Government fell by 4.7 per cent YoY. However, gross GST collections (Centre plus states) gained buoyancy October onwards, crossing the ₹1 lakh crore mark consecutively for 3 months, thereby providing much needed succour to the Government's revenue position (Figure 30). However, on the states' front, total receipts of state governments during April-October 2020, contracted by 13.7 per cent. Total expenditure of the Central Government recorded a growth of 11 per cent during April-December 2020 (Flash estimates), with capital expenditure growing by 24.1 per cent and revenue expenditure by 9.2 per cent year-on-year. States, however, witnessed a contraction in total expenditure by 4.1 per cent year-on-year during April-October 2020. While revenue expenditure of states did not see any significant uptick during this period, growth in capital expenditure of state governments emerged out of eight months of consecutive decline to record positive growth in October 2020.

Figure 30: Trends in GST Collection during 2020-21



Source: Department of Revenue

1.34 The pandemic led receipts-expenditure wedge witnessed in this year has been bridged mainly through additional market borrowing, as demonstrated in the revised borrowing calendar announced by the Centre and higher market borrowing limits given to states. As on 8th January 2021, the Central Government gross market borrowing for FY2020-21 reached ₹10.72 lakh crore, while State Governments have raised ₹5.71 lakh crore. While Centre's borrowings are 65 per cent higher than the amount raised in the corresponding period of the previous year, state governments have seen a step up of 41 per cent (Figure 31). Since the COVID-19 outbreak depressed growth and revenues, a significant scale up of borrowings amply demonstrates the government's commitment to provide sustained fiscal stimulus by maintaining high public expenditure levels in the economy.

Figure 31: Gross Market Borrowings by States and Centre

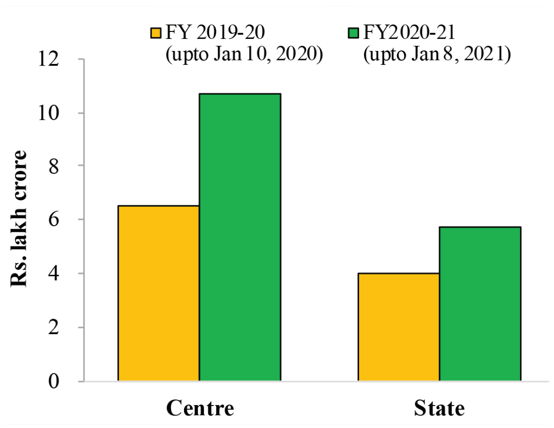
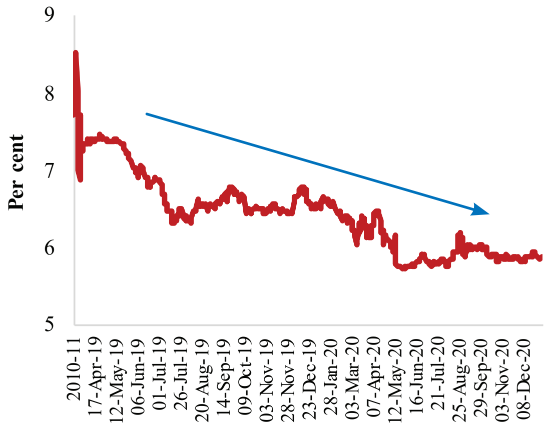


Figure 32: India 10-Year Benchmark G-sec Yield

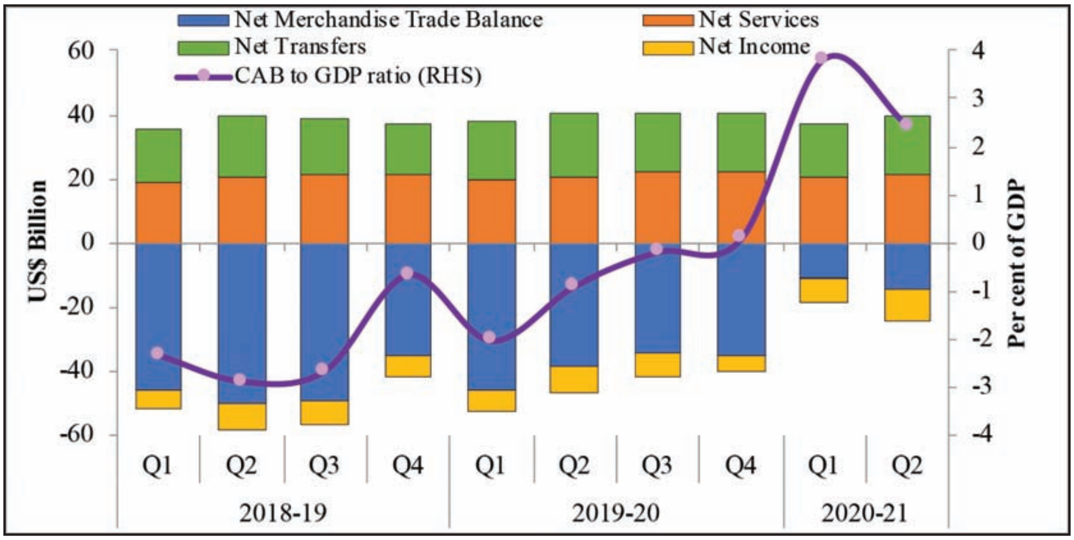


Source: RBI

1.35 Government and RBI led liquidity support measures, increase in limits of ways and means advances, and relaxation of rules governing withdrawals from the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) enabled bond markets to absorb pressures of increased government borrowings and added to their buoyancy. The surplus systemic liquidity continues to ensure softening of 10-year G-sec yield and reduction of spread with AAA corporate bond yields (Figure 32). The average spread of AAA rated 3-year corporate bond fell from 171 bps in May 2020 to 22 bps in December 2020. The spreads on AA rated corporate bonds also moderated significantly during the same period i.e., by 131 bps (from 243 bps to 113 bps) and 60 bps (from 177 bps to 117 bps) each for 3-year and 5-year bonds respectively.

1.36 The external sector provided an effective cushion to India during these uncertain times. Amid domestic and global demand and supply disruptions, India's merchandise exports fell by 21.1 per cent in the first half of 2020-21 with the contraction being more severe for imports at 38.8 per cent. Exports, however, revived gradually as the rate of contraction eased to 5.0 per cent in Q3:2020-21, with non-oil exports increasing by 2.3 per cent during the quarter. With the gradual unlocking of the economy, the decline in imports has also moderated to 8.3 per cent during Q3: 2020-21. While trade deficit narrowed to US$ 26.2 billion in April-September 2020-21 from US$ 88.9 billion a year ago, it stood at US$ 31.2 billion during the third quarter of the year, lower than US$ 37.0 billion in the same quarter last year. India recorded a current account surplus of 3.1 per cent of GDP in the first half of the year largely supported by strong services exports (Figure 33). While prospects of external demand normalization are underway, its pace is contingent on the global COVID-19 outlook and successful rollout of vaccinations across the world.

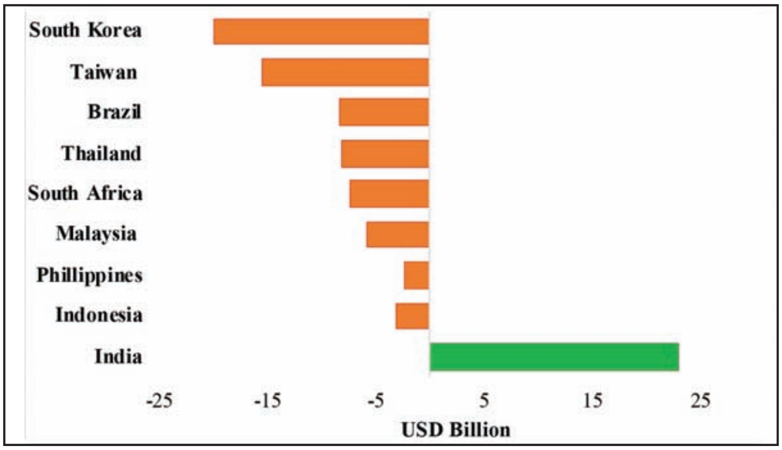
Figure 33: Composition of India's Current Account Balance



Source: RBI

1.37 India remained a preferred investment destination in FY 2020-21. FDI poured in amidst global asset shifts towards equities and prospects of quicker recovery in emerging economies. Subsequent to an unrivalled global portfolio investor selloff in March 2020, surges of FPI flows were witnessed June onwards marking a renewed appetite for risky assets and yield, and weakening of US dollar amid global monetary easing and fiscal stimulus packages. Net FPI inflows recorded an all-time monthly high of US$ 9.8 billion in November 2020. During April-December 2020, equities witnessed inflow of at USD 30.0 billion, five times its previous year value - India was the only country among emerging markets to receive equity FII inflows in 2020 (Figure 34). As a result of these inflows, buoyant Sensex and NIFTY resulted in India's market-capitalisation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio crossing 100 per cent for the first time since October 2010. While stock markets value the potential future growth, these elevated levels still raise concerns on the disconnect between the financial markets and real sector.

Figure 34: Equity Inflows from FIIs into India in 2020



Source: Institute of International Finance.

1.38 Robust capital inflows along with a weak dollar lent an appreciating bias to the Indian rupee since end June 2020. However, RBI's prudent interventions in the foreign exchange market limited the appreciation (Figure 35). Combined with a rise in gold reserves and foreign currency assets, India's foreign exchange reserves climbed to a new high of US$ 586.08 billion as on 8th January, 2020, covering more than 18 months of imports. External debt as a ratio to GDP, which is comprised primarily of private sector's external debt, rose marginally to 21.6 per cent as at end-September 2020 from 20.6 per cent at end-March 2020. However, the ratio of foreign exchange reserves to total and short-term debt (original and residual) improved because of the sizable accretion in reserves (Figure 36). Reflecting lower current receipts, debt service ratio (principal repayment plus interest payment), however, increased to 9.7 per cent as at end-September 2020 as compared to 6.5 per cent at end-March 2020.

Figure 35: Movements in Rupee

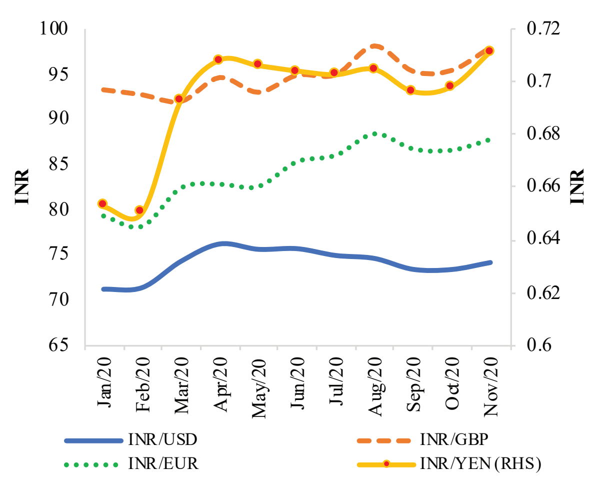
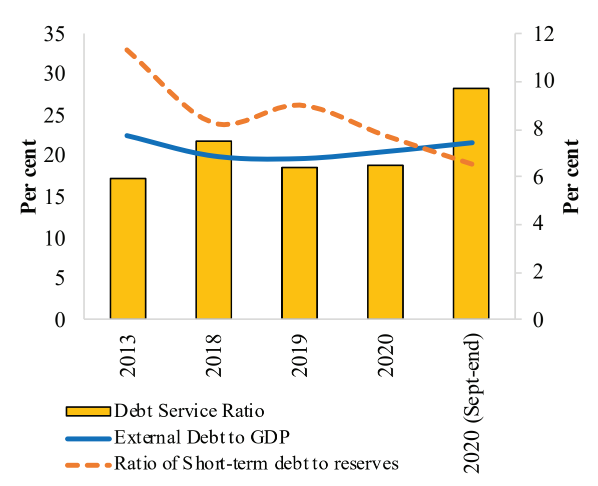


Figure 36: External Debt Comfortable



Source: RBI

1.39 Overall, India is well on its path to a V-shaped recovery to pre-pandemic levels and beyond. The economy was well supported by strategically paced macro-economic policies and resilient fundamentals. The coordinated policy response on both health and economic fronts helped India to endure the pandemic-induced shocks this year.

BOX 3: COVID-19's Impact on GVA, Labour Markets and Fiscal Position: A Geographical Perspective

The geographical spread of the COVID-19 health shock is intertwined with the pre-existing economic fragilities of the states. This fragility can be interpreted on three fronts– relative sectoral shares in GVA, labour market and fiscal position. The highest output contributing state and the COVID-19 epicentre of the country i.e., Maharashtra has grappled with contact-sensitive services sector shock (with 56 per cent of its output coming from that sector) and labour market stresses given its higher percentage share of MSMEs. While Tamil Nadu and Kerala are most fragile to the construction sector shock, a manufacturing slowdown lends risks to Gujarat's and Jammu and Kashmir's economic recovery. Punjab, though sheltered by the relatively resilient agricultural sector, is expected to experience informal labour shocks in the services sector. Services led informal sector shocks also make states like Delhi and

Telangana vulnerable. However, the comfortable fiscal situation of Delhi, one of the key COVID-19 hotspots, offers cushion to battle the health shock. The ubiquity of construction led informal sector shocks impacts Uttar Pradesh, a leading economy and most populous state of the country.

Table B1: Intensity of Inter-State Variations in Impact of COVID-19

	GVA Shock Intensity (Measured as share in GSVA)					Employment shock Intensity		Fiscal shock Intensity	COVID-19	
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Informal Workers Share in Non-Agricultural Sector* (%)	Share in Total MSMEs	Gross Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP	Confirmed-Cases (Lakhs)	Deaths ('000)
	FY 2019-20					FY 2018-19	FY 2015-16	FY 2019-20 (RE)	Jan	Jan
Andhra Pradesh	30.9	3.5	10.8	8.5	43.5	50.5	5.3	4.2	8.9	7.1
Assam	16.6	14.0	16.3	9.7	41.1	31.1	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.1
Bihar	18.7	0.9	8.7	10.0	60.2	17.0	5.4	9.5	2.6	1.4
Chhattisgarh	16.8	11.7	15.3	10.1	37.0	38.3	1.3	6.4	2.9	3.5
Gujarat	12.6	4.5	38.0	5.6	35.9	42.4	5.2	2.1	2.5	4.4
Haryana	16.6	0.2	23.8	7.7	50.6	46.9	1.5	2.8	2.7	3.0
Himachal Pradesh	12.6	0.4	30.9	8.5	40.5	29.7	0.6	6.4	0.6	1.0
Jammu & Kashmir	15.0	0.2	9.4	8.3	57.1	35.8	1.1		1.2	1.9
Jharkhand	12.6	8.9	22.5	8.8	45.8	38.7	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.0
Karnataka	8.7	0.7	18.7	6.1	64.4	28.0	6.0	2.3	9.3	12.2
Kerala	8.8	0.5	13.2	13.7	62.6	33.4	3.8	3.0	8.4	3.4
Madhya Pradesh	31.8	3.1	11.7	8.6	41.0	45.2	4.2	3.6	2.5	3.7
Maharashtra	9.4	3.7	23.0	5.7	55.9	29.7	7.5	2.1	19.8	50.3
Odisha	14.1	11.8	22.3	7.5	41.1	40.1	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.0
Punjab	24.3	0.4	14.5	6.3	50.7	61.9	2.3	3.0	1.7	5.5
Rajasthan	25.2	9.0	12.2	7.7	44.1	53.7	4.2	3.2	3.1	2.7
Tamil Nadu	10.9	0.5	25.1	11.5	51.1	33.8	7.8	3.0	8.3	12.3
Telangana	12.9	3.1	13.0	4.4	65.3	49.5	4.1	2.3	2.9	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	20.9	1.7	16.4	10.8	48.7	44.4	14.2	2.8	6.0	8.6
Uttarakhand	7.9	1.9	40.3	7.9	38.4	31.1	0.7	2.2	0.9	1.6
West Bengal	19.9	1.2	14.6	8.9	53.3	39.6	14.0		5.6	10.0
Arunachal Pradesh	27.7	3.3	4.1	11.5	44.3	14.3	0.0	4.1	0.2	0.1

	GVA Shock Intensity (Measured as share in GSVA)					Employment shock Intensity		Fiscal shock Intensity	COVID-19	
	Agriculture	Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	Informal Workers Share in Non-Agricultural Sector* (%)	Share in Total MSMEs	Gross Fiscal Deficit as % of GDP	Confirmed-Cases (Lakhs)	Deaths ('000)
	FY 2019-20					FY 2018-19	FY 2015-16	FY 2019-20 (RE)	Jan	Jan
Chandigarh	0.4	0.0	3.6	4.7	87.9	36.9	0.1		0.2	0.3
Delhi	0.4	1.6	5.5	4.6	84.5	52.0	1.5	-0.1	6.3	10.7
Goa	4.5	2.8	50.8	3.2	31.4	16.2	0.1	5.6	0.5	0.8
Manipur	21.2	0.0	2.9	9.1	63.3	7.0	0.3	11.1	0.3	0.4
Meghalaya	15.5	3.6	11.1	7.0	60.7	27.0	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.1
Mizoram	22.8	0.3	0.7	10.3	51.3	2.4	0.1	8.7	0.0	0.0
Nagaland	25.8	0.2	1.7	7.8	61.7	13.9	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.1
Puducherry	4.1	2.3	28.0	16.9	47.2	27.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
Sikkim	7.7	0.1	46.7	4.2	27.6	23.7	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.1
Tripura	22.1	11.6	4.0	7.6	50.0	14.2	0.3	6.5	0.3	0.4
All-India	14.6	2.7	17.4	7.8	55.2	39.2	100.0	3.2	105.4	152.1

Source: MOSPI, Periodic Labour Force Survey 2018-19, State budget documents, National Sample Survey 73rd round 2015-16
Note: *Informal workers in non-agricultural sector defined as Regular wage / salaried employees in usual status (ps+ss) in non-agriculture sector without written job contract, not eligible for paid leave, without any social security benefit for each State/ UT
Wherever data for FY 2019-20 is not available, FY 2018-19 data has been denoted
All figures are in per cent unless specified.

POLICY RESPONSE TO COVID-19

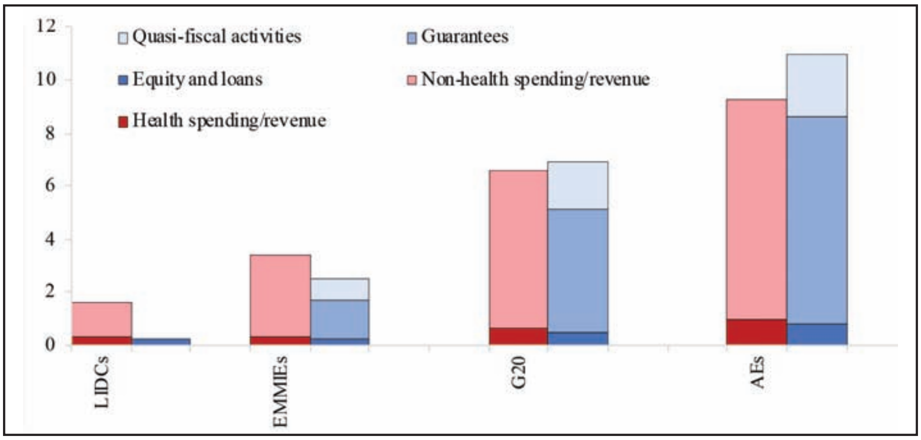
Global

1.40 To help mitigate the spread of the virus, many countries implemented necessary measures. These have included school closures, restrictions on nonessential business activities, prohibitions of public gatherings, suspension of public transport, restrictions on movement, border closures, and travel bans. These social distancing measures with public information campaigns, broad-based testing, and contact tracing of individuals who were potentially exposed to known cases. Lockdowns and travel restrictions imposed significant supply-side constraints on national economies, drastically reducing output and employment in sectors that are usually resistant to business cycle fluctuations, particularly non-traded services.

1.41 The unrivalled impact of the pandemic on almost every sector of the global economy and every aspect of society invoked a similar unparalleled policy response. Governments and Central

Banks, the world over, have deployed various measures to stimulate the economy through liquidity support and regulatory changes. An unprecedented fiscal response at $11.7 trillion globally, or close to 12 per cent of global GDP (as of September 11, 2020), has provided lifelines to vulnerable households and firms. These measures include additional spending or forgone revenue, temporary tax cuts, cash and in-kind transfers, unemployment benefits, wage subsidies, and liquidity support, including loans, guarantees, and equity injections by the public sector (Figure 37).

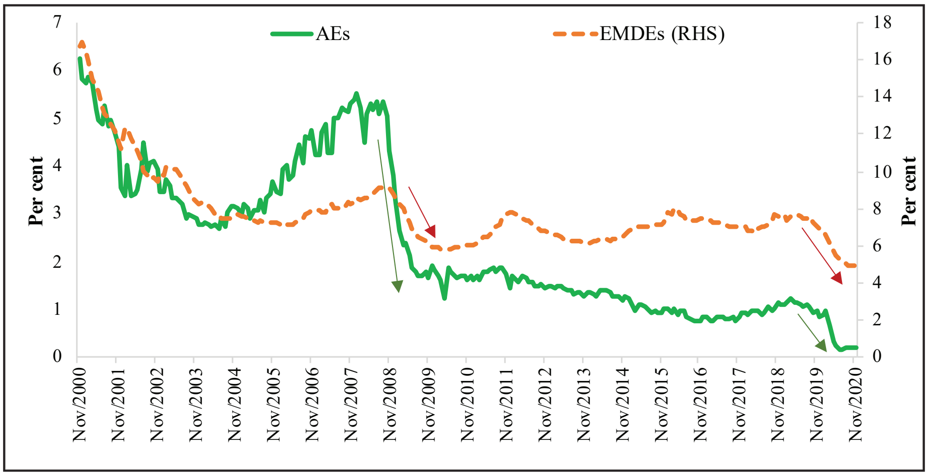
Figure 37: Types of Fiscal Support across the Globe



Source: IMF
EMMIEs = Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies; G20 = Group of Twenty; LIDCs = Low-Income Developing Countries

1.42 Monetary authorities across the world have eased monetary conditions with broad-based cuts in short-term policy rates and reserve requirements to support activity and provided emergency liquidity support to stabilize financial markets (Figure 38). Several central banks around the world engaged in unconventional monetary policy interventions in the form of long-term asset purchase programs (for the first time in many EMDEs), relending facilities, relaxation in asset provisioning requirements and supporting credit provision to a wide range of borrowers. The corresponding injections of reserve money into the banking system have been effective in stabilizing bond markets, reducing bond yields, boost equity prices without putting pressure on exchange rates.

Figure 38: Trend in Global Policy Rates



Source: World Bank

1.43 The deep economic contractions across many countries and heightened uncertainties about the post pandemic global economic landscape, however, may set back long-term growth prospects.

India's Strategic Multi-Pronged Policy Response

1.44 India recognised the disruptive impact of the pandemic and charted its own unique path amidst dismal projections of the spread in the country given its huge population. It was estimated that India would have 30 crore cases and several thousand deaths by the end of May, 2020 (Klein et al., 2020). At a time of rapid change and mounting uncertainty, the clear objective of 'Jaan Hai to Jahan hai' and to 'break the chain of spread' helped the government face the dilemma of 'lives vs livelihood', pace the sequence of policy interventions and adapt its response as per the evolving situation. India adopted a graded four-pronged pre-emptive, and pro-active strategy consisting of (i) containment measures, (ii) calibrated fiscal support focussed on essentials during lockdown and demand push during the unlock phase, (iii) financial measures and (iv) structural reforms to combat COVID-19 (also refer to Chapter 1, Volume I, Economic Survey, 2020-21). The policy response was tailored to different phases of the epidemic, adapting to evolving requirements to provide succour to people, support demand, facilitate the recovery to pre-pandemic levels and ensure fiscal and debt sustainability. A gradual, smooth transition was paved from 'Jaan Hai to Jahan hai' to 'Jaan bhi aur Jahan bhi'.

1.45 A nationwide 'stringent' lockdown for 21 days was declared on March 24, 2020 and subsequently extended till May 31, 2020. As per the Oxford Government Response Tracker, India was among the first ones to impose a stringent lockdown (with index at 100) despite having a few cases at the time of imposing a lockdown. The lockdown provided the much-needed time to strengthen the health system response, ramp up testing and ensure public engagement/awareness towards practice of social distancing. At the beginning of the pandemic, India was almost totally dependent on imported Ventilators, PPE Kits and N-95 Masks. The Central Government recognised the challenges posed by the pandemic in the very initial stages and successfully ensured more than adequate availability and supplies of essential medical items across the country. A three-tier arrangement of health facilities was created for appropriate management of COVID-19 cases, (i) COVID Care Center with isolation beds for mild or pre-symptomatic cases; (ii) Dedicated COVID Health Centre (DCHC) with oxygen supported isolation beds for moderate cases and (iii) Dedicated COVID Hospital (DCH) with ICU beds for severe cases has been implemented. As on 29th December 2020 a total of 2,70,710 oxygen supported isolation beds, 81,113 ICU beds (including 40,627 ventilator beds) and 12,669 quarantine centres with 5,91,496 beds had been created. The textile industry rose to the challenge of the pandemic by up-scaling the production of PPE kits and N95 masks from scratch to emerge as the second largest producer of PPE kits and reach a daily production of 32 lakh pieces of N95 masks.

1.46 Government of India and the RBI have undertaken multidimensional efforts to maintain financial stability and provide necessary regulatory support to ease both demand and supply constraints posed by the pandemic. The policy support provided helped in cushioning the expected fall in demand due to the lockdown-induced distress on both individuals and firms. The fiscal policy response of the Government of India to the pandemic was distinct from other countries in that the demand stimulus was introduced in a phased manner with prior focus on measures to provide a cushion for the poor and vulnerable sections of society and to the business sector (especially the MSMEs). This included one of the world's largest foodgrains distribution programme, direct cash transfers to 42 crore individuals, more than 20 crore Women Jan Dhan accounts, cash support to building and construction workers, ₹30,000 crore additional emergency working capital funding for farmers through NABARD, additional pension payments, provision for free gas cylinders, additional allocation under MGNREGS, as well as government guarantees for credit, postponement of financial deadlines etc. The pace at which India could intervene on technology related transfers of financial assistance to the poor and vulnerable during the pandemic derives its success from the meticulously built social institution of J-A-M (JanDhan, Aadhar and Mobile). Through the Direct Benefit Transfer system, the country could transfer money in crores of accounts through a click of button during the pandemic time. Further, Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan (GKRA) was launched on 20th June, 2020 for a period of 125 days in 116 districts of 6 States to boost employment and livelihood opportunities for migrant workers who had returned to their villages and similarly affected citizens in rural areas due to COVID-19 pandemic. Government of India also launched Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS 1.0) to provide much needed relief to stressed sectors by helping entities sustain employment and meet liabilities. A second version of the Scheme (ECLGS 2.0) was also launched to offer necessary credit guarantee for loans by banks and NBFCs to identified stressed sectors.

1.47 RBI undertook several conventional and unconventional liquidity enhancing measures to manage liquidity situation in the economy. These measures, inter alia, included injection of durable liquidity of more than ₹2.7 lakh crore through Open Market Operation (OMO) purchases between February 6-December 4, 2020, ₹20,000 crore through two purchase auction OMOs in State Development Loans (SDLs), ₹1 lakh crore via Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTROs) of up to three years' tenor, ₹1.25 lakh crore through Long Term Repo Operations (LTROs) conducted in February-March 2020, reduction in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) requirement of banks from 4 per cent of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) to 3 per cent with effect from March 28, 2020 augmenting primary liquidity in the banking system by about ₹1.37 lakh crore, raising banks' limit for borrowing overnight under the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF), ₹50,000 crore Special Liquidity Facility for mutual funds and refinance facility worth ₹75,000 crore for all India financial institutions i.e., NABARD, NHB, SIDBI and EXIM Bank. A key measure taken by RBI and Government of India during H1:2020-21 to ameliorate the liquidity constraints faced by NBFCs, was to set up a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to purchase short-term papers from eligible NBFCs/HFCs, which could then utilise the proceeds to extinguish their existing liabilities.

1.48 To ameliorate corporate stress, Government suspended the initiation of fresh insolvency proceedings under Section 7, 9 and 10 of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 for defaults arising on or after 25th March 2020 till 25th March 2021. RBI, too, announced loan moratorium from 1st March 2020 to 31st August 2020 along with an asset classification dispensation and special resolution framework for COVID-19 related stressed assets. Under the resolution plans that could be invoked under the above window, lenders were permitted to grant additional moratorium of up to two years. Also, MSME accounts classified as Standard where the aggregate exposure of banks and NBFCs was ₹25 crore or below as on March 1, 2020, were permitted to be restructured without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions.

1.49 India's response has been unique in recognising that the pandemic would have long-term disruptive effects on the productive capacity. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission was, accordingly, a composite package announced with welfare measures to address the short-term distress of individuals and firms; and structural reforms to alleviate the long-term distress on the economy. With gradual unlocking of the economy, the focus of the stimulus measures shifted towards investment boosting and consumption revival measures like Production Linked Incentives, enhancing capital expenditure and investments in infrastructure sector. The nuanced adaptations in policy as per the requirements of the pandemic was based on continuous dialogue and coordination between the Centre, States and Local Governments. The overall policy response, therefore, is aimed at making the Indian economy more resilient and flexible to deal with the opportunities and problems of the post-COVID world (Table 1).

Table 1: Policy Package in India to Combat COVID-19

Measures	Nature	Policy Tools
Containment measures	• Containment and Closure Policy • Transmission prevention	• School closure • Complete Nation-wide lock-down for 21 days • Travel bans/restrictions • Closure of public places/cancellation of public events • Curtailment of non-essential economic activities • Risk profiling of districts into Red Zones (hot spots), Orange and Green Zones • Social distancing norms • Mandatory use of masks
Fiscal Policy Measures	• Health • Welfare • Tax Measures • Demand push • Investment push	• Emergency health fund (INR 150 billion) • Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana - Financial assistance and food security • Increment in daily wage under MGNREGS • Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan – livelihood creation in rural areas • Tax & contribution policy changes • Support to States, linking borrowings to Reforms **Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package 1** • Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) for MSMEs • Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs and Equity Infusion through Fund of Funds for MSME

<table>
<tr><th>Measures</th><th>Nature</th><th>Policy Tools</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fiscal Policy Measures</td><td>Health
Welfare
Tax Measures
Demand push
Investment push</td><td>Extension of Partial Guarantee Scheme to help NBFCs & MFIs
Special Credit Facility to Street Vendors
Liquidity Injection for DISCOMs
Special liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/ MFIs
Interest Subvention for MUDRA Shishu Loans
Housing Credit Linked subsidy Scheme - MIG
Additional Emergency Working Capital through NABARD
Additional credit through KCC
Creation of Agri Infrastructure Fund, Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund
Promotion of Herbal Cultivation
Beekeeping Initiative
Viability Gap Funding Scheme for Social Infrastructure projects
Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package 2
Boost Capital Expenditure
LTC voucher Scheme
Festival Advance
Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package 3
Boost for Atma Nirbhar Manufacturing - Production Linked Incentives
Boost for Rural Employment
R&D Grant for COVID Suraksha – Indian vaccine development
Atma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana
Industrial Infrastructure, Industrial Incentives and Domestic Defence Equipment
Support for Agriculture – Fertiliser Subsidy
Housing for All - PMAY-U
Boost for Infrastructure-equity infusion in NIIF Debt PF
Boost for Project Exports – Support for EXIM Bank</td></tr>
</table>

Measures	Nature	Policy Tools
Monetary measures	• Policy Rates • Liquidity • Asset Purchases • Loan moratorium	• Lowering of Repo and reverse repo rate by 115 and 155 bps respectively. • Injection of durable liquidity through Open Market Operation (OMO) • Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTROs) of up to three years' • Reduction in the CRR requirement of banks • Raised bank's borrowing limit • Working capital support- term loan moratorium, deferment of interest and easing of financing requirements • Enhanced WMA borrowing limits and relaxation of CSF withdrawal rules • Easing of compliance to stressed asset classify • Deferment, easing of capital buffer & liquidity coverage requirements • Deferring compliance requirements for FPIs under Voluntary Retention Route (VRR)
Structural reforms	• Agriculture • MSMEs • Labour • Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) • Power • Privatization of PSUs • Mineral Sector • Industry • Space • Defence	**Agriculture** • Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 • Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 • Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 **MSMEs** • New MSME definition covering almost 99 per cent of all firms enabling MSMEs to grow in size and create jobs • Removal of artificial separation between manufacturing and service MSMEs **Labour** • Enactment of four labour codes namely, Wage Code, Industrial Relations Code, 2020, Code on Occupational Safety, Health & Working Conditions Code, 2020 & Social Security Code, 2020 • 'One labour return, one licence and one registration'

Measures	Nature	Policy Tools
Structural reforms	• Agriculture • MSMEs • Labour • Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) • Power • Privatization of PSUs • Mineral Sector • Industry • Space • Defence	**Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)** • Simplification of the Other Service Provider (OSP) guidelines of the Department of Telecom. Several requirements, which prevented companies from adopting 'Work from Home' and 'Work from Anywhere' policies have been removed. **Power** • Tariff Policy Reform: DISCOM inefficiencies not to burden consumers, Progressive reduction in cross subsidies, Time bound grant of open access, etc. • Privatization of Distribution in UTs **Privatization of PSUs** • PSUs in only strategic sectors • Privatization of PSUs in non-strategic sectors **Mineral Sector** • Commercial Mining in Coal Sector • Introduction of a seamless composite exploration-cum-mining-cum-production regime. **Industry** • Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme **Space** • Level-playing field provided to private companies in satellites, launches and space-based services • Liberal geo-spatial data policy for providing remote-sensing data to tech-entrepreneurs **Defence** • Corporatization of Ordnance Factory Board • FDI limit in the Defence manufacturing under automatic route will be raised from 49 per cent to 74 per cent.

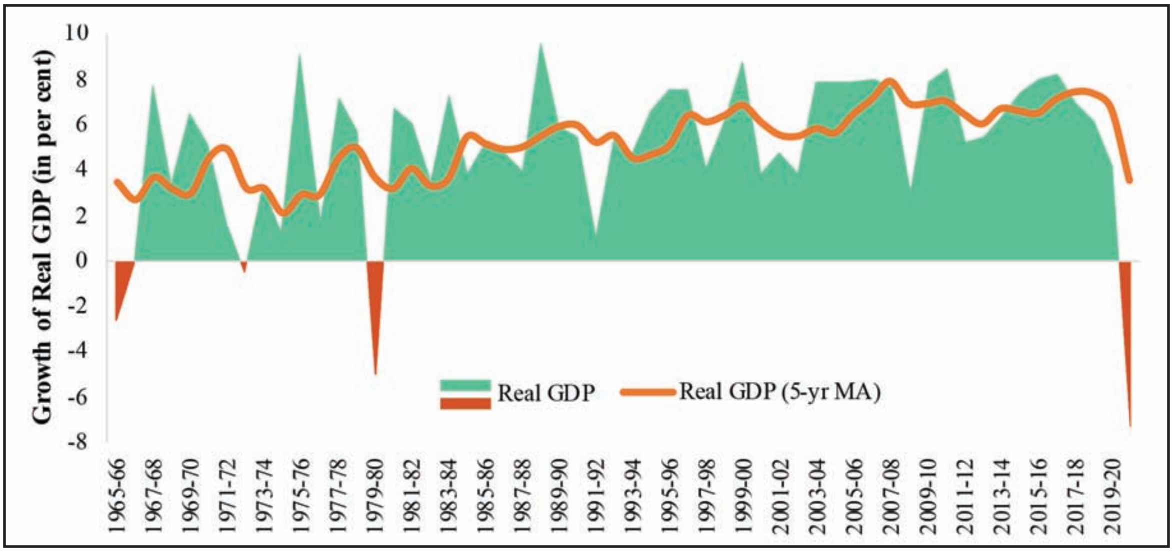
Source: Compiled from various sources and covers major policy measures

V-SHAPED ECONOMIC RECOVERY

1.50 India's GDP contraction of 23.9 per cent in Q1: FY 2020-21 and 7.5 per cent in Q2: FY 2020-21 quarter reflect the unparalleled effect of the Covid-19 pandemic and the containment measures that were taken to control the pandemic. The contraction was consistent with the India's enforcement of one of the most stringent lockdowns as reflected in the Government Response Stringency Index measured by Oxford University. The fundamentals of the economy remained strong as gradual scaling back of lockdowns, along with the astute support of Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission has placed the economy firmly on the path of recovery.

1.51 NSO has estimated a contraction of real GDP by 7.7 per cent in 2020-21 as compared to a growth of 4.2 per cent in 2019-20. This is the fourth contraction in India's GDP since 1960-61 (Figure 39). The contraction in 1965-66 and 1971-72 coincided with wars and droughts while the year 1979-80 was associated with a severe drought and political instability. A common factor in all these years was a steep fall in agricultural output. The year 2020-21, on the contrary, has been bestowed with abundant monsoons leading to the agricultural sector emerging as the silver lining of the economy. **The contraction this year reflects the 'once in a century crisis' unleashed by the pandemic and associated public health measures.**

Figure 39: Trend in India's Real GDP Growth



Source: NSO

1.52 Government Consumption and Net Exports have cushioned the contraction in GDP while Gross Capital Formation (GCF) and Private Consumption have contributed to the contraction in GDP in 2020-21 (Figure 40). Government final consumption expenditure has sustained the growth of GDP in 2020-21 with its share increasing to 14.0 per cent from 12.0 per cent in 2019-20 (Figure 41). The share of private consumption has almost remained the same indicating the adverse impact of the pandemic and restrained personal consumption in contact-sensitive sectors. Gross Investment has contributed most to the contraction in GDP in 2020-21 with its share in GDP pegged at 26.7 per cent, lowest in the 2000s. Net Exports have cushioned the fall in GDP in 2020-21 largely due to a sharper contraction in imports than in exports.

Figure 40: Sectoral Contribution to Overall GDP Growth

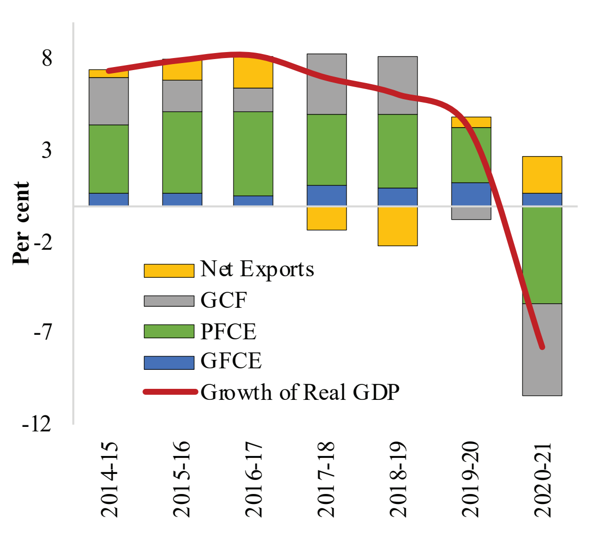
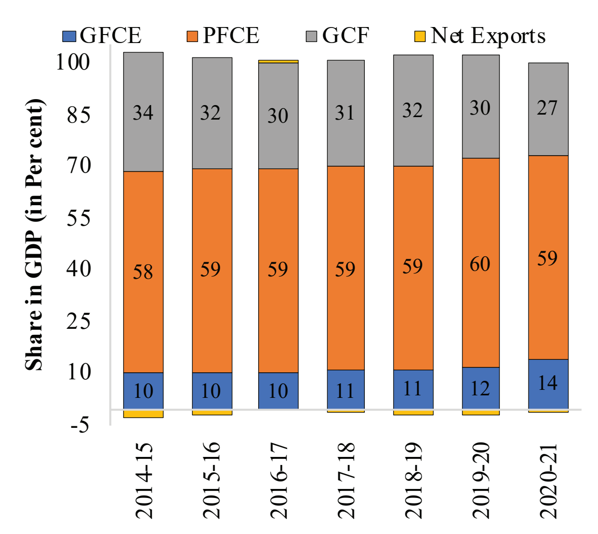


Figure 41: Share of Components of GDP

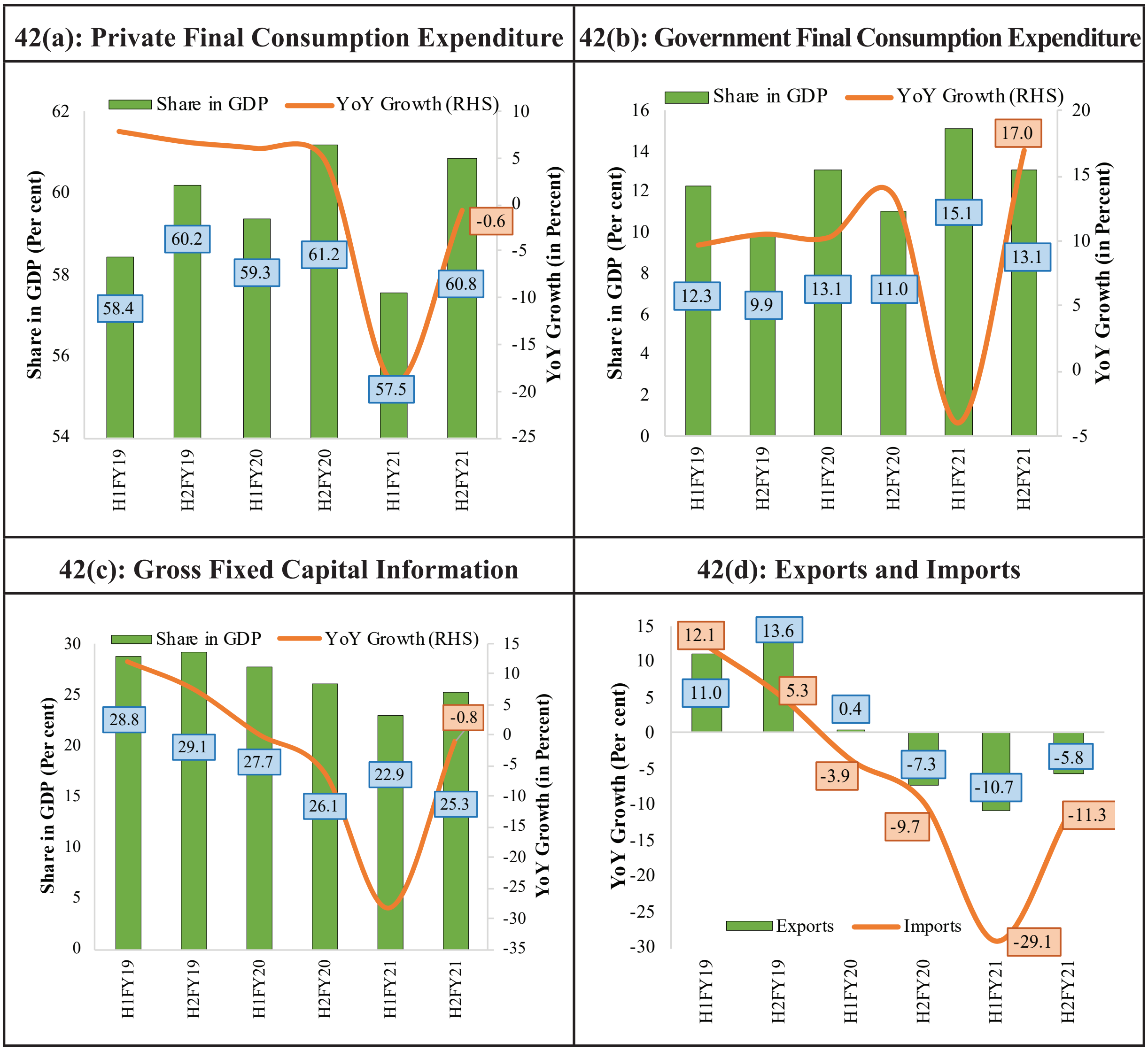


Source: NSO

1.53 The advance estimates for FY:2020-21 released by NSO manifest that the economy is expected to stage a resilient V-shaped recovery in H2:2020-21. As per quarterly estimates released by NSO, the economy has shown a decline of 15.7 per cent by H1: FY 2020-21. A decline of real GDP by 7.7 per cent for the whole FY:2020-21 indicates a modest decline of 0.1 per cent in GDP growth in second half of the year. It also indicates a 23.9 per cent growth in H2: FY2020-21 over H1: FY2020-21. Faster normalisation of business activities amid gradual lifting of restrictions, higher festive and pent-up demand and policy support is expected to translate into a faster-than-anticipated economic recovery over the second half. This is supported by a strong rebound seen in several high frequency indicators in Q3: FY 2020-21.

1.54 On the demand side, the recovery is expected to be broad-based in the second half (Figure 42). The biggest growth driver is likely to be government consumption that is expected to grow at a strong 17 per cent YoY in second half as against a 3.9 per cent contraction the first half. Private consumption is also expected to improve significantly with a mild contraction of 0.6 per cent as against a contraction of 18.9 per cent in the first half. Investment, as measured by Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF), is also expected to recover significantly with a mild contraction of 0.8 per cent in the second half against a sharp 29 per cent drop in H1FY21. Net Exports (Exports – Imports) turned positive in the first half of the year with a larger contraction in imports of 29.1 per cent as compared to contraction in exports of 10.7 per cent. With gradual recovery of economic activity, both imports and exports have picked up and net exports is expected to re-enter the negative territory in the second half. Exports are expected to decline by 5.8 per cent and imports by 11.3 per cent in the second half of the year.

Figure 42: Half-Yearly Trends in Growth of Components of GDP



Source: NSO

1.55 On the supply side, Gross Value Added (GVA) growth is pegged at -7.2 per cent in 2020-21 as against 3.9 per cent in 2019-20. Only Agriculture contributed to positive growth while Service and Industry contributed to the contraction in GDP (Figure 43). Agriculture is set to cushion the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indian economy in 2020-21 with a growth of 3.4 per cent – resulting in an increase in its share in GDP to 19.9 per cent in 2020-21 from 17.8 per cent in 2019-20 (Figure 44). This indicates that agricultural activities for rabi harvesting and kharif sowing were largely unaffected by the COVID-induced lockdown. Industry and Services are estimated to contract by 9.6 per cent and 8.8 per cent during the year. Within Industry, Mining is estimated to contract by 12.4 per cent, Manufacturing by 9.4 per cent and construction by 12.6 per cent. The utilities sector has shown a sharp recovery and is set to register a positive growth of 2.7 per cent in 2020-21. Within Services Sector, trade, hotels, transport & communication are estimated to contract by 21.4 per cent.

Figure 43: Sectoral Contribution to Overall GVA Growth

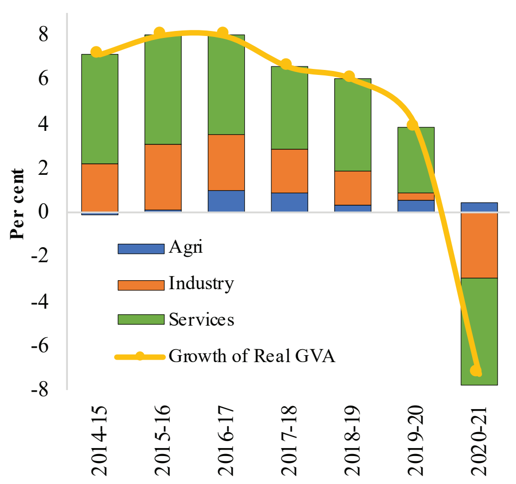
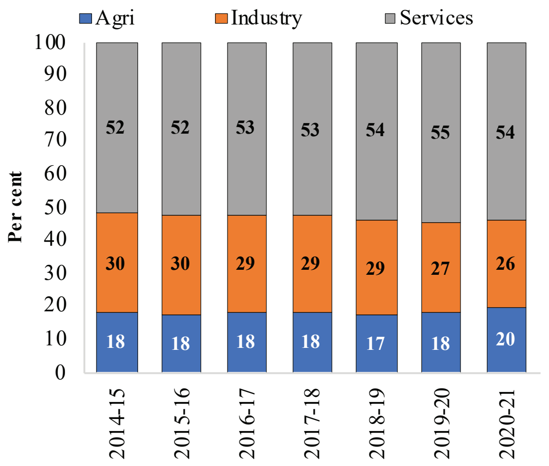


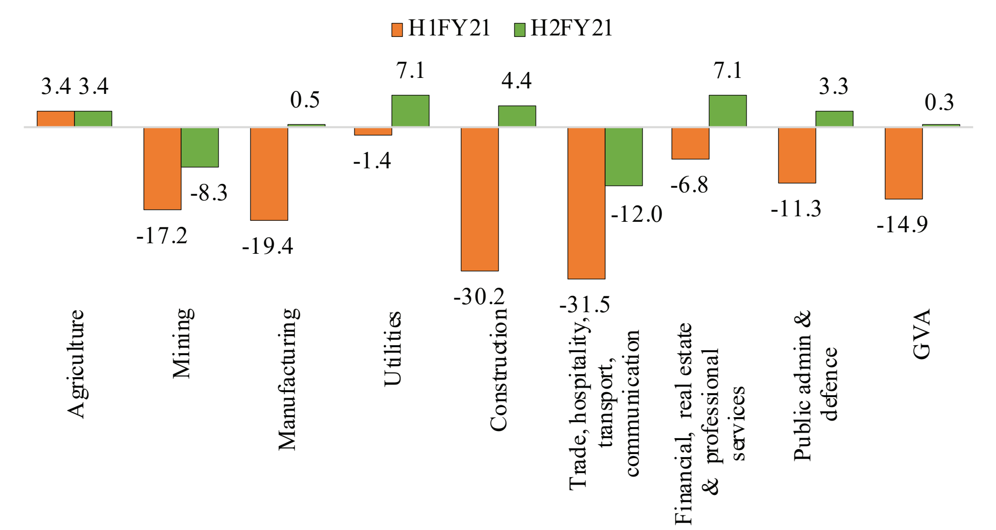
Figure 44: Share of Components of GVA



Source: NSO

1.56 A positive growth in value addition of most of the sectors in second half is an encouraging sign for the economy (Figure 45). This translates into a modest 0.3 per cent growth in the second half as against a 14.9 per cent contraction in first half of 2020-21. Agriculture sector growth is pegged at a steady 3.4 per cent in both the halves of 2020-21. Industry sector has staged a robust recovery in second half with a positive growth of 1.1 per cent as against a sharp 20.5 per cent drop in the first half with a sharp pick up in manufacturing sector to 0.5 per cent in second half against a contraction of 19.4 per cent in first half. Electricity and Construction sectors are also estimated to register V-shaped recovery with growth of 7.1 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively in the second half. The major brunt of the pandemic has been borne by the contact-sensitive services sector, which contracted by 15.5 per cent in first half and are estimated to contract by 1.1 per cent in second half. Trade, Hotels, Transport & Communication, constituting one-third of overall services, contracted by 31.5 per cent in first half and are estimated to contract by 12.0 per cent in second half.

Figure 45: V-shaped Recovery in H2: FY 2020-21 in Most Sectors Constituting GVA



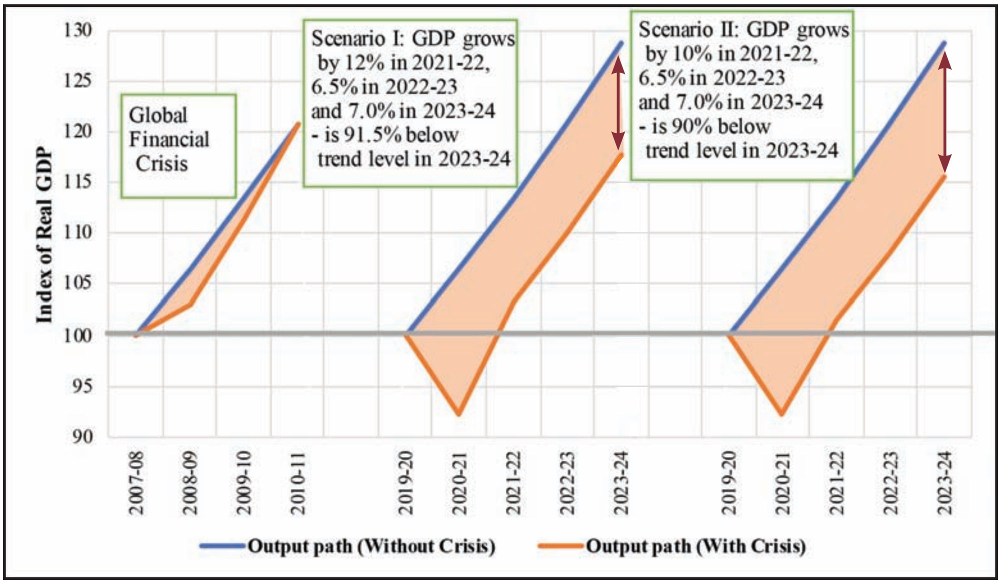
Source: NSO

1.57 It is evident from the above analysis that the economy was, as expected, adversely impacted by the unprecedented crisis caused by the pandemic in the first quarter of FY 2020-21. With gradual unlocking and able support of macro-economic policies, the economy has steadily rebounded to pre-pandemic levels. Data on high-frequency indicators suggest growing convergence with previous year's activity levels. The sharp contraction of the economy in first half of the year is expected to be covered by broad-based resurgent growth in second half of the year.

1.58 Lockdowns and other restrictions needed to address the public health crisis, together with spontaneous reductions in economic activity by many consumers and producers, have constituted an unprecedented combination of adverse shocks to global economic activity. Beyond its short-term impact, deep recessions triggered by the pandemic have a risk of leading to hysteresis. While the several seminal reforms will help in reducing the possibility of hysteresis, the recovery would be regarded as having avoided hysteresis when the economy regains the pre-COVID output path and is back on its trajectory of potential growth (assuming no COVID).

1.59 The global economy, including India, has been set back in time by the pandemic induced crisis. In the five years before 2020-21, Indian economy grew at an average growth of 6.7 per cent. In the year 2021-22, a sharp recovery of real GDP growth of 10-12 per cent is expected based on a low base effect and inherent strengths of the economy. It is assumed that the economy grows at its trend growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2022-23 and 7.0 per cent in 2023-24 aided by the structural reforms. If two scenarios of 12 per cent growth and 10 per cent growth in 2021-22 are envisaged, India would be 91.5 per cent and 90 per cent below the trend level of output respectively by 2023-24 (Figure 46).

Figure 46: Scenarios for India's GDP Return to its Trend Path



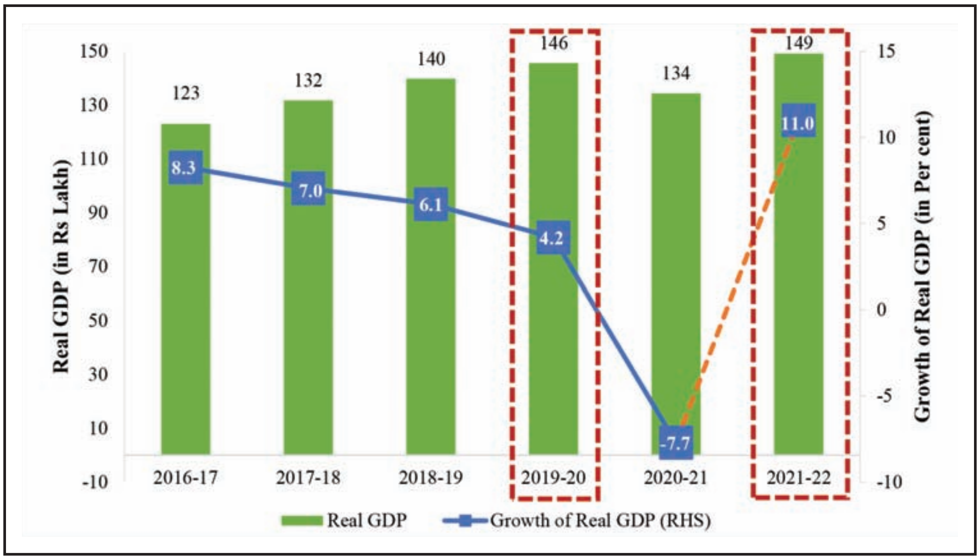
Source: Survey Calculations using data from NSO
Note: Real GDP in 2007-08 and 2019-20 have been indexed to 100

1.60 Government recognised this potential 'hysteresis' effect of the pandemic on Indian economy and has, therefore, undertaken a comprehensive reform programme. The structural reforms and the policy push under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission are aimed at strengthening the fundamentals of the economy - which should put the economy on a strong growth path once the economy recovers from the pandemic shock. These need to be sustained to bolster the Indian economy to reach its potential growth. The policy emphasis has also been on expansion of public investment which would crowd in private investment. Attempts on deregulation and liberalisation of sectors are aimed at improving the business environment to unlock entrepreneurial energies and increase the risk appetite of private investors. The private sector needs to partner the Government in minimising the disruptive impact of the pandemic on the Indian economy.

OUTLOOK

1.61 After an estimated 7.7 per cent pandemic-driven contraction in 2020-21, India's real GDP is projected to record a growth of 11.0 percent in 2021-22 and nominal GDP by 15.4 per cent. These conservative estimates reflect upside potential that can manifest due to the continued normalisation in economic activities as the rollout of Covid-19 vaccines gathers traction. This will further be supported by supply-side push from reforms and easing of regulations, push to infrastructural investments, boost to manufacturing sector through the Productivity Linked Incentive Schemes, recovery of pent-up demand for services sector, increase in discretionary consumption subsequent to roll-out of the vaccine and pick up in credit given adequate liquidity and low interest rates. This path would entail a growth in real GDP by 2.4 percent over the absolute level of 2019-20 – implying that the economy would take two years to reach and go past the pre-pandemic level (Figure 47). These projections are in line with IMF estimate of real GDP growth of 11.5 per cent in 2021-22 for India and 6.8 per cent in 2022-23. India is expected to emerge as the fastest growing economy in the next two years as per IMF.

Figure 47: Projections of Real GDP for 2021-22



Source: NSO and Survey Calculations

1.62 The new year has dawned with the approval of long-awaited Covid-19 vaccine and initiation of vaccination drives in various countries. With the approval of two indigenously manufactured vaccines for emergency use, India initiated the mega vaccination drive on 16th January, 2020. The COVID Vaccine Intelligence Network (Co-WIN) system – a digitalised platform - provides real-time information of vaccine stocks, their storage temperature and individualised tracking of beneficiaries of the vaccine on a real-time basis.

1.63 India became the fastest country to roll-out 10 lakh vaccines in a matter of six days. India has also emerged as a leading supplier of the vaccine to various countries with initiation of exports to Brazil and Morocco on 22nd January, 2021. The swift roll-out of the vaccine gives strength to the optimism on both health and economic fronts – igniting hopes of a robust recovery in services sector, private consumption and investment.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- The year 2020 was predominated by the COVID-19 pandemic, posing the most formidable economic challenge to India and to the world, since the Global Financial Crisis.
- Global economic output is estimated to fall by 4.4 per cent in 2020, the sharpest contraction in a century. Advanced economies were hit harder, in terms of lives and economic output, compared to Emerging Market Developing Economies.
- Without a cure or vaccine, tackling this all-pervasive crisis made public health policy crucial. While policymakers faced a dilemma of "lives versus livelihoods, i.e., flattening the disease curve would invariably entail steepening of the recession curve.
- Around the globe, governments and central banks deployed a range of policy tools such as lowering key policy rates, quantitative easing measures, loan guarantees, and fiscal stimuli.
- India enforced an intense lockdown at the onset of the pandemic, characterizing a unique response in several ways driven by the findings from both epidemiological and economic research. India's humane policy response focused on saving human lives, recognising that the short-term pain of an initial, stringent lockdown would lead to long-term gains both in the lives saved and in the pace of the economic recovery.
- Resultantly, India has managed to avoid the second wave despite continual unlocking. It has ably managed to flatten the epidemiological curve, with the caseload peaking in mid-September followed by a steady drop in daily cases and fatalities.
- COVID-19 put emergency brake on an economy that was gaining momentum at the start of the year 2020. India's GDP is estimated to grow by (-)7.7 per cent in FY2021, composed of a sharp 15.7 per cent decline in H1 and a modest (-)0.1 per cent fall in the second half.
- Agriculture sector has remained the silver lining while contact-based services, manufacturing, construction were hit the hardest. Starting July, a resilient V-shaped recovery is well underway, as demonstrated by the recovery in GDP growth and the sustained resurgence in high frequency indicators such as power demand, E-way bills, GST collection, steel consumption, etc.

- Inflation, mainly driven by food prices, remained above 6 per cent for much of the year, given supply disruptions. The softening of CPI inflation recently reflects easing of supply side constraints that affected food inflation.
- The weak demand led to a sharper contraction in imports than exports, with Forex reserves rising to cover 18 months of imports.
- Sharp rise in commercial paper issuances, easing yields, and sturdy credit growth to MSMEs, portend a revamped credit flow mechanism for enterprises to survive and grow.
- As part of India's four-pillar strategy, calibrated fiscal and monetary support was provided attuned to the evolving economic situation, cushioning the vulnerable in the lockdown and boosting consumption and investment while unlocking. Long-pending structural reforms in agriculture, mining, labour, etc. were concurrently undertaken for the economy to return to the potential growth path, keeping super-hysteresis at bay. The estimated real GDP growth for FY 2022 at 11 per cent is the highest since independence.
- India became the fastest country to roll-out 10 lakh vaccines in a matter of six days and has also emerged as a leading supplier of the vaccine to Brazil and neighbouring countries.
- With the economy's returning to normalcy brought closer by the initiation of a mega vaccination drive, hopes of a robust recovery in services sector, consumption, and investment have been rekindled.
- India's mature policy response to this "once-in-a-century" crisis thus provides important lessons for democracies to avoid myopic policy-making and demonstrates the significant benefits of focusing on long-term gains.

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Table 0.1 : Key Indicators

Data categories	Unit	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
GDP and Related Indicators					
GDP at current market prices	₹ lakh Crore	171.0	189.7	203.4[a]	194.8[b]
GDP at constant market prices	₹ lakh Crore	131.8	139.8	145.7[a]	134.4[b]
Growth Rate	(per cent)	7.0	6.1	4.2[a]	-7.7[b]
GVA at current basic prices	₹ lakh Crore	155.1	171.4	183.4[a]	175.8[b]
GVA at constant basic prices	₹ lakh Crore	120.7	128.0	133.0[a]	123.4[b]
Growth Rate	(per cent)	6.6	6.0	3.9[a]	-7.2[b]
Gross Savings	% of GDP	32.4	30.1	na	na
Gross Capital Formation	% of GDP	34.2	32.2	na	na
Per Capita Net National Income (at current prices)	₹	1,15,293	1,26,521	1,34,226[a]	1,26,968[b]
Production					
Food grains	Million tonnes	285.0	285.2	296.7[c]	144.5[c]
Index of Industrial Production (growth)	(per cent)	4.4	3.8	-0.8	-15.5[d]
Electricity Generation (growth)	(percent)	5.4	5.2	1.0	-4.6[d]
Prices					
WPI inflation (average)	(per cent)	3.0	4.3	1.7	-0.1[e]
CPI (Combined) inflation (average)	(per cent)	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.6[e]
External Sector					
Merchandise export growth (in US$ term)	(per cent)	10.0	8.8	-5.1	-15.7[e]
Merchandise import growth (in US$ term)	(per cent)	21.1	10.4	-7.7	-29.1[e]
Current Account Balance	% of GDP	-1.8	-2.1	-0.9	3.1[f]
Foreign Exchange Reserves (end of year)	US$ Billion	424.4	411.9	475.6	586.1[k]
Average Exchange Rate	₹ /US$	64.45	69.92	70.90	74.64[j]
Money and Credit					
Broad Money (M3) growth (annual)	(per cent)	7.8	10.2	10.1	12.4[g]
Scheduled Commercial Bank Credit (growth)	(per cent)	10	13.3	6.1	6.1[g]
Fiscal Indicators (Centre)					
Gross Fiscal Deficit	% of GDP	3.5	3.4	4.6[h]	3.5[i]
Revenue Deficit	% of GDP	2.6	2.4	3.3[h]	2.7[i]
Primary Deficit	% of GDP	0.4	0.4	1.6[h]	0.4[i]

Notes: na: not available
a: Provisional estimates, b: First advance estimate, c: Fourth AE for 2019-20 and first AE for 2020-21,
d: (April-November) 2020, e: (April-December) 2020, f: (April-September) 2020, g: as on December 18, 2020,
h: Provisional Actuals, i. Budget Estimates, j. End of December 2020, k: As on 8th January 2021.

Fiscal Developments

02

CHAPTER

"Precision Beats Power, and Timing Beats Speed"

— By Conor McGregor

In the backdrop of an unprecedented crisis, the year 2020-21 has been a challenging one on the fiscal front. The shortfall in revenue collection owing to the interruption in economic activity and the additional expenditure requirements to mitigate the fallout of the pandemic on vulnerable people, small businesses, and the economy in general, created immense pressure on the available limited fiscal resources. In order to cater to the increased demand for resources, the target for gross market borrowings of the Central Government for the financial year 2020-21 was revised from the Budget estimate of ₹ 7.8 lakh crore to ₹ 12 lakh crore.

India, therefore, adopted a calibrated approach best suited for the evolving situation of the economy in contrast to front-loaded large stimulus packages adopted by many countries. India's fiscal policy reflected the understanding that aggregate demand, especially that for non-essential items, reflects precautionary motives to save, which inevitably remains high when overall uncertainty is high. Therefore, during the initial months of the pandemic when uncertainty was high and lockdown imposed economic restrictions, India did not waste precious fiscal resources in trying to pump up discretionary consumption. Instead, the policy focused on ensuring that all essentials were taken care of, which included direct benefit transfers to the vulnerable sections, emergency credit to the small businesses, and the world's largest food subsidy programme targeting 80.96 crore beneficiaries. During the unlock phase, when uncertainty declined and the precautionary motive to save subsided, on the one hand, and economic mobility increased, on the other hand, India *ramped up its fiscal spending focusing on overall demand revival. India's demand-side policy, thus, underscores the idea that pressing on the accelerator while the brakes are clamped only wastes scarce fuel.*

Owing to the recovery of the economy over the past few months, the monthly revenue collections have witnessed a revival. The monthly GST collections have crossed the ₹ 1 lakh crore mark consecutively for the last 3 months, reaching its' highest ever in December 2020. Reforms in tax administration have set in motion a process of transparency, accountability and more importantly, enhancing the experience of an honest tax payer with the tax authority, thus incentivising tax compliance. The expenditure policy for 2020-21 has been focused on re-prioritisation of expenditure according to evolving situation, with an increasing emphasis on capital expenditure. Capital expenditure during the last three months of the year 2020 recorded an unprecedented YoY growth of 129 per cent in October, 249 per cent in November and 62 per cent in December. Keeping in view the revenue shortfall and the demand for higher expenditure during the year, the Government *is expected to register a fiscal slippage in 2020-21. This deviation from the path of fiscal consolidation may however be transient as the fiscal indicators rebound with the recovery in the economy. Thus, focusing on boosting GDP growth would be pivotal for enabling a sustainable fiscal path in the medium term.*

INTRODUCTION

2.1 The global economy experienced an unprecedented crisis in the year 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic forced countries to resort to lockdown that had a sudden and intense impact on the economic activity, financial markets and survival of the vulnerable sections of the society. Amidst this phase of shock and uncertainty massive fiscal measures, amounting to 12 percent of global GDP[1], were taken globally to mitigate the adverse impact of the pandemic. Fiscal policy, in combination with monetary policy measures, emerged as an effective policy tool in times of crisis.

2.2 The fiscal policy response of the Government of India to the pandemic was distinct from other countries. Unlike many other countries that chose a front-loaded grand stimulus package for revival of the economy, Government of India adopted a step-by-step approach. The approach was to provide a cushion for the poor and vulnerable section of society and to the business sector (especially the MSMEs) in the initial phase of lockdown. This included the world's largest food programme, direct transfers to Jan Dhan accounts, as well as government guarantees for credit, postponement of financial deadlines etc. With the gradual un-locking of the economy, the focus of the fiscal stimulus has been widened with various measures taken to boost the domestic demand such as ramping up of capital expenditure, Production Linked Incentives and other schemes to revive consumption demand.

2.3. This chapter reviews the fiscal developments in India both before and after the outbreak of pandemic. It begins with a discussion of fiscal performance and policy response to the pandemic in the current financial year, followed by the section on the major reforms introduced in tax administration in 2020-21. The chapter then gives a detailed analysis of the medium to long term trends in Central, State and General Government finances, and concludes with a snapshot of the outlook for 2021-22.

FISCAL SITUATION AND RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

2.4 The pandemic year 2020-21 has so far entailed fiscal challenges for the Indian economy, which were characterized by additional expenditure requirements directed towards ensuring basic means of sustenance and livelihoods for the vulnerable people, relief measures for MSME sector, accommodating additional health infrastructure and services to fight COVID-19 and measures to boost the demand. Throughout this period, the Government followed a carefully calibrated strategy in the management of expenditure.

2.5 During the first two quarters of financial year 2020-21, Ministries were classified into three categories. Ministries in category 'A' were providing relief or welfare to the public. No expenditure restrictions were placed on these Ministries and in fact enhanced allocations were made available to them. Other Ministries which were not directly involved in the pandemic were placed in the category 'B' and allowed to spend 20% of their budget per quarter. Ministries with low priority in the pandemic situation were placed in category 'C' and allowed to spend

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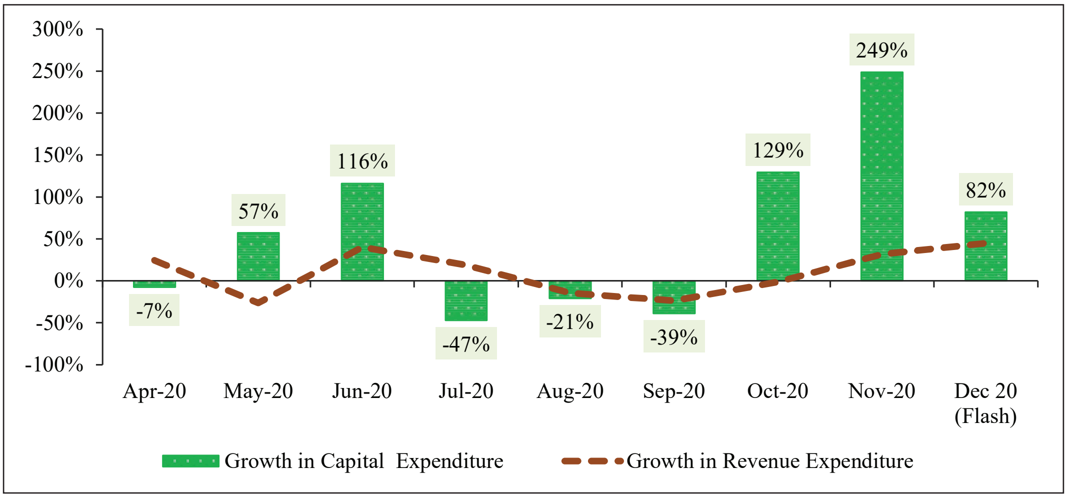
[1]as on September 11, 2020 (October 2020 IMF Fiscal outlook)

15% of their budget in each of the first two quarters. However, even in Category B and C Ministries, spending on domestic capital expenditure was permitted beyond these ceilings. This categorization enabled the Government to ensure that funds for essential activities were made available in full despite a sharp contraction in revenue receipts, and that scarce resources were conserved for re-prioritisation.

2.6 With effect from the third quarter, the spending ceilings were relaxed on the basis of revised full year allocations. The revised allocations reflected a substantial re-prioritisation of expenditure to those sectors with the most positive effect on the economy, either in terms of re-kindling growth or meeting welfare needs. Ministries were allowed to decide the timing of expenditure within the revised allocation. Despite the absence of curbs on capital expenditure, the pace of capital expenditure was restrained in the first two quarters on account of movement restrictions in containment zones, and unwillingness or inability of contractors and workers to carry out works.

2.7 With the easing of movement and health-related restrictions in the third quarter, the pace of government expenditure has picked up sharply. Second to pandemic relief, the Government has placed maximum priority on productive domestic capital expenditure which has a high multiplier effect on the economy. The capital expenditure for April to December 2020 (Flash)[2] stood at ₹ 3.17 lakh crore, 24 per cent higher than the capital expenditure during the corresponding period in the previous year. The total expenditure also recorded a YoY growth of 11 per cent, increasing from ₹ 21.1 lakh crore during April to December 2019 to ₹ 23.4 lakh crore during April to December 2020 (Flash). An analysis of the monthly expenditure also shows that the total expenditure registered an increase during the last three months of the year 2020 by 9.5 per in October, 48.3 per cent in November and 50.2 per cent in December (Flash) compared to the same months in the previous year. Moreover, the capital expenditure during the last three months of the year 2020 recorded a phenomenal growth of 129.5 per cent in October, 248.5 per cent in November and 81.9 per cent in December (Flash) as compared to same months in previous year (Figure 1). It can clearly be seen that by timing the expenditure push, especially the capital expenditure, after the reduction in health-related curbs, the growth "bang" for the fiscal buck has been maximized.

Figure 1: Growth (YoY) in monthly Expenditure during FY 2020-21

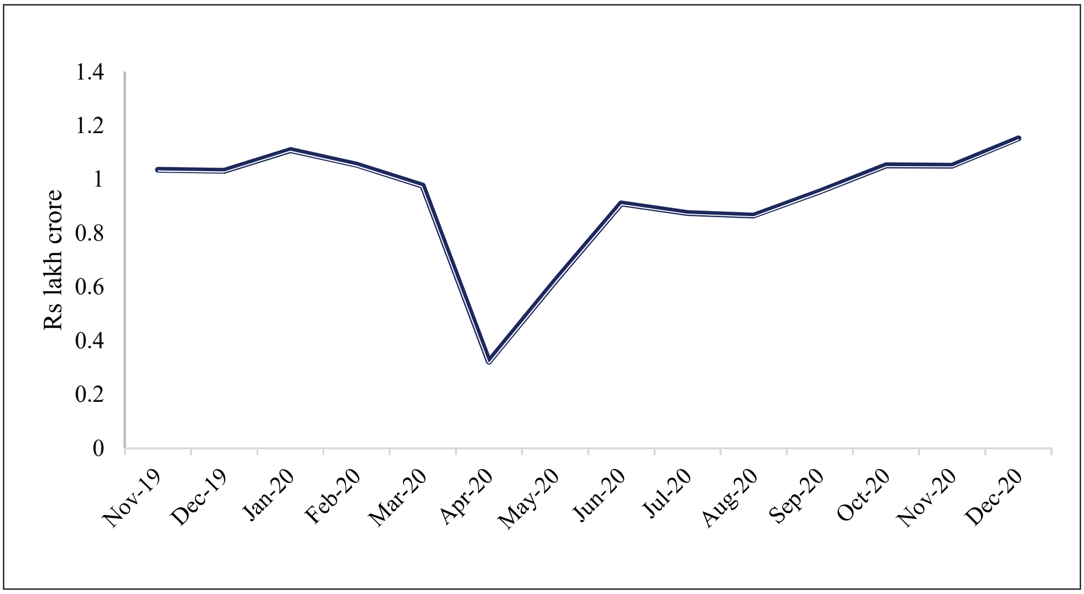


Source: Department of Expenditure

[2]Flash figures from Office of CGA as on 11th January 2021.

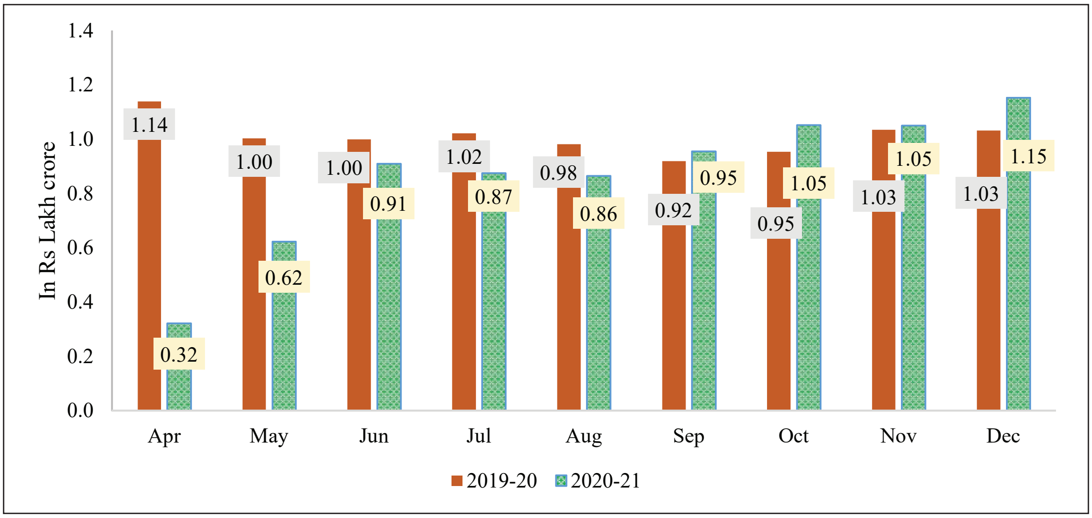
2.8 Recovery is also evident on the revenue front, as the monthly gross GST collection[3] has crossed the ₹ 1 lakh crore mark consecutively for the last 3 months (Figure 2). Monthly GST revenues for the month of December 2020 stood at ₹ 1.15 lakh crore, after registering a 12 per cent growth in the GST revenues over December 2019 (Figure 3). This has been the highest monthly GST collection since the introduction of GST. The recovery in GST collection has been due to the combined effect of the rapid economic recovery post pandemic and the nation-wide drive against GST evaders and fake bills along with many systemic changes introduced recently, which have led to improved compliance.

Figure 2: Recovery in GST collections during 2020-21



Source: Department of Revenue

Figure 3: Trends in GST collection during 2020-21



Source: Department of Revenue

[3]Centre and States taken together

2.9 The remaining section analyses the performance of fiscal indicators and their components for period April to November 2020. The data on Government accounts for April to November 2020, released by the Controller General of Accounts, show that the fiscal deficit of the Central Government at end November 2020 stood at 135.1 per cent of the BE compared to 114.8 per cent during the same period in 2019-20 (Table 1). Given the enormity of the situation faced by the pandemic, most of the countries including India have been fiscally strained, which reflected in the deficit figures. In order to cater to the increased demand for resources required by the Government, the target for gross market borrowings of the Central Government for the financial year 2020-21 was revised from the Budget estimate of ₹ 7.8 lakh crore to ₹ 12 lakh crore.

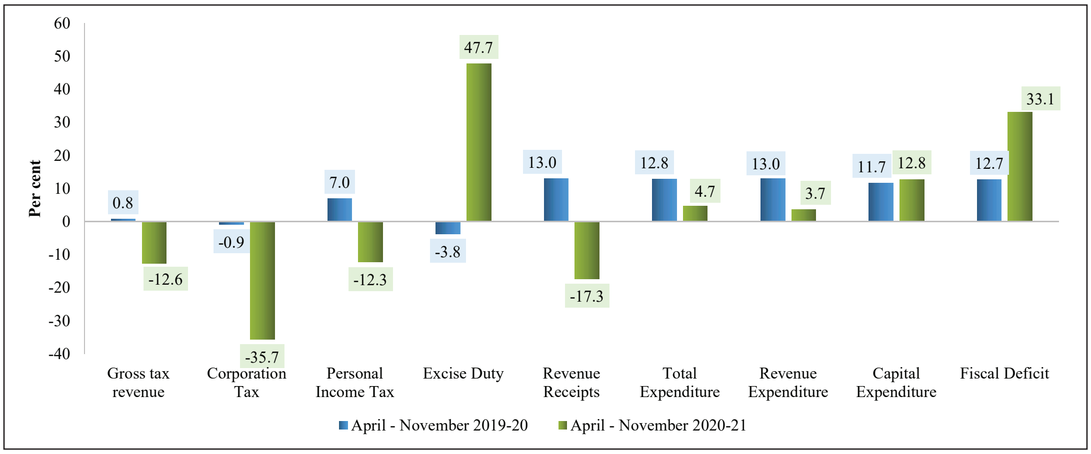
Table 1: Provisional Outcome for 2020-21 (Up to November 2020)

		2020-21 BE	In ₹ lakh crore		Percentage of respective BE		Growth over last year (per cent)	
			2019-20 (Apr – Nov)	2020-21 (Apr – Nov)	2019-20 (Apr – Nov)	2020-21 (Apr – Nov)	2019-20 (Apr – Nov)	2020-21 (Apr – Nov)
1	Revenue Receipts	20.21	9.83	8.13	50.1	40.2	13.0	-17.3
2	Gross tax revenue	24.23	11.74	10.26	47.7	42.4	0.8	-12.6
3	Assignment to States	7.84	4.22	3.34	52.1	42.6	-2.3	-20.7
4	Tax Revenue (net to Centre)	16.36	7.51	6.88	45.5	42.1	2.6	-8.3
5	Non Tax Revenue	3.85	2.33	1.24	74.3	32.3	67.8	-46.6
6	Non Debt Capital Receipts	2.25	0.29	0.18	24.2	8.1	10.4	-37.5
7	Non Debt receipts	22.46	10.12	8.31	48.6	37.0	12.9	-17.9
8	Total Expenditure	30.42	18.20	19.06	65.3	62.7	12.8	4.7
9	Revenue Expenditure	26.30	16.06	16.65	65.6	63.3	13.0	3.7
10	Capital Expenditure	4.12	2.14	2.41	63.2	58.5	11.7	12.8
11	Revenue Deficit	6.09	6.23	8.52	128.4	139.9	13.0	36.8
12	Fiscal Deficit	7.96	8.08	10.76	114.8	135.1	12.7	33.1
13	Primary Deficit	0.88	4.66	6.92	1076.5	785.3	26.5	48.5

Source: CGA Monthly Accounts; BE: Budget Estimates

2.10 The non-debt receipts have been adversely hit by the slump in economic activity after the pandemic outbreak. During April to November 2020, the non-debt receipts have registered a growth of -17.9 percent relative to the corresponding period last year (Table 1). This shortfall is attributed to a fall in all components of non-debt receipts viz. net tax revenue, non-tax revenue and non-debt capital receipts. The Non-Tax revenue collections up to November 2020 registered a decrease of 46.6 per cent relative to the corresponding period last year. This was led by a decrease in dividends and profits by ₹ 0.88 lakh crore over April to November 2019, which stood at 45.4 per cent of BE.

Figure 4: Growth rate of fiscal indicators in 2020-21 (up to November 2020)



Source: CGA Monthly Accounts

2.11 The Gross Tax Revenue during the first eight months of 2020-21 was ₹10.26 lakh crore, 42% of BE, 12.6 per cent lower than in the same period last year. This decline was owing to the negative growth in all direct taxes and major indirect taxes, except excise duties. In particular, the shortfall in direct tax collection contributed to 92 per cent of the shortfall in Gross Tax Revenue. Out of the shortfall in GTR of ₹ 1.48 lakh crore relative to corresponding period last year, a shortfall of more than ₹ 1 lakh crore was attributed to Corporation taxes, shortfall ₹ 0.3 lakh crore was due to Personal Income taxes and ₹ 0.14 lakh crore was due to the Indirect taxes. The Corporation Tax and Personal Income Tax stood at 27.3 per cent of BE and 36.8 per cent of BE for the period up to November 2020.

2.12 The shortfall in indirect taxes during April to November 2020 was led by shortfall in customs and GST collections for the Centre. Revenue collection from customs stood at 45.7 per cent of BE and GST collections for the Centre were 48 per cent of BE during April to November 2020. This shortfall was partly offset by the revenue collection through the excise duties, which rose by 48 per cent during the first eight months of the fiscal relative to the same period last year. A series of measures undertaken for direct and indirect taxes in the year 2020-21 in the wake of COVID-19 are presented in Annex. These measures focused on supporting the businesses and individuals by extension of time limits for compliances and statutory actions, improving the working capital/ liquidity availability with the industry/ trade, simplification of procedures and use of technology for submission of documents or holding personal hearings so as to reduce the physical interface between the tax payer and the department, expeditious clearance of drugs/ medicines/ safety and medical equipment required for COVID-19 treatment/ prevention.

2.13 The adverse market conditions arising due to COVID-19 have also negatively impacted the Government's plans to achieve the target for disinvestment receipts, which is a major component of Non-debt Capital receipts. The Budget 2020-21 had envisaged to mobilize ₹ 2.1 lakh crore from disinvestment proceeds during current fiscal year, of which ₹ 90,000 crore was envisaged for disinvestment in financial institutions. As on 20th January, 2021, the Government has been able to raise ₹ 15,220 crore of which ₹ 443 crore was raised through Initial Public Offer (IPO) (Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL)), while ₹ 10,169 was realized through Offer For Sale (₹ 4924 crore- Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), ₹ 771 crore- Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL) and ₹ 4474 crore- Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Ltd (IRCTC), ₹ 2770 crore was yielded through buyback (₹ 156 crore- KIOCL, ₹ 1065 crore- NTPC Ltd., ₹ 173 crore- RITES Ltd., and ₹ 1376 crore- NMDC Ltd), and ₹ 1838 crore from other transactions. During the year, the Government announced the Atma Nirbhar Bharat package that sought to redefine public sector participation in commercial enterprises. The Government recognizes the need for opening up all the sectors to the private sector while public sector enterprises play an important role in strategic areas. The focus of the Government is to embark on a significant privatisation exercise of CPSEs and speeding up big-ticket strategic sale/ privatisation of large CPSEs such as Air India, BPCL, CONCOR and SCI.

2.14 The expenditure policy during the year 2020-21 has focused on restructuring and prioritisation of expenditure to meet the unforeseen expenditure demands arising due to COVID-19. The total Government expenditure during April to November 2020 stood at 62.7 per cent of Budget estimate, compared to 65.3 per cent in April to November 2019. The revenue expenditure has grown by 3.7 per cent during the first eight months of 2020-21 compared to the same period in 2019-20. The monthly accounts data up to November 2020 shows that subsidies registered a negative growth of 14 per cent during the first eight months of FY 2020-21 (refer to Table 2). The Revised Estimates would give more clarity on the subsidy expenditure during the current year. The decline in global petroleum prices acted as an important fiscal shock absorber during 2020-21, as it led to a decline in petroleum subsidies and an increase in revenue collection from excise duties (owing to increased excise duty levies on petroleum products).

Table 2: Expenditure on major subsidies

Items	Budget Estimate (In ₹ lakh crore)	April to November (In ₹ lakh crore)			Rate of growth over same period in previous year (April -Nov)		
	2020-21	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020
Total Major Subsidies	**2.28**	**2.19**	**2.35**	**2.02**	**6.3**	**7.3**	**-14.0**
Food Subsidy	1.16	1.42	1.32	1.16	5.3	-7.2	-12.0
Nutrient Based Fertilizers Subsidy	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.16	14.9	11.3	-29.6
Urea Subsidy	0.48	0.33	0.51	0.50	4.6	52.7	-1.8
Petroleum	0.41	0.23	0.30	0.20	8.1	27.7	-31.9

Source: CGA Monthly Accounts

2.15 In order to support the creation of long term assets and infrastructure, the Central Government had enhanced the budget provision for Capital Expenditure on roads, defence, water supply, urban development and domestically produced capital equipment by ₹ 25,000 crore for FY 2020-21. This is in addition to ₹ 4.12 lakh crore Capital Expenditure estimated in Budget 2020-21. The capital expenditure during April to November 2020 has grown by 12.8 per cent over the same period in 2019-20.

2.16 During the past months, positive signs of recovery in revenue collections have been seen in terms of positive growth in monthly GST collections and more than 50 per cent growth in revenue receipts for the month of October 2020 and November 2020 relative to the corresponding months of 2019. However, given the adverse impact of COVID-19 on economic activities particularly the decline in individual and corporate incomes, consumption of goods and services and the muted domestic and international trade in the first half of FY 2020-21, it is expected that the tax revenues may fall short of the Budget estimates during 2020-21. Therefore keeping in view the concurrent demand of expenditure pertaining to the stimulus packages announced by the Government during the year to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and the anticipated revenue shortfall, it is expected that the fiscal deficit of the Central Government may overshoot its Budget Estimate for the current fiscal year. The details of the fiscal policy stimulus package announced by Government in response to COVID-19 may be seen in Box 2.

2.17 In view of this shock on the fiscal system induced by COVID-19, the important concern therefore is whether the medium term fiscal policy strategy should focus on growth or fiscal restraint. Chapter 2 in Volume I of the Survey discusses this in detail. Adoption of countercyclical expansionary fiscal policy in times of crisis is expected to boost the growth in GDP both directly, and indirectly through multiplier effects on private consumption expenditure and private investment. Higher GDP growth would thereby facilitate buoyant revenue collection in the medium term, and thereby enable a sustainable fiscal path.

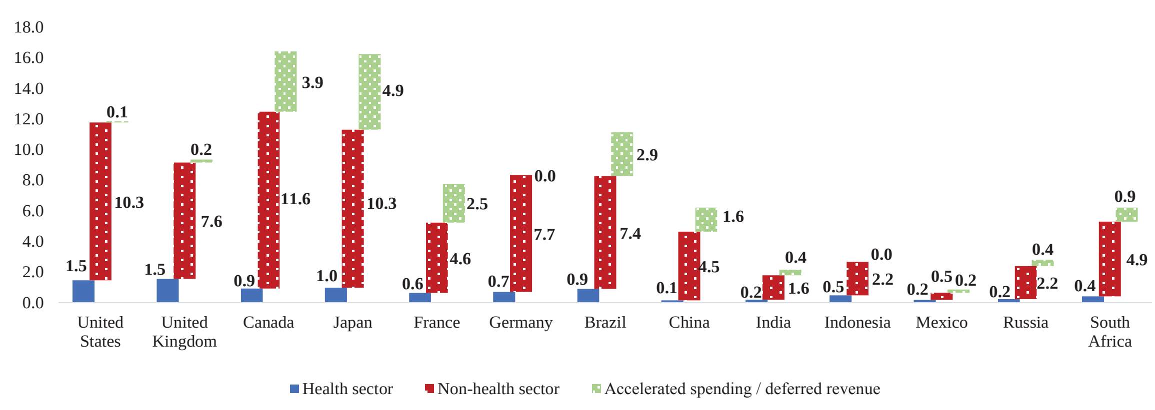
Box 1: Fiscal Policy response to COVID-19 across the globe

The economies across the world have undertaken massive use of fiscal policy measures with an objective to protect the lives and livelihoods against the health and economic effect of COVID-19 pandemic, to boost the demand and foster the reopening of the economies after the lockdown phase. The fiscal measures adopted have been diverse, comprising of above the line measures, below the line measures and contingent liabilities (guarantees, quasi-fiscal operations).

"Above-the-line" measures include those for which full cost is reflected in the fiscal deficit, government debt, and increased borrowing needs in the short term. These measures include additional spending (for example, health services and unemployment benefits); capital grants and targeted transfers (for example, wage subsidies or direct transfers); or tax measures (for example, tax cuts or other relief) provided through standard budget channels. "Below-the-line" measures are defined as generally involve the creation of assets, like equity injections, loans, asset purchase etc., which may have little or no upfront impact on the fiscal deficit all although they can later increase debt or reduce liquidity (IMF Fiscal Monitor April 2020).

The composition of various above-the-line measures and other liquidity support measures announced by the governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, as of September, 2020, may be seen in Figure 5 and Table 3. These estimates by IMF show that Government of India announced above-the-line measures equivalent to 2.2 per cent of GDP and other liquidity support measures of around 5.3 per cent of GDP up to September, 2020. It may be noted that additional fiscal measures equivalent to 1.7 per cent of GDP were introduced by the Government of India in October & November 2020 (See Box 2). Although India's measures were smaller than those of other developed countries, they were successful in facilitating a recovery in the economy. This also leaves India with a greater elbow room to deploy fiscal resources in the future.

Figure 5: Above the line measures (as a percent of GDP) - upto September 2020



Source: IMF Fiscal Outlook, October 2020.
Includes key fiscal measures announced by the governments in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as of September 11, 2020

Table 3: Liquidity Support measures (as a percent of GDP) - upto September 2020

	Below the line measures: equity injections, loans, asset purchase or debt assumptions.	Contingent liabilities-Guarantees	Contingent liabilities-Quasi-fiscal operations
United States	0.3	2.2	
United Kingdom	0.0	16.5	
Canada	0.2	4.0	
Japan		3.0	20.7
France	0.9	14.8	
Germany	6.0	24.8	
Brazil	1.0		5.3
China		0.4	0.9
India	0.3	4.5	0.5
Indonesia	0.2	0.9	
Mexico	0.2		0.3
Russia	0.1	0.5	0.5
South Africa		4.1	0.1

Source: IMF Fiscal Outlook, October 2020.

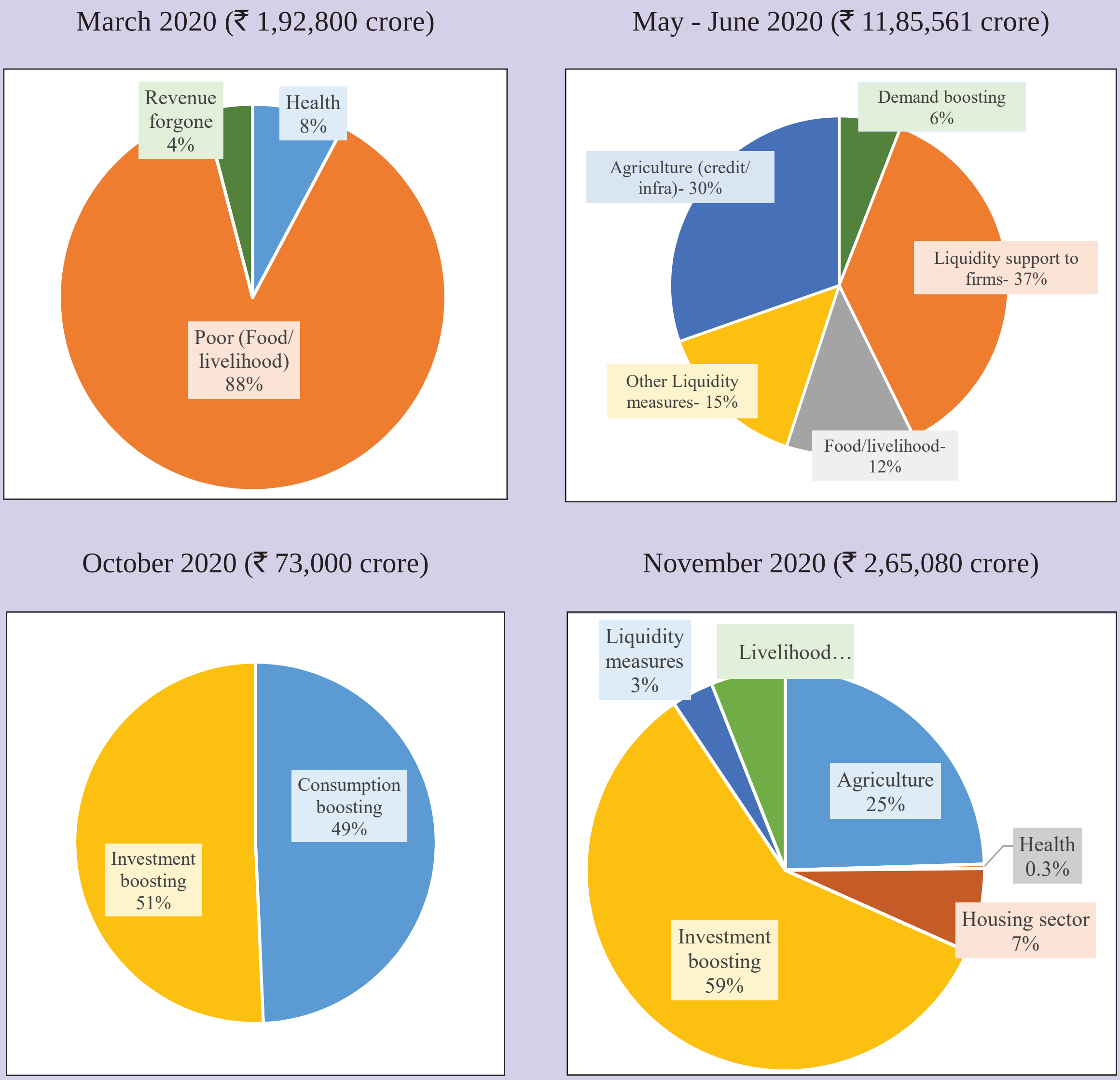
Box 2: Fiscal Stimulus by Government of India

In order to facilitate a resilient recovery of the economy from the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and the following lockdown, Government of India and RBI together announced a total stimulus worth ₹ 29.87 lakh crore, which is 15% of national GDP. Out of this, stimulus worth 9% of GDP has been provided by the Government under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package. This stimulus was provided in the following tranches:

a. Special economic and comprehensive package, announced from 13-17 May 2020.
b. Measures to stimulate consumer spending in the economy announced on 12 October 2020.
c. Measures under Atma Nirbhar Bharat 3.0 announced on 12 November 2020.

It may be emphasized that in contrast with the fiscal policy approach adopted by some of the other countries, whereby a one-time large demand stimulus package was announced, the fiscal stimulus by the Government of India was introduced in a phased manner. The special economic and comprehensive package announced in the initial phase of lockdown focused on measures to primarily provide a cushion to the vulnerable sections of the society and the small businesses. This included direct food transfers to the poor and vulnerable, livelihood programmes, guarantees and liquidity enhancing measures. Subsequently, along with the steady unwinding of the lockdown and restrictions, the demand side impetus was given to re-inflate consumption demand. When the economic recovery began after the lifting up of the lockdown, the focus of the stimulus measures shifted towards on investment boosting measures like Production Linked Incentives, enhancing capital expenditure and steps to encourage investment in infrastructure sector. This change in mix of the stimulus measures, as shown in the figure below, reflects that the fiscal policy had the flexibility of adapting to an evolving situation in order to enable a resilient recovery.

Figure 6: Mix of stimulus measures announced in response to COVID-19



The sequencing of fiscal stimulus provided by the Government may be seen in the Table below

Table 4: Fiscal Stimulus- Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package

Sequencing of the measures	Amount (₹ Crore)	As % of GDP*
Total stimulus by Government of India	1716441	8.8
March 2020		
Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package	170000	0.87
PM's announcement of health measures	15000	0.08
Revenue lost due to tax measures announced since 22.03.2020	7800	0.04
May 2020		
Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana	20000	0.10
Additional MGNREGS allocation	40000	0.21
EPF Support for Business & Workers	2800	0.01
Reduction in EPF rates	6750	0.03
Liquidity Injection for DISCOMs	90000	0.46
Reduction in TDS/TCS rates	50000	0.26
Free Food grain Supply to Migrant Workers for 2 mths	3500	0.02
Collateral Free Automatic Loans Facility for Business including MSMEs	300000	1.54
Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs	20000	0.10
Equity Infusion through Fund of Funds for MSME	50000	0.26
Special liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs	30000	0.15
Partial credit guarantee Scheme 2.0 for Liabilities of NBFCs/MFIs	45000	0.23
Interest Subvention for MUDRA Shishu Loans	1500	0.01
Special Credit Facility to Street Vendors	5000	0.03
Extension of Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme for Middle Income group (Housing Sector)	70000	0.36
Additional Emergency Working Capital through NABARD	30000	0.15
Additional credit through KCC	200000	1.03
Food Micro enterprises	10000	0.05
TOP to TOTAL: Operation Greens	500	0.00
Agri Infrastructure Fund	100000	0.51
Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund	15000	0.08
Promotion of Herbal Cultivation	4000	0.02
Beekeeping Initiative	500	0.00
Viability Gap Funding Scheme for Social Infrastructure projects	8100	0.04

June 2020		
Extension of PMGK Anna Yojana from July to November (5 months)	82911	0.43
October 2020		
Boost Capital Expenditure	37000	0.19
LTC voucher Scheme	28000	0.14
Festival Advance	8000	0.04
November 2020		
Boost for Atma Nirbhar Manufacturing - Production Linked Incentives	145980	0.75
Boost for Rural Employment under Atma Nirbhar Bharat 3.0	10000	0.05
R&D Grant for COVID Suraksha – Indian vaccine development	900	0.00
Atma Nirbhar Bharat Rozgar Yojana (overall ₹ 36,000 crore) under Atma Nirbhar Bharat 3.0	6000	0.03
Industrial Infrastructure, Industrial Incentives and Domestic Defence Equipment	10200	0.05
Support for Agriculture – Fertiliser Subsidy	65000	0.33
Housing for All - Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Urban	18000	0.09
Boost for Infrastructure-equity infusion in NIIF Debt Platform	6000	0.03
Boost for Project Exports – Support for EXIM Bank	3000	0.02

* First Advanced Estimates for GDP for 2020-21 i.e. ₹ 1,94,81,975 has been used.

Source: PIB

REFORMS IN TAX ADMINISTRATION

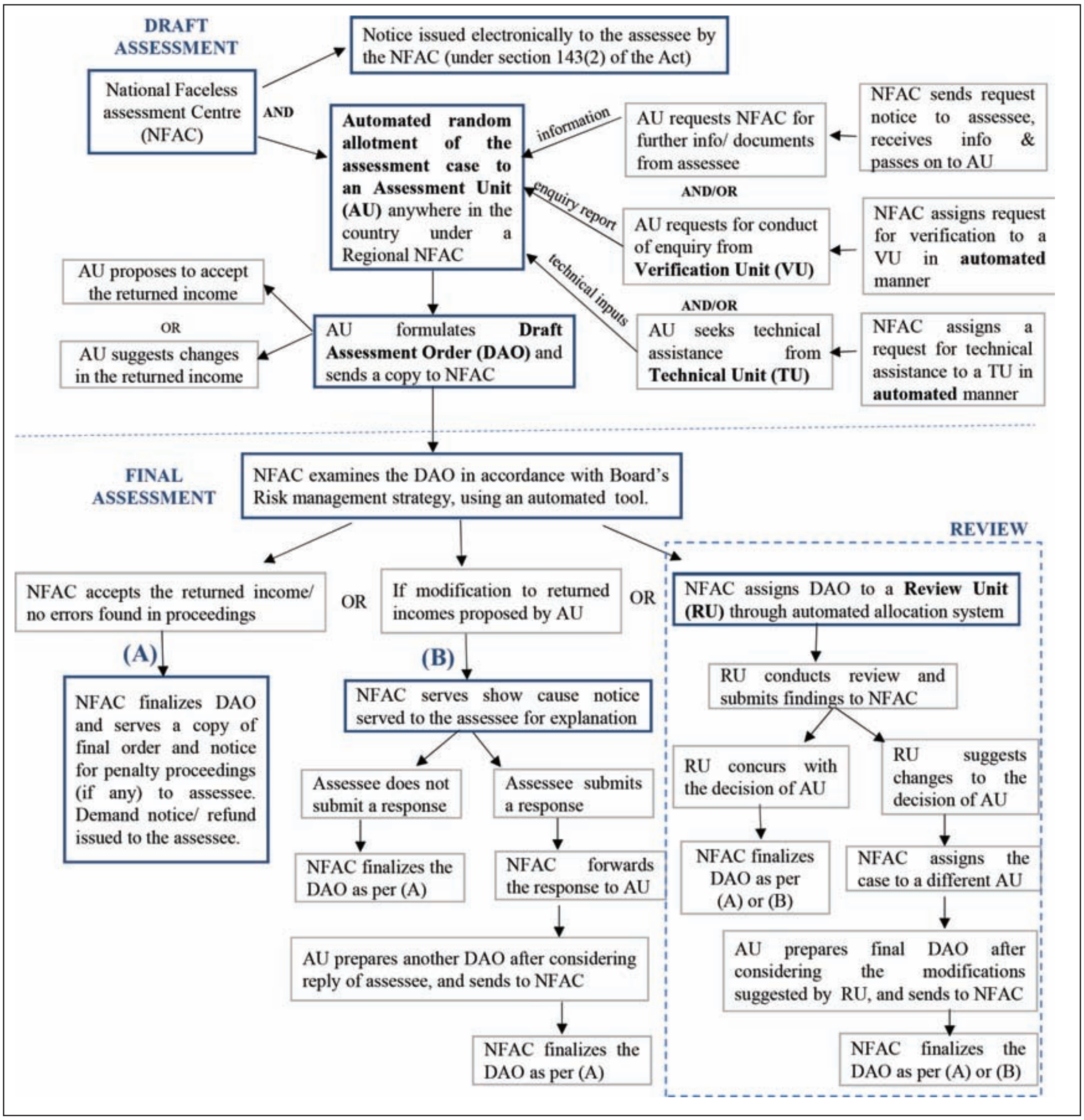
2.18 The Government has consistently adopted reform measures aimed at the long term benefits of a more transparent, efficient and tax-payer friendly tax administration. A major step in this direction is the introduction of 'Honoring the Honest' platform. The platform for 'Transparent taxation- Honoring the Honest' was launched in August 2020 with an objective to impart greater efficiency, transparency and accountability, and to eliminate physical interface between taxpayers and tax officers. The key features of the platform are (i) Usage of technology, data analytics and Artificial Intelligence and (ii) Recognizing taxpayers as partners in nation-building. The Platform stands on 3 pillars of tax administration reforms namely, Faceless assessment, Faceless appeal, and Taxpayers' charter. The platform is designed to ensure fairness by adopting measures like random selection through system using data analytics and Artificial Intelligence, dynamic jurisdiction, automated random allocation of cases, team based assessment/ review, provision of draft assessment order/review and finalization of the order in different cities each and no requirement of physical interface between taxpayers and the Income Tax department.

Faceless Assessment Scheme 2020

2.19 The Faceless Assessment Scheme, 2019 (earlier called the e-assessment Scheme and renamed in August 2020) was based on the idea that automated random allocation of cases across Income Tax teams with dynamic jurisdiction and elimination of face-to-face contact between the income-tax authorities and the taxpayer can lead to an efficient, non-discretionary, unbiased single window system of assessment. In 2020, the scope of Faceless Assessment Scheme 2019 was broadened by bringing all the pending assessment cases across the country within the purview of the Scheme and declaring that any order passed outside the scheme shall be invalid.

2.20 The scheme establishes a National Faceless Assessment Centre (NFAC) in Delhi, headed by Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax, as the sole point of contact between the Department and the taxpayer. All notices or communications to and from the taxpayer, and internal communications related to assessment process within the Department are routed through the NFAC. To further facilitate and streamline the process of assessment there are various Regional Faceless Assessment Centers which are vested with the power to make assessments. A schematic diagram of Faceless Assessment procedure may be seen in figure 7.

Figure 7: Faceless Assessment Procedure



Source: Survey compilation based on inputs from Department of Revenue.

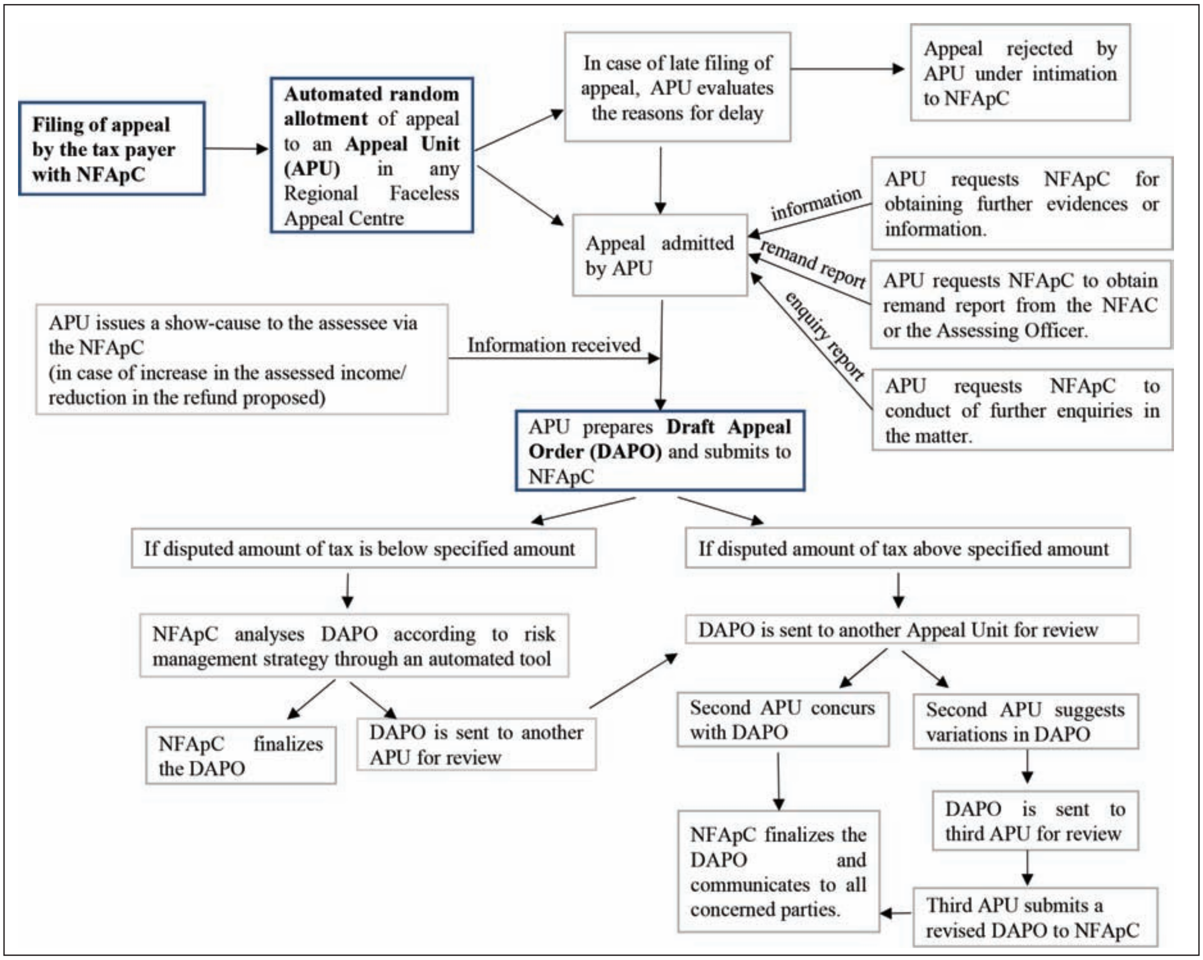
Note: NFAC: National Faceless Assessment Centre, AU: Assessment unit, TU: Technical Unit, VU: Verification Unit, RU: Review Unit, DAO: Draft Assessment Order.

Faceless Appeals Scheme 2020

2.21 Under Faceless Appeals Scheme, 2020, all Income Tax appeals will be finalised in a faceless manner under the faceless ecosystem with the exception of appeals relating to serious frauds, major tax evasion, sensitive & search matters, International tax and Black Money Act.

2.22 The Scheme establishes a National Faceless Appeal Centre (NFApC) as the apex body for conduct of e-appeal proceedings in a centralized manner. Under the NFApC are Regional Faceless Appeal Centers (RFAC) to facilitate the e-appeal proceedings. The Appeal Units, headed by one or more Commissioner (Appeals) and are placed under the RFAC. The NFApC will be the only point of contact between the taxpayer and the underlying Appeal Units; and Appeal Units and NeAC/Assessing Officer. All internal and external communication takes place electronically and the assessee or the Assessing Officer are not required to attend the proceedings personally or through an authorised representative. A schematic diagram of Faceless Appeals procedure may be seen in the figure below.

Figure 8: Faceless Appeal Procedure



Source: Survey compilation based on inputs from Department of Revenue.
Note: NFApC: National Faceless Appeal Centre, NFAC: National Faceless Assessment Centre, APU: Appeal Unit, DAPO: Draft Appeal Order

Taxpayers' Charter

2.23 The third pillar of Honoring the Honest platform is the introduction of taxpayers' charter.

The taxpayer's charter for India comprises of commitments by the Income Tax Deparment and obligations of the taxpayers. A detailed discussion on the taxpayers' charter may be seen in Box 3.

Box 3: Introduction of Taxpayers' Charter

Traditionally tax administrations paid limited attention to taxpayer service while performing the functions of regulator and enforcer of tax laws. However, due to an increased demand for better services to the tax payers, there has been a worldwide recognition of the rights of the tax payers, by publishing formal 'taxpayers' charters' or including behaviour expected from officials in the revenue body's 'mission statement'. For instance, the concept of taxpayers' Bill of Rights was first introduced in the US in 1988 and the Taxpayer Bill of Rights, which grouped the existing rights in the tax code into ten clearly defined fundamental rights and applied to all taxpayers, was adopted by the revenue authorities in 2014. Similarly, the Canadian taxpayers' Bill of Rights defining 16 taxpayers' rights, was adopted in May 2007 to increase the accountability of the Canada revenue Agency to taxpayers and to enhance the level of awareness among taxpayers about their rights and avenues of redress when dealing with revenue authorities. The UK government published its first charter concerned with taxpayer interactions with revenue authorities in 1986, and adopted the new publication 'Your Charter', which explicitly sets out rights and obligations of taxpayers in 2009 (subsequently refreshed in 2016).

The introduction of taxpayer charter by Government of India as a part of the 'Honoring the Honest' platform is, thus, an important step in this direction, as it emphasizes the importance of fair, courteous and reasonable treatment to taxpayer. The tax payer charter includes the following, as a part of Income Tax Department's commitment:

1. Courteous, fair and reasonable treatment to taxpayers.
2. Treatment of taxpayers as honest unless the department has a reason to believe otherwise.
3. Fair and impartial appeal procedure and review mechanism.
4. Accurate and complete information for fulfilling tax compliance obligations under the law.
5. Timely decisions in every income tax proceeding (within the time prescribed under law).
6. Collection of the correct amount of tax due as per the law.
7. Respect for taxpayer's privacy by following due process of law, and ensuring no more intrusive than necessary in inquiry, examination, or enforcement action.
8. Maintaining confidentiality by not disclosing any information provided by taxpayer to the department unless authorized by law.
9. Ensuring accountability for the actions of the tax authorities.
10. Provision to allow taxpayer to choose an authorized representative of his choice.
11. Provision for a mechanism to lodge complaint and ensure its prompt disposal thereof.
12. Fair and impartial system and resolving the tax issues in a time-bound manner
13. Publishing the service standards and report periodically by the Tax Department.
14. Reduced cost of compliance as the Department shall duly take into account the cost of compliance when administering tax legislation.

The taxpayers' obligations specified under the Charter are:

1. Taxpayer is expected to honestly disclose full information and fulfil his compliance obligations.

2. Taxpayer is expected to be aware of his compliance obligations under tax law and seek help of department if needed.
3. Taxpayer is expected to keep accurate records required as per law.
4. Taxpayer is expected to know what information and submissions are made by his authorised representative.
5. Taxpayer is expected to make submissions as per tax law in a timely manner.
6. Taxpayer is expected to pay amount due as per law in a timely manner.

Need for an independent Ombudsman – to ensure enforcement of taxpayers' rights

In addition to explicitly recognizing the taxpayers' rights, presence of a dedicated institution aimed to take up issues from taxpayers' perspective helps in developing trust of the taxpayers in the system. This ensures that the taxpayers understand their rights and are treated fairly. Thus the next step may be to ensure enforcement of rights.

India's experience with Tax Ombudsman

- In India, the institution of Income Tax Om budsman was created in 2003 and Indirect Tax Ombudsman came to existence in 2011. The ombudsman was appointed at the regional offices by the Central Government from amongst the serving officers, to enquire into grievances/ complaints against the functioning of the tax authority.
- Since the functioning of Ombudsman was governed by the guidelines (Income Tax Ombudsman Guidelines 2010 and Indirect Tax Ombudsman Guidelines 2011), and there was no act of law empowering it with different functions, the institution of Ombudsman was ineffective and the decisions only advisory in nature. The Ombudsman could settle complaints either through agreements between the complainant and the tax department through conciliation and mediation or by passing an award, with a token compensation for loss suffered by the complainant not exceeding ₹ 5,000.
- The institutions of Ombudsman for direct and indirect taxes were, therefore, abolished in February 2019. The present tax grievance redressal system consists of grievance cells headed by department officials/ Aaykar Sewa Kendras (ASK), e-nivaran portal which is a separate and dedicated window for grievance redressal in the Income Tax Business Application, and CPGRAMS (Central Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System).

Global experience with Independent tax Ombudsman

- The global experience suggests that countries with an independent tax Ombudsman have performed better on the tax administration front through better trust between taxpayers and tax authorities, and have exhibited a higher average Tax to GDP ratio and lower time taken to file taxes (OECD 2017). Dedicated bodies like the Ombudsman in Australia, Canada, UK, Brazil, South Africa and tax mediators in Belgium and France look into tax related complaints across many countries. These bodies are independent of the tax administration.
- For instance US have an independent organization within the IRS called the Taxpayer Advocate Service (TAS) to act as the guardian of taxpayers rights. It protects taxpayer rights and promotes

taxpayer confidence in the integrity and accountability of the IRS; and has significant independent powers. It is headed by the National Taxpayer Advocate and has a local presence and accessibility through Local Taxpayer Advocate and Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics.

- Similarly the Office of the Taxpayers' Ombudsman (OTO) established in 2007 in Canada is mandated to review and address the complaints relating to the services provided to a taxpayer by the CRA, thus working to enhance CRA accountability in its service to, and treatment of, taxpayers through independent and objective reviews of service-related complaints and systemic issues.
- Based on best international practices of Canada, US and UK, an independent Tax Ombud system was established in South Africa in the year 2013 through Tax Administration Act (TAA). The Tax Ombud is appointed by and reports directly to the Minister of Finance, with the mandate to review and address any taxpayer complaint regarding any service, procedural or administrative matter arising from the application of the provisions of the Tax Act

A Possible solution

- International experience suggests an ombudsman system is necessary for ensuring protection of taxpayer's rights. However the institution, in India's past experience, was not effective and was abolished. A possible reason may have been inadequate independence from the tax department. Therefore, there is a need to reinvigorate the systems of grievance redressal in India, and incorporate a more holistic view of enhancing customer experience and protecting taxpayer rights. In such a case to avoid the conflict of interest, ensure fair dealings and consequently build the trust between taxpayers and the concerned tax authority, it is imperative that the redressal organisation has adequate teeth and is independent of the tax department. Such an institution would thereby make the 'Honoring the Honest' platform more successful by ensuring accountability and trust in the tax administration system.

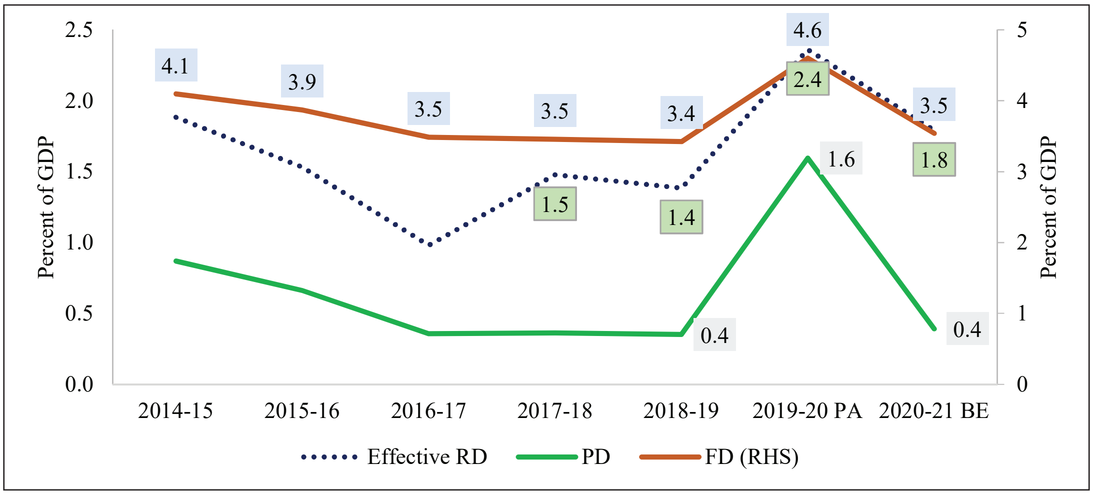
TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT FINANCES: CENTRE, STATES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Central Government Finances

2.24 During the year 2019-20, the structural reforms initiated by the Central Government to boost the economic performance had fiscal implications for the economy. As a result the Fiscal Deficit for 2019-20 Provisional Actuals stood at 4.6 per cent of GDP, which was 0.8 percentage points higher than the Fiscal Deficit envisaged in 2019-20 RE, and 1.2 percentage points higher than Fiscal deficit in 2018-19. The effective Revenue Deficit which captures the shortfall in current receipts over current expenditure also increased by 1 per cent of GDP to reach 2.4 per cent of GDP in 2019-20 PA relative to 2018-19 (Figure 9).

2.25 The Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) Statement presented with Budget 2020-21 pegged the fiscal deficit target for FY 2020-21 at 3.5% of GDP, after providing adequate space for fiscal impact of the reforms adopted by the Government in FY 2019-20. Major fiscal indicators of the Central Government and their growth rates are presented in Table 5 and Table 6, respectively.

Figure 9: Trends in Deficits



Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actuals
FD: Fiscal Deficit; RD: Revenue Deficit; Primary Deficit

Table 5: Central Government's Fiscal Parameters

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 PA	2020-21 BE
	(in ₹ Lakh crore; Figures in parenthesis are as a per cent of GDP)						
Revenue Receipts	11.01	11.95	13.74	14.35	15.53	16.82	20.21
	(8.8)	(8.7)	(8.9)	(8.4)	(8.2)	(8.3)	(9)
Gross Tax Revenue	12.45	14.56	17.16	19.19	20.80	20.10	24.23
	(10)	(10.6)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(11)	(9.9)	(10.8)
Net tax revenue	9.04	9.44	11.01	12.42	13.17	13.56	16.36
	(7.2)	(6.9)	(7.2)	(7.3)	(6.9)	(6.7)	(7.3)
Non-tax revenue	1.98	2.51	2.73	1.93	2.36	3.26	3.85
	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.1)	(1.2)	(1.6)	(1.7)
Non-debt capital receipts*	0.51	0.63	0.65	1.16	1.13	0.69	2.25
	(0.4)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.7)	(0.6)	(0.3)	(1)
Non-debt receipts	11.53	12.58	14.4	15.51	16.66	17.51	22.46
	(9.2)	(9.1)	(9.4)	(9.1)	(8.8)	(8.6)	(10)
Total Expenditure	16.64	17.91	19.75	21.42	23.15	26.86	30.42
	(13.3)	(13.0)	(12.9)	(12.5)	(12.2)	(13.2)	(13.5)
Revenue Expenditure	14.67	15.38	16.91	18.79	20.07	23.50	26.30
	(11.8)	(11.2)	(11.0)	(11.0)	(10.6)	(11.6)	(11.7)
Capital Expenditure	1.97	2.53	2.85	2.63	3.08	3.37	4.12
	(1.6)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.5)	(1.6)	(1.7)	(1.8)
Fiscal Deficit	5.11	5.33	5.36	5.91	6.49	9.36	7.96

	(4.1)	(3.9)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(3.4)	(4.6)	(3.5)
Revenue Deficit	3.66	3.43	3.16	4.44	4.54	6.68	6.09
	(2.9)	(2.5)	(2.1)	(2.6)	(2.4)	(3.3)	(2.7)
Primary Deficit	1.08	0.91	0.55	0.62	0.67	3.25	0.88
	(0.9)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(1.6)	(0.4)
Memo Item							
GDP at Market Price	124.68	137.72	153.62	170.95	189.71	203.40	224.89

Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actuals
*includes disinvestment proceeds

Table 6: Growth rate of Central Government's Fiscal Indicators (in percent)

ITEMS	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 PA*	2020-21 BE^
Revenue Receipts	8.5	15.0	4.4	8.2	8.3	20.1
Gross Tax Revenue	16.9	17.9	11.8	8.4	-3.4	20.6
Net tax revenue	4.4	16.7	12.8	6.0	2.9	20.7
Non-tax revenue	27.0	8.6	-29.4	22.3	38.4	18.0
Non-debt capital receipts	22.3	3.8	77.0	-2.5	-39.2	227.8
Total Non Debt Receipt	9.1	14.4	7.7	7.4	5.1	28.3
Total Expenditure	7.6	10.3	8.4	8.1	16.0	13.2
Revenue Expenditure	4.8	9.9	11.1	6.8	17.0	11.9
Capital Expenditure	28.6	12.5	-7.5	16.9	9.4	22.4

Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actuals
* Rate of growth vis-à-vis 2018-19 Actual
^ Rate of growth vis-à-vis 2019-20 PA
#includes disinvestment proceeds

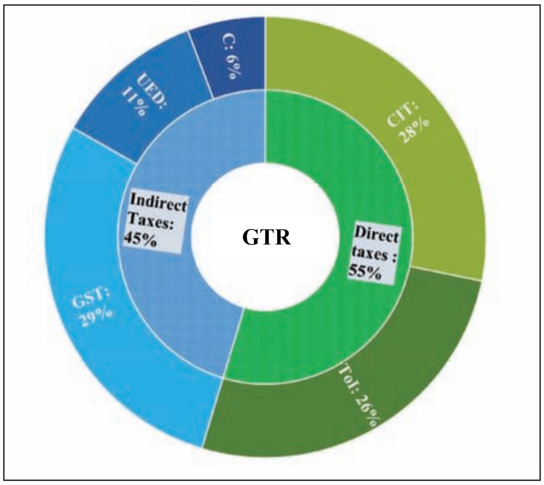
Trends in Receipts

2.26 Central government receipts can broadly be divided into Non-debt and debt receipts. The Non-debt receipts comprise of tax and Non-Tax revenue, and Non-debt Capital receipts like recovery of loans and disinvestment receipts. Debt receipts mostly comprise of market borrowings and other liabilities, which the government is obliged to repay in the future.

Tax Revenue

2.27 Budget 2020-21 estimated the Gross Tax Revenue (GTR) to be ₹ 24.23 lakh crore which is 10.8 per cent of GDP. This builds into growth of 12 per cent over the revised estimates (RE) of 2019-20 and 20.6 per cent over 2019-20 PA. The direct taxes, comprising mainly of corporate and personal income tax, constitute around 55 per cent of GTR. These were envisaged to grow at 12.7 per cent relative to 2019-20 RE and 27.2 per cent relative to 2019-20 PA. On the other hand, the indirect taxes were expected to grow at 11.1 per cent vis-à-vis 2019-20 RE and 15 per cent as against 2019-20 PA. The contribution of different taxes in GTR as envisaged in 2020-21 BE is shown in Figure 10.

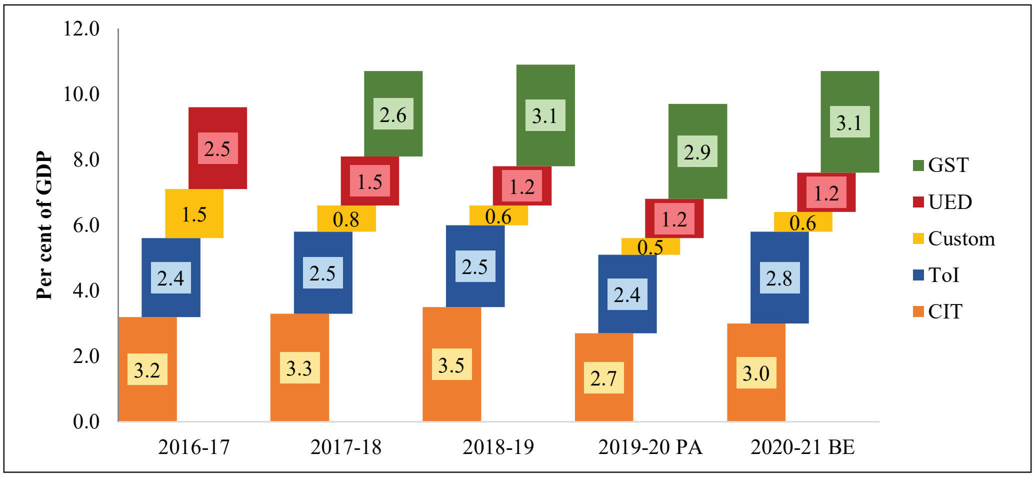
Figure 10: Composition of taxes in Gross Tax Revenue in 2020-21 BE



Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
GTR: Gross Tax Revenue, CIT: Corporation Tax, ToI: Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (includes STT), C: Customs, UED: Union Excise Duties, GST: Goods and Services Tax

2.28 The trends in major taxes in relation to GDP displayed in Figure 11 show that receipts from corporate and personal income tax have come down in 2019-20 PA compared to the trend of improvement observed over the previous years. This is due to the moderation in growth of the economy during 2019-20 and implementation of structural reforms like Corporate Tax rate cut. As against the 2020-21 BE of ₹ 16.36 lakh crore for Net Tax Revenue to the Centre, the actual realization up to November 2020 has been ₹ 6.88 lakh crore, which is 42.1 per cent of BE.

Figure 11: Taxes as a percent of GDP



Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actual, CIT: Corporation Tax, ToI: Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (includes STT), UED: Union Excise Duties, GST : Goods and Services Tax

Non-Tax Revenue

2.29 Non-Tax revenue comprises mainly of interest receipts on loans to States and Union Territories, dividends and profits from Public Sector Enterprises including surplus of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) transferred to Government of India, receipts from services provided by the Central Government and external grants. The Budget 2020-21 aimed to raise ₹ 3.85 lakh crore of Non-Tax revenue, 1.7 per cent of the GDP, 0.1 percentage points more than in 2019-20 PA. Nearly 40 per cent of the Non Tax revenue is envisaged to be raised from dividends and profits (refer to Table 7). As against the 2020-21 BE of ₹ 3.85 lakh crore for Non-Tax Revenue, the actual realization up to November 2020 has been 32.3 per cent of the BE.

Table 7: Trends in Non-tax Revenue of Central Government

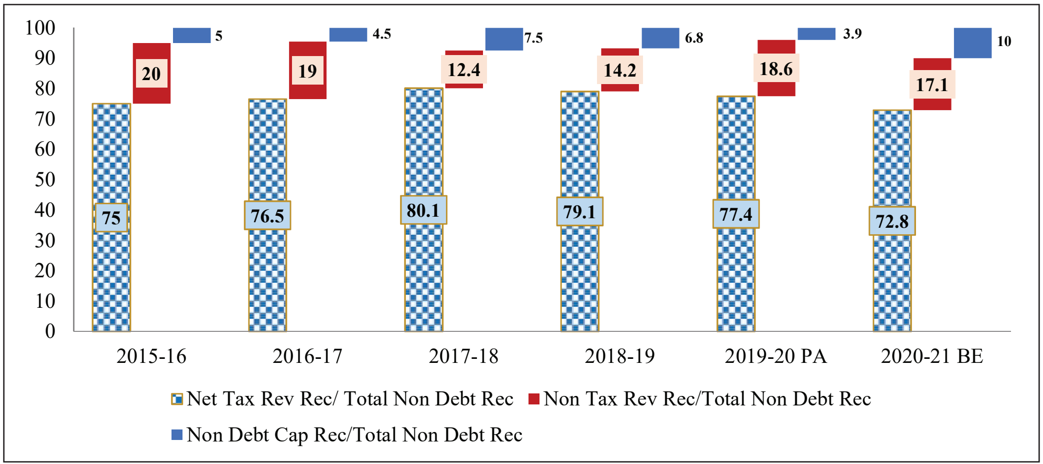
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 PA	2020-21 BE
	(in ₹ Lakh crore)					
Interest receipts	0.25	0.16	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.11
Dividends & Profits	1.12	1.23	0.91	1.13	1.86	1.55
External Grants	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.01
Others	1.12	1.32	0.84	1.07	1.28	2.15
Non-tax Revenue	2.51	2.73	1.93	2.36	3.26	3.85

Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actuals

Non-debt Capital receipts

2.30 Non-debt Capital receipts mainly consist of recovery of loans and advances, and disinvestment receipts. The contribution of Non-debt Capital receipts in the total pool of Non-debt receipts have declined from 6.8 per cent in 2018-19 to 3.9 per cent 2019-20 PA, primarily due to shortfall in disinvestment proceeds (Figure 12). The Non-debt Capital receipts have been pegged at ₹ 2.3 lakh crore that is 1 per cent of GDP in 2020-21 BE. The major component of Non-debt Capital receipts is disinvestment receipts that accrue to the government on sale of public sector enterprises owned by the government (including sale of strategic assets). Government envisaged to mobilize ₹ 2.1 lakh crore on account of disinvestment proceeds as per 2020-21 BE. As against the 2020-21 BE of ₹ 2.3 lakh crore for Non-debt Capital receipts to the Centre, the actual realization up to November 2020 has been ₹ 0.18 lakh crore.

Figure 12: Composition of Non-debt receipts of Central Government



Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actuals

Trends in Expenditure

2.31 On the expenditure front, Budget 2020-21 estimated total expenditure at ₹ 30.42 lakh crore, comprising revenue expenditure of ₹ 26.3 lakh crore and capital expenditure of ₹ 4.12 lakh crore, which work out to be 11.7 per cent and 1.7 per cent of GDP, respectively. As a percentage of GDP, the anticipated growth of total expenditure in 2020-21 BE over 2019-20 PA is 0.3 per cent of GDP with growth equivalent to 0.15 per cent of GDP each in both Revenue and capital expenditure.

2.32 Revenue Expenditure, which constitutes over 87 per cent of the total expenditure was envisaged to grow at 11.9 per cent in 2020-21 BE over 2019-20 PA. This is a modest growth rate relative to the 17 per cent growth of revenue expenditure in 2019-20 PA over 2018-19. Interest payments (26 per cent), Defence Revenue expenditure (9 per cent), Major Subsidies (10 per cent), Grants-in-aid to States/UTs (22 per cent) and Pension (8 per cent) are the major items of revenue Expenditure which together accounted for nearly 65% of the total expenditure, as per 2019-20 PA (Table 8). Several initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Defence for utilization of defence expenditure and improving efficiency, promoting self-reliance, and encouraging private sector participation in the defence sector may be seen at Annex 3.

Table 8 : Major Items of Revenue Expenditure

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 PA	2020-21 BE
	(in ₹ Lakh crore)					
Revenue Expenditure of which	15.38	16.91	18.79	20.07	23.50	26.30
	(4.8)	(9.9)	(11.1)	(6.8)	(17.0)	(11.9)
a. Salaries (pay & allowances)	1.45	1.77	1.94	2.11	2.38	2.48
	(7.9)	(22.6)	(9.2)	(9.0)	(12.7)	(4.0)
b. Pensions	0.97	1.31	1.46	1.60	1.84	2.12
	(3.4)	(35.8)	(10.9)	(9.9)	(14.6)	(15.3)
c. Interest payment	4.42	4.81	5.29	5.83	6.11	7.08
	(9.7)	(8.8)	(10.0)	(10.2)	(4.9)	(15.9)
d. Major subsidies	2.42	2.04	1.91	1.97	2.23	2.28
	(-2.9)	(-15.6)	(-6.3)	(2.9)	(13.4)	(2.1)
e. Defence Services	1.46	1.65	1.86	1.96	2.08	2.09
	(3.9)	(13.3)	(12.5)	(5.1)	(6.1)	(0.9)

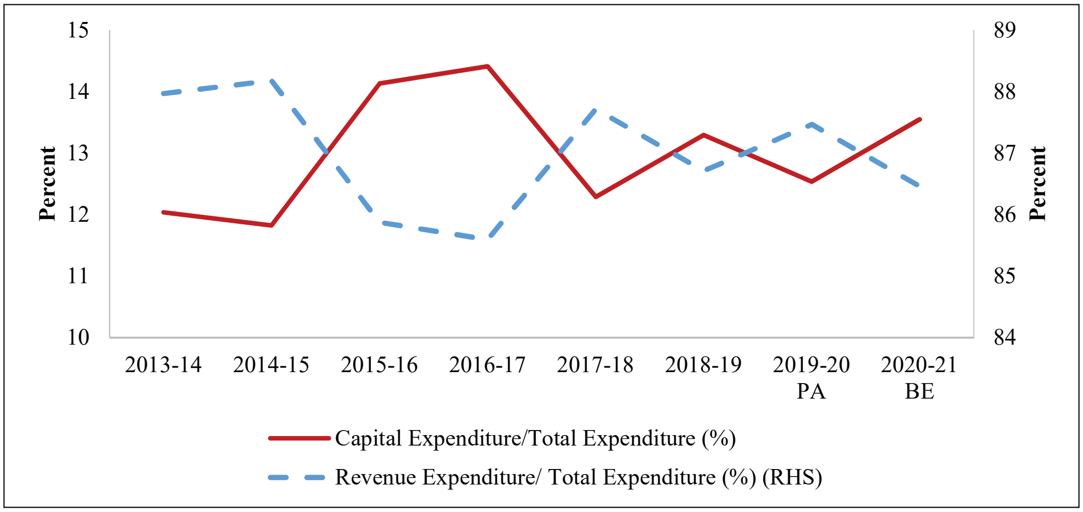
Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actuals
Numbers in parenthesis are growth rates
*The figure for Salaries (Pay & allowances) for 2019-20 is Revised Estimate (RE).

2.33 A significant proportion of revenue expenditure such as expenditure on salaries, pensions and interest payments is broadly committed in nature. Hence the focus of expenditure restructuring and management measures is targeted on the non-committed component such as subsidies. In 2016, approximately 66 Centrally Sponsored Schemes were rationalized into 28 Umbrella Schemes. The cycle of these Schemes was also made co-terminus with the Finance Commission cycle, to ensure more clarity on flow of resources available to both the Union and the State Governments over a Finance Commission cycle.

2.34 The expenditure on major subsidies which was pegged at 1.0 per cent of GDP in 2020-21 BE, accounted for a moderate growth of 2.1 per cent over 2019-20 PA. In 2019-20 PA, there was an increase of 13.9 per cent in the subsidy bill of the Government, as the food, fertilizer and petroleum subsidies grew by 7.3 per cent, 14.9 per cent and 34.5 per cent respectively, relative to 2018-19.

2.35 With a low tax to GDP ratio, Central Government faces the challenge of providing sufficient funds for investment and infrastructure expansion while staying within the bounds of fiscal prudence. Therefore, improving the composition and quality of expenditure assumes significance. Over the past few years, the quality of expenditure measured in terms of the share of capital expenditure in total expenditure has on an average sustained at a level (Figure 13). It is estimated to increase roughly by a percentage point in 2020-21 BE over 2019-20 PA which accounts for an expected growth of 22.4 per cent in capital expenditure over 2019-20 PA. The major sectors apart from defence services, that account for bulk of capital expenditure allocation in 2020-21 BE include industry and minerals, construction of roads and bridges, communication services, and space technology.

Figure 13: Trends in components of Total Expenditure



Source: Union Budget Documents & CGA
BE: Budget Estimate, PA: Provisional Actuals

2.36 Apart from budgetary spending, Extra Budgetary Resources (EBR) have also been mobilized to finance infrastructure investment since 2016-17. EBRs are those financial liabilities that are raised by public sector undertakings for which repayment of entire principal and interest is done from the Central Government Budget. Government has raised EBRs of ₹ 1.35 lakh crore during the period from 2016-17 to 2019-20. It proposes to raise EBR of ₹ 49,500 crore in 2020-21 BE which is 0.22 per cent of GDP.

Transfer to States

2.37 The Central Government has accepted the recommendations made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-XV) in its Report for financial year 2020-21, relating to the Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant, Grants to Local bodies and Disaster Management Grants for the financial year 2020-21. FC-XV recommended Grant-in-Aid amounting to ₹ 1.99 lakh crore for transfer to States during 2020-21 for Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant, Grants to Local bodies and Disaster Management Grants which is approximately 50% higher than recommended by the FC-XIV for the award year 2019-20 (Table 9).

2.38 Out of the corpus of ₹ 90,000 crore allocated as grant for local bodies in the year 2020-21, 32.5 per cent have been recommended for urban local bodies and the remaining for rural local bodies. Unlike that of the FC-XIV recommended grants, the local bodies grant during the year 2020-21 were also allocated to Fifth and Sixth Schedule Area as well as Mandal/Tehsil and District/Zila Panchayats in case of rural local bodies, and also allocated to fifty-nine Cantonment Boards in case of the urban local bodies. Moreover for the first time, Finance Commission grants were also allocated for the purpose of improving ambient air quality in million plus cities/ urban agglomerations.

Table 9: Component-wise grants recommended during FC-XIV (for year 2019-20 only) and FC-XV for the year 2020-21 (in ₹ crore)

S. No.	Component	Amount allocated for the year 2019-20 (FC-XIV award period)	Amount allocated for the year 2020-21 (FC-XV award period)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
i	Post-Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant	34,206	74,340
ii	Local Bodies Grant	87,352	90,000
iii	Disaster Management Grant (Union share)	12,120	34,574
	Total	1,33,678	1,98,914

Source: Department of Expenditure

2.39 Due to a decline in the Gross Tax Revenue collections during 2019-20, a moderation in the states' share in Central taxes is seen in 2019-20 RE relative to 2018-19 (Table 10). The Budget 2020-21 envisaged a rebound in the total transfers to States from 5.7 per cent of GDP in 2019-20 RE to 6 per cent of GDP in 2020-21 BE.

Table 10: Transfers to States (in ₹ lakh crore)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE	2020-21 BE
Devolution of States' share in Taxes	5.06	6.08	6.73	7.61	6.56	7.84
Finance Commission Grants	0.85	0.96	0.92	0.94	1.24	1.50
CSS and Other Transfers	2.39	2.77	3.16	3.32	3.80	4.09
Total transfers to States	**8.29**	**9.81**	**10.81**	**11.87**	**11.60**	**13.43**

Source: Union Budget Documents
BE: Budget Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates
Note: States includes all the States.

Central Government Debt

2.40 Total liabilities of the Central Government include debt contracted against the Consolidated Fund of India, technically defined as Public Debt, as well as liabilities in the Public Account. These liabilities include external debt (end-of-the financial year) at current exchange rate but exclude part of NSSF liabilities to the extent of States' borrowings from the NSSF and investments in public agencies out of the NSSF, which do not finance Central Government deficit. Total liabilities of the Central Government at end March 2020 stood at ₹ 97.05 lakh crore (refer to Table 11). Out of these, 88.67 per cent was public debt and the remaining 10 per cent catered to Public Account liabilities, which include National Small Savings Fund, State Provident Funds, Reserve Funds and Deposits and other Accounts.

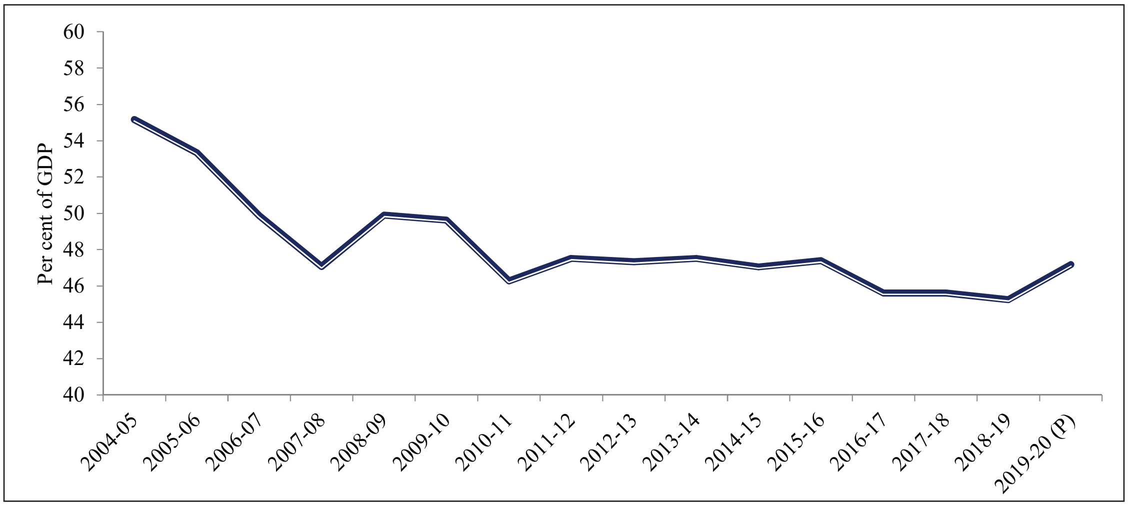
Table 11: Debt Position of the Central Government (in ₹ Lakh crore)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 P
A. Public Debt (A1+A2)	51.05	57.11	61.50	68.84	75.88	86.05
A1. Internal Debt (a+b)	47.38	53.05	57.42	64.01	70.75	80.20
a. Marketable Securities	43.09	47.28	50.49	55.10	59.69	65.60
b. Non-marketable Securities	4.29	5.77	6.93	8.91	11.06	14.60
A2. External Debt*	3.66	4.07	4.08	4.83	5.13	5.85
B. Public Account - Other Liabilities	7.62	8.16	8.57	9.15	9.96	9.89
C. Extra-Budgetary Resources	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.24	0.88	1.10
D. Total Liabilities (A+B+C)	58.66	65.27	70.16	78.23	86.72	97.05

Source: Various issues of Status Paper on Government Debt and Quarterly Report on Public Debt; P: Provisional

2.41 Figure 14 shows that total liabilities of the Central Government, as a ratio of GDP, declined steadily immediately after the enactment of the FRBM Act, 2003, and has sustained at a level during the last decade.

Figure 14: Trend in Centre's Debt-GDP ratio

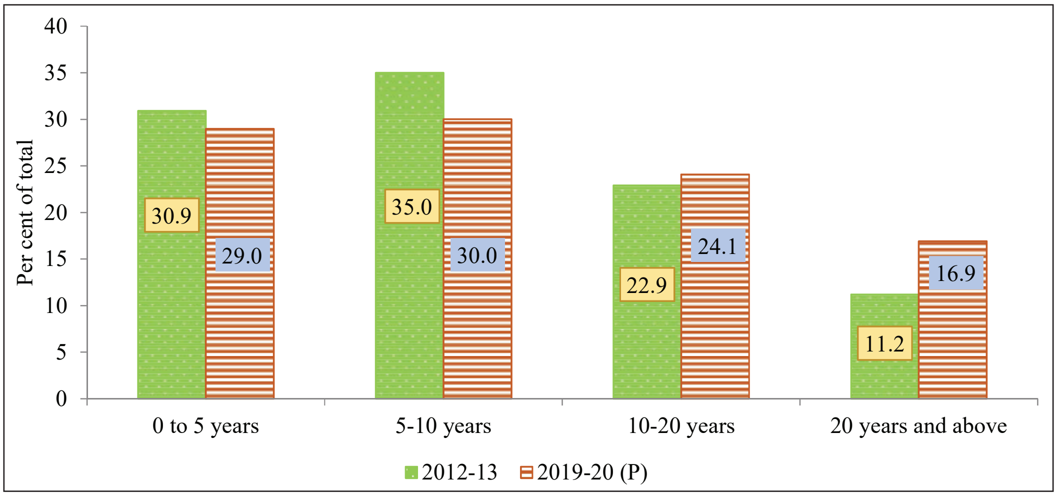


Source: Various issues of Status Paper on Government Debt; PA:Provisional

2.42 Central government debt is characterised by low currency and interest rate risks. This is owing to low share of external debt in the debt portfolio and almost entire external borrowings being from official sources. Further, most of the public debt has been contracted at fixed interest rate making India's debt stock virtually insulated from interest rate volatility. This lends certainty and stability to budget in terms of interest payments.

2.43 The other salient feature is the gradual elongation of the maturity profile of the Central government's debt (refer to Figure 15) leading to reduced rollover risks. The proportion of dated securities maturing in less than five years has seen consistent decline in recent years. The weighted average maturity of outstanding stock of dated securities of the GOI has increased from 9.7 years at end March 2010 to 10.7 years at end March 2020.

Figure 15: Maturity Profile of Outstanding Dated Central Government Securities (as per cent of Total)



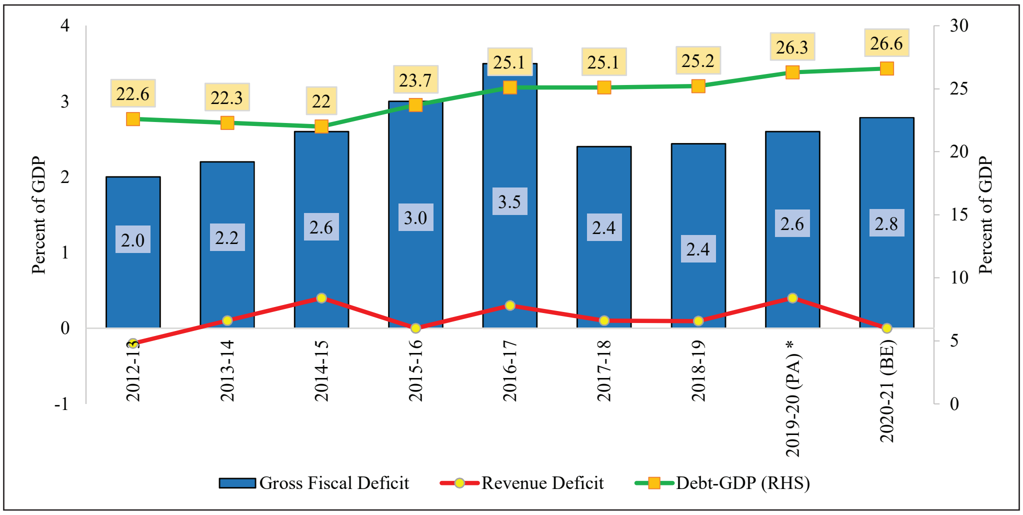
Source: Status Paper on Government Debt; Quarterly Report on Public Debt Management; P: Provisional

State Finances

2.44 The States had budgeted for a consolidated gross fiscal deficit of 2.8 per cent of GDP in 2020-21 BE. The average Gross Fiscal Deficit Budget Estimate for states that presented their budgets before the outbreak of COVID-19 was 2.4 per cent of GSDP, while the average for budgets presented post-lockdown was 4.6 per cent of GSDP (RBI Study on State Finances). Figure 16 depicts the trend of fiscal consolidation for the combined States in the last 3 years, with an average Gross Fiscal Deficit of 2.46 per cent of GDP. The Gross Fiscal Deficit for States is however expected to shoot up relative to the pegged Budget estimate during 2020-21.

2.45 As per 2020-21 Budget Estimates of the State Governments, the States' combined own Tax revenue and own Non-Tax revenue were anticipated to grow at 11.8 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively over 2019-20 RE, higher than the growth displayed in 2019-20 RE. On the expenditure side, revenue expenditure and capital expenditure in 2020-21 BE were envisaged to grow at 8.2 per cent and 11.8 per cent respectively over 2019-20 RE (refer to Table 12).

Figure 16: Major deficit and debt indicators of States



Source: RBI State Finances: A Study of Budget; PA: Provisional Actuals ; BE: Budget Estimates
Note: States include 29 states and 2 Union Territories with legislatures.
*Data on GFD and Revenue Deficit for 2019-20(PA) for all states has been estimated by RBI by using accounts figures of 24 states available with CAG and 2019-20 BE figures for the remaining 7 states/UTs ; Data for Debt- to-GDP for 2019-20 is Revised Estimates.

2.46 The RBI Study on State Finances highlights the decline in actual capital spending relative to BE observed in the states for the last 3 years (2017-18 Actuals, 2018-19 Actuals and 2019-20PA). This may have adverse implications for the pace and quality of economic development, given the high fiscal multiplier effect of capital expenditure. In fact in the current year, when the states are dealing with the pandemic with a constrained fiscal space, capital expenditure can play a pivotal role in the recovery process. In order to re-orient the focus of the States' fiscal policy on capital expenditure, Central Government has announced Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure during FY2021, which has been discussed in Box 7.

Table 12: Fiscal Indicators of States

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE	2020-21 BE
			(in ₹ lakh crore)			
Own Tax Revenue	8.5	9.46	11.3	12.2	13.4	15.0
	(9.0)	(11.3)	(19.5)	(7.5)	(10.3)	(11.8)
Own Non-Tax Revenue	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.7
	(7.1)	(14.0)	(5.3)	(21.7)	(9.1)	(12.1)
Revenue Expenditure	18.4	21.22	23.4	26.4	30.8	33.3
	(12.2)	(15.3)	(10.3)	(12.7)	(16.6)	(8.2)
Capital Expenditure	4.2	5.17	4.3	4.9	5.8	6.5
	(40.0)	(23.1)	(-16.6)	(13.0)	(18.7)	(11.8)

Source: RBI State Finances: A Study of Budget for 2020-21,
RE: Revised Estimates; BE: Budget Estimates; Numbers in parenthesis are growth rates
Note: States also includes 2 UTs (Delhi and Puducherry) from 2017-18

2.47 During the year 2019-20, in view of prevalent macro-economic scenario and lower tax collection in 2018-19, one-time special dispensation was allowed to the States by allowing additional borrowings amounting to ₹ 0.59 crore for year 2019-20 beyond the State's eligibility.

2.48 Net borrowing ceilings of the 28 States for the year 2020-21 had been fixed at ₹ 6.41 lakh crore in line with the fiscal deficit target of 3 per cent of respective State Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) as recommended by FC-XV. However, for the year 2020-21, in view of the unprecedented COVID-19, additional borrowing limit of up to 2 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was allowed to the States, of which 1% was conditional on state-level reform implementation. Several steps taken by the Central Government to support the State Governments towards a faster economic recovery amidst the COVID-19 pandemic may be seen in Box 4.

Box 4: Measures taken by the Centre to support the States in times of COVID-19

The Central Government has taken consistent steps to impart unflinching support to the States in the challenging times of the pandemic. These measures are as follows:

1. Enhanced limit of borrowing for FY2020-21 under Atma Nirbhar Bharat package

- Under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat package, additional borrowing limit of up to 2 percent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) was allowed to the States, which was equivalent to ₹ 4.27 lakh crore. Of the additional 2 per cent borrowing allowed to the States, the first instalment of 0.5 per cent borrowing was untied for all the states. The second part amounting to 1 per cent of GSDP was subject to implementation of following four specific State level reforms, where weightage of each reform is 0.25 per cent of GSDP:-

  a) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card System;

  b) Ease of doing business reform;

  c) Urban Local body/ utility reforms; and

  d) Power Sector reforms

  The final 0.5 per cent borrowing was conditional on undertaking at least 3 out of the above mentioned reforms.

  As on 30 December 2020, 10 States have implemented the One Nation One Ration Card System, 7 States have completed the stipulated reforms in the Ease of Doing Business, and 2 States have done local body reforms. Total additional borrowing permission issued so far to the States who have done the reforms stands at ₹ 51,682 crore.

2. Compensation to the States for loss in GST revenue

- In order to compensate the states for the loss of GST revenue during FY 2020-21, Central Government had given the states an option to either borrow the shortfall arising out of GST implementation through issue of debt under a Special Window coordinated by the Ministry of Finance which was passed on to the States and UTs (Option 1), or raise the entire shortfall through the issue of market debt (Option 2). All the 28 states and 3 UTs with legislature decided to go for option 1 which involves back-to-back borrowing coordinated by the Ministry of Finance, and would ensure steady flow of resources similar to the flow under GST compensation. The special window of ₹ 1.1 lakh crore has been operationalised since 23rd October, 2020 and the Government of India has already borrowed an amount of ₹ 54,000 crore on behalf of the States in five instalments and passed it on to the States and UTs.

- Under the terms of Option 1, the states are also entitled to get unconditional permission to borrow the final instalment of 0.5 per cent of GSDP out of the 2% additional borrowing permitted for FY 2020-21. This amounts to an additional mobilization of ₹ 1.07 lakh crore, over and above the ₹ 1.1 lakh crore special window to meet the revenue shortfall arising out of GST implementation.
- In addition to this, the States on selecting Option 1, will also be able to carry forward unutilised extra borrowing ceilings allowed for FY 2020-21 to the next financial year, whereby the first and the final instalments of 0.5 per cent each can be carried forward unconditionally; and the reform-linked portions can be carried forward if the States meet the reform criteria within the dates already prescribed for this year.
- With a view to protecting the states from the higher borrowing costs, Centre will endeavour to keep the cost at or close to the G-sec yield for the special borrowing window, and in the event of the cost being higher, it will bear the margin between G-secs and average of State Development Loan yields, of up to 50 bps, through a subsidy. The interest on the borrowing under the Special Window will be paid from the Compensation Cess as and when it arises until the end of the transition period. After the transition period, principal and interest will also be paid from proceeds of the Cess, by extending the Cess beyond the transition period for such period as may be required. The State will not be required to service the debt or to repay it from any other source.

3. Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure

- During the year 2020-21, considering the fiscal environment faced by the State Governments due to the shortfall in tax revenues arising from the COVID-19 pandemic, 'Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure', has been approved wherein special assistance is being provided to the State Governments in the form of 50-year interest free loan up to an overall sum not exceeding ₹ 12,000 crore.
- The Scheme comprises of ₹ 1600 crore loan for the eight North East states (200 crore each), ₹ 900 crore loan for the states of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (₹ 450 crore each), ₹ 7,500 crore for remaining states (as per 15th Finance Commission devolution), and ₹ 2,000 crore for those states which fulfil at least 3 out of 4 reforms mentioned under enhanced borrowing provision in Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Package.

  The loan amount can be used for new or ongoing capital projects needing funds and/ or settling contractors'/ suppliers' bills on such projects.
- As on 12 December 2020, capital expenditure projects worth ₹ 9,879.61 crore for 27 states were approved and an amount of ₹ 4,939.81 crore had been released as first instalment under the scheme.

4. SDRF

- The Central Government by way of a special one-time dispensation had decided to treat COVID-19 as a notified disaster for the purpose of providing assistance under SDRF. To strengthen the States to deal with the pandemic, the Centre had released the 1st instalment of SDRF amounting to ₹ 11,092 crore to State Governments in April 2020. In September 2020, the states' limit for spending the SDRF during FY 2020-21 was raised to 50%, in order to support them in containment measures of COVID-19 including measures for quarantine, sample collection and screening; and procurement of essential equipment/ labs for response to COVID-19.

Source: PIB

General Government Finances

2.49 The General Government finances give an overview of fiscal position of the Government sector as a whole. Figure 13 shows the trends in General Government debt and deficits over the past few years. The General Government liabilities as a proportion of GDP exhibit an increasing trend over the last few years. In 2020-21 BE, the General Government had budgeted for a reduction in deficit in over 2019-20 RE. However in the wake of the global pandemic outbreak, the General Government (Centre plus States) is expected to register a fiscal slippage on account of the shortfall in revenue and higher expenditure requirements. As indicated by the enhanced borrowing provisions for both the Centre and the States for 2020-21, the liabilities of the General Government are expected to increase. This deviation from the path of fiscal consolidation may however be transient as the fiscal indicators may rebound with the recovery in the economy. The medium and long term trajectory of Government debt will depend on the debt sustainability calculations. A more negative interest-rate growth differential lays the foundation for lower General Government debt as a proportion of GDP (Table 13). Detailed discussion on the dynamics of debt sustainability may be seen in Chapter 2 of Volume 1.

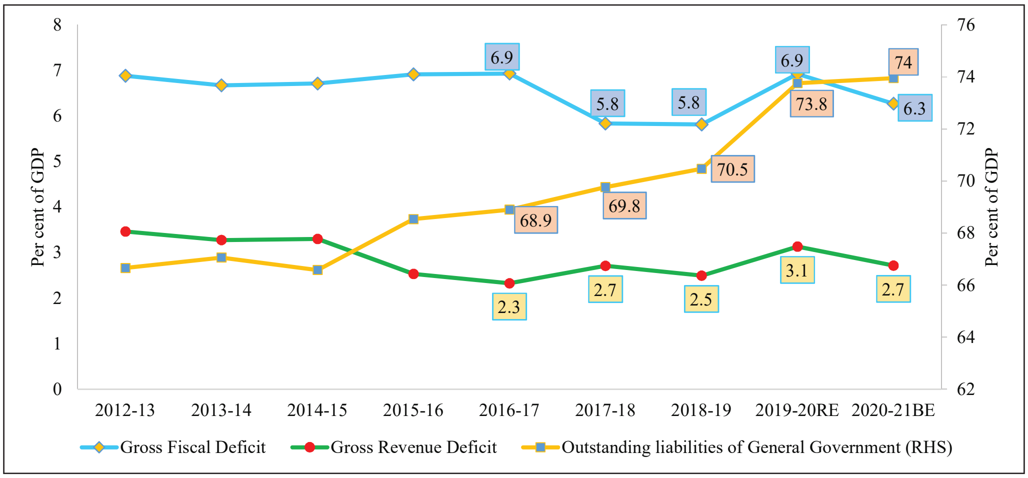
Table 13: Trends in Interest rate-growth differential and General Government Debt-to-GDP

Year	Nominal Interest Rate (i)	Nominal Growth rate (γ)	Interest rate-growth differential (i-γ)	General Government Debt-to-GDP
2011-12	8.52	15.74	-7.2	67.4
2012-13	8.36	13.82	-5.5	66.7
2013-14	8.45	12.97	-4.5	67.1
2014-15	8.51	10.99	-2.5	66.6
2015-16	7.89	10.46	-2.6	68.5
2016-17	7.16	11.76	-4.6	68.9
2017-18	6.97	11.09	-4.1	69.8
2018-19	7.78	10.95	-3.2	70.5
2019-20	6.85	7.21	-0.4	73.8

Source: RBI, MoSPI

Note:Nominal interest rate is the weighted average interest rate on Central Government dated securities

Figure 17: Trends in General Government Debt and Deficits (as a per cent of GDP)



Source: RBI Handbook of Statistics for Indian Economy;
BE: Budget Estimates; RE: Revised Estimates
For 2019-20 RE, 2019-20 Provisional Estimate of GDP i.e. ₹ 20339849 has been used

OUTLOOK

2.50 The year 2020-21 has been a difficult year from the fiscal perspective. Based on the trends available for April to November 2020, there is likely to be a fiscal slippage during the year. The fiscal policy response of the Government has been a combination of demand and supply side policies under the ambit of 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat' to cushion against the pandemic shock, and subsequently fuel the economic recovery. Going forward, in order to sustain the recovery in aggregate demand, it is expected that the Government may have to continue with an expansionary fiscal stance. The expenditure support along with the various key reforms introduced during the year are likely to impart the required momentum to medium-term growth. The calibrated approach adopted by India allows space for maintaining a fiscal impulse the coming year. The growth recovery would facilitate buoyant revenue collections in the medium term, and thereby enable a sustainable fiscal path. Moreover the release of XV Finance Commission report in the coming months, will lay down the roadmap for the long-term fiscal policy strategy for both the Centre and the States.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- To facilitate a resilient recovery of the economy from the impact of COVID-19 pandemic, Government of India adopted a calibrated approach best suited for the evolving situation of the economy in contrast with a front-loaded large stimulus package adopted by many countries.
- The expenditure policy in 2020-21 changed according to the needs of an evolving situation. It was initially aimed at supporting the vulnerable sections but once the lockdown was unwound, it was re-oriented to reinflating overall demand through capital spending.

- Owing to the recovery of the economy over the past few months, the monthly revenue collections have witnessed an uptick. The monthly GST collections have crossed the ₹ 1 lakh crore mark consecutively for the last 3 months, reaching its' highest ever in December 2020.
- Reforms in tax administration have set in motion a process of transparency, accountability and more importantly, enhancing the experience of a tax-payer with the tax authority, thereby incentivising tax compliance.
- During 2020-21, the Central Government has taken consistent steps to impart support to the States in the challenging times of the pandemic.
- In the wake of the global pandemic outbreak, the General Government (Centre plus States) is expected to register a fiscal slippage in FY 2020-21, on account of the shortfall in revenue and higher expenditure requirements. However, longer term sustainability depends crucially on reviving growth relative to the interest cost of Government debt.

ANNEX

Annex 1: CBDT's response to COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-21

In view of the challenges faced by taxpayers in meeting the statutory and regulatory compliance requirements across sectors due to the outbreak of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19), the Government of India has taken following measures pertaining to direct taxes to support businesses and individuals:

(i) The Taxation and Other Laws (Relaxation and Amendment of Certain Provisions) Act, 2020 has been enacted under which:

- (a) Various time limits for compliances and statutory actions under the taxation laws, other related legislations and the rules or notifications prescribed/ issued under these Acts have been extended;
- (b) Interest for delay in payment of income-tax (e.g. advance tax, TDS, TCS), Equalization Levy, Securities Transaction Tax (STT), Commodities Transaction Tax (CTT) due for payment from 20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020 to be charged at reduced rate of 9% per annum (0.75% per month), if the payment is paid by 30.06.2020. Further, no penalty/ prosecution shall be initiated for these non-payments.
- (c) Extension of date for application of amount payable under the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020 [enacted for resolution of pending disputes related to the Act] from 31.03.2020 to 31.01.2021 without payment of additional amount. Further, the due date of payment of tax without additional amount extended to 31.03.2021;
- (d) The time for filing of original as well as revised income-tax returns for FY 2018-19 (relevant to AY 2019-20) has been extended to 30th November, 2020;
- (e) Due date for filing ITR for FY 2019-20 (relevant to AY 2020-21) extended for individuals etc. to 10th January, 2021 for non-audited assesses and for assesses who are required to audit their accounts, it has been extended to 15th February, 2021. Due date for furnishing of tax audit report has also been extended from existing 30th September, 2020 to 15th January, 2021;
- (f) The date for payment of self-assessment tax in case of taxpayers whose self-assessment tax liability is up to ₹ 1 Lakh has been extended to 10th January, 2021 (for non-auditable cases) and to 15th February, 2021 (for cases where tax audit is mandatory);
- (g) The date for making various investment/payment for claiming deduction under Chapter VIA-B of the Act has also been extended to 31st July, 2020;
- (h) The date for making investment/construction/purchase/deduction in respect of capital gains under section 54 to 54GB of the Act has been extended to 30th September, 2020;
- (i) the date for commencement of operation for the SEZ units for claiming deduction under section 10AA of the Act has also been extended to 30th September, 2020 for the units which have received necessary approval by 31st March, 2020;
- (j) The time limit for furnishing of TDS/TCS statements and issuance of TDS/TCS certificates in relation to FY 2019-20 has been extended to 31st July, 2020 and 15th August, 2020 respectively;
- (k) The date for passing of order or issuance of notice by the authorities and various

compliances under various direct taxes and Benami Law which are required to be passed/issued/made by 31st December, 2020 has been extended to 31st March, 2021.

(l) The date for linking of Aadhaar with PAN has also been extended to 31st March, 2021;

(m) Compliance or Compliance dates under the Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020 which are required to be completed by 30th January, 2020 have been extended to 31st January, 2021. Thus, the date of passing order under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020 has been extended to 31st January, 2021

(n) In case of an individual resident in India referred to in sub-section (2) of section 207 of the Act, the taxes paid by him under section 140A of the Act within the due date (before extension) shall be deemed to be advance tax.

(o) Implementation of new procedure for approval/ registration/ notification of certain entities u/s 10(23C), 12AA, 35 and 80G of the Act has been deferred from 01.06.2020 to 01.04.2021.

(p) The TDS rates for specified non-salary payments to residents and specified TCS rates to be reduced by 25 per cent of the specified rates from 14.05.2020 to 31.03.2021. This measure will provide liquidity to the tune of ₹ 50,000 crore.

(ii) Through Circular No. 10 of 2020 dated 24.04.2020, applicability of clause 30C and clause 44 in respect to reporting of GAAR compliance and GST in Form 3CD of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 has been extended till 31.03.2021.

(iii) Vide Circular No 11 of 2020 dated 08.05.2020 it has been clarified that for determination of residency of an individual on a visit to India (whose stay in India has been prolonged due to the lockdown due to COVID-19) u/s 6 of the Act during FY 2019-20, the period so prolonged shall not be taken into account. Further, a press release has also been issued stating that the circular for exclusion of period for determination of residency for FY 2020-21 shall be issued in due course depending upon normalisation/ resumption of international flights.

(iv) Liberal and simplified procedure for disposal of pending application for lower/nil TDS/ TCS filed for FY2019-20.

(v) Tax exemption has been announced for the specified expenditure incurred in lieu of travel for the LTC.

(vi) Threshold for the deeming of stamp duty value for transfer of specified residential units by the real-estate developer has been increased from 10% to 20%.

Annex 2: CBIC's response to COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-21

The measures taken by CBIC in response to COVID-19 during 2020-21 are as follows:

A. CUSTOMS

i. 24*7 Customs clearance facility has been implemented at all custom formations to avoid any supply chain disruption

ii. Novel Coronavirus Help Desk for EXIM Trade- A dedicated single window COVID-19 helpdesk for EXIM trade has been created on CBIC website to facilitate quick resolution of issue(s) faced by importer/exporter.

iii. Nodal officers have been designated in each customs zone of India for facilitating Customs clearances amidst the COVID-19 crisis

iv. Implementation of automated clearance on All-India basis-To minimize human interface and maximize social distancing, the OOC (Out of Charge) work, so far performed by an officer, has been assigned to the EDI system. The machine-based automated release of import consignments has been launched throughout India on 05.03.2020.

v. To address the difficulties faced due to non-availability of stamp papers during the lock-down period, the requirement of different types of customs bond has been dispensed with. Traders can submit undertaking on plain paper in lieu of bond.

vi. Prioritized clearance of critical goods used for fighting COVID-19, such as medical equipment, drugs and pharmaceuticals, testing kits, PPEs, is ensured. Exemption from basic customs duty and health cess has been granted to such goods- ventilators, masks, personal protection equipment, testing kits and inputs used in manufacturing these items.

vii. Provisional clearance of goods under India's Trade Agreements while extending preferential treatment, without the submission of original signed certificates of origin.

viii. Paperless Customs – Electronic Communication of PDF based Gate-pass and OOC Copy of Bill of Entry to Custom Brokers/Importers. Enabling electronic communication of out of charge, bill of entry and gate-pass to importers/customs brokers.

ix. Personal hearing in respect of any proceeding under Customs Act, 1962 may be conducted through video conferencing with a view to ensure social distancing and reduce physical presence.

   a. Special refund and drawback disposal drive. Drive to expeditiously process all pending customs refund and drawback claims in order to provide immediate relief to business entities, especially MSMEs.

   b. IGST refunds on exports-extension in SB005 alternate mechanism. Extension of the facility of SB005 error correction in the Customs EDI system for Shipping Bills with date upto 31.12.2019.

   c. Waiver of Demurrage Charges levied by ICDs/CFSs/Ports/Terminal Operators during lockdown. Zonal Customs Chief Commissioners have asked local custodians (Inland Container Depots and Container Freight Stations) to exempt demurrage charges during the lockdown period.

   d. An Ordinance to provide relaxation in the provisions of certain Acts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto The time limit for filing of appeal, furnishing of return, or any other compliance under the Customs Act or Customs Tariff Act, which was expiring from 20th March 2020 to 29th June 2020, has been extended up to 30th June 2020.

x. As a relief measure for other countries battling with the pandemic, specific export shipments of critical drugs, pharmaceuticals, testing kits, personal protection equipment etc. are actively facilitated by customs at the borders. Some of these shipments are donation from the Government of India.

xi. Based on email requisitions, computers and related accessories have been permitted by Customs to be transferred from the bonded premises to residence of employees of Software Technology Park of India to facilitate work from home during the lockdown period.

xii. CBIC actively coordinated with other Ministries for ensuring that customs operations are declared as an essential service during the lock down period, which has allowed smooth operations at all the customs stations. In line with the aforesaid, further directives were issued permitting movement of customs brokers and transporters, and allowing functioning of warehouses during the lock down period.

xiii. CBIC actively coordinated with other Ministries for ensuring that customs operations are declared as an essential service during the lock down period, which has allowed smooth operations at all the customs stations. In line with the aforesaid, further directives were issued permitting movement of customs brokers and transporters, and allowing functioning of warehouses during the lock down period. All customs formations have been asked to show greater sensitivity in dealing with cargo from affected areas, condone the delay in filing import declarations and waive the late filing fees in genuine cases.

xiv. Special care has been taken in clearance of passengers coming from affected countries. Separate channels were created at the airports, port terminals and land customs stations for such passengers. Customs officers strictly followed instructions to use masks, gloves and sanitizers.

xv. CBIC has coordinated with the port and airport authorities and other custodians to see that ample space is available for storing EXIM cargo in the customs area.

B. GST

i. Notifications issued in order to provide relief to taxpayers due to COVID-19 pandemic

a) The time limit for filing of appeal, furnishing of return, or any other compliance under the GST Act has been extended as per the Ordinance issued.

b) Extension of due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-3B for supply made in the month of May 2020.

c) Extension of due date of compliance which falls during the period from "20.03.2020 to 29.06.2020" till 30.06.2020 and to extend validity of e-way bills.

d) Extension of due date of furnishing FORM GST CMP-08 for the quarter ending March, 2020 till 07.07.2020 and filing FORM GSTR-4 for FY 2020-21 till 15.07.2020.

e) Conditional waiver of late fee for delay in furnishing outward statement in FORM GSTR-1 for tax periods of February, 2020 to April, 2020.

f) Conditional waiver of late fee for delay in furnishing returns in FORM GSTR-3B for tax periods of February, 2020 to April, 2020.

g) Conditional lowering of interest rate for tax periods of February, 2020 to April, 2020

Amendment in CGST Rules (Fourth Amendment) in order to allow opting Composition Scheme for FY 2020-21 till 30.06.2020 and to allow cumulative application of condition in rule 36(4)

ii. Special GST Refund Disposal Drive - Implementation of decision to expedite pending GST and IGST refund claims

iii. Conduct of Personal hearing in respect of any proceeding under Customs Act, 1962 through video conferencing with a view to ensure social distancing and reduce physical presence.

Annex 3: Initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Defence for utilization of defence expenditure and promoting self-reliance in the defence sector.

Budget performance

The allocation of Defence Budget including Civil estimates and Pensions for 2020-21 is ₹ 4,71,378.00 crore, which is ₹ 40,367.71 crore over BE 2019-20. Capital Expenditure in absolute terms has gone up in the past few years. The allocated Capital budget has been fully utilized since 2016-17, reversing the previous trends of surrender of funds. The trend of underutilization of Defence Budget has also been reversed from FY 2016-17.

Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP) -2020:

- Ministry of Defence unveiled the Defence Acquisition Procedure (DAP)-2020 on 28th September, 2020. DAP-2020 has been aligned with the vision of the Government's Atma Nirbhar Bharat and empowering Indian domestic industry through Make in India initiative with the ultimate aim of turning India into a global manufacturing hub. With the new Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy announced, DAP 2020 has adequately included provisions to encourage FDI to establish manufacturing hubs both for import substitution and exports while protecting interests of Indian domestic industry.
- Some of the specific reforms enunciated in Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, are as under:

a) **Notify a List of Weapons/Platforms for Ban on Import:** Relevant incorporation has been done in the DAP to ensure that NO equipment as mentioned in the list is procured ex import post timelines notified.

b) **Indigenization of Imported Spares:**

i. Request for Information (RFI)- RFI stage will explore willingness of the prospective foreign vendors to progressively undertake manufacture and set up and indigenous eco system at the spares/ sub component level.

ii. New Category of Buy (Global- Manufacture in India)- The new category incorporates manufacture of either the entire/part of the equipment or spares/ assemblies/sub-assemblies/Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facility for the equipment, through its subsidiary in India.

iii. Co-production through IGA (Inter Government Agreement)- This enables establishment of co-production facilities through IGA achieving 'Import Substitution' and reduce Life Cycle Cost.

iv. Contractual Enablement. Buyer’s Right to optimize Life Cycle Support costs and system enhancements through indigenous eco system incorporated.

c) **FDI in Defence Manufacturing:** With the announcement of new FDI Policy, suitable provisions have been incorporated like new category ‘Buy (Global – Manufacture in India)’ done to encourage foreign OEMs to setup ‘manufacturing/ maintenance entities’ through its subsidiary in India while enabling requisite protections to domestic industry.

d) **Time Bound Defence Procurement Process and Faster Decision Making:** As part of the Defence Reforms announced in Atma Nirbhar Abhiyan, setting up of a PMU has been mandated to support contract management. The PMU will facilitate obtaining advisory and consultancy support in specified areas to streamline Acquisition process.

- **Ease of Doing Business:** One of the key focus areas of the review was to implement ‘Ease of Doing Business’ with emphasis on simplification, delegation and making the process industry friendly with certain specific provisions like Single stage accord of AoN in all cases up to ₹ 500 crore to reduce time.
- **Make and Innovation:**
  a) Make I (Government Funded up to 70%)- Laying down a cap of ₹ 250 crore /DA and selection of DAs based on bidding criteria.
  b) Make II (Industry Funded) for production of indigenously designed & developed weapons/equipment/systems/platforms along with sub components/assemblies.
  c) Make III (Indigenously Manufactured) category for manufacture of equipment/ platforms or spares/assemblies/sub-assemblies for enabling import substitution.
  d) Procurement of prototypes developed through ‘Innovation’ under various initiatives like iDEX, Technology Development Fund and Internal Services Organisations has been facilitated.
- **Offsets:** The Offset guidelines have been revised, wherein preference will be given to manufacture of complete defence products over components and various multipliers have been added to give incentivisation in discharge of Offsets.

Self- Reliance in Defence Production:

To achieve self-reliance in the defence sector and make India a global hub in defence manufacturing the Ordnance Factories (OFs), Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and the private industry ecosystem have enhanced their capabilities and widened the product range. A large number of major products have been developed through R&D initiatives and through transfer of technology. As a policy, DPSUs and OFs have been outsourcing many of their requirement, the value of outsourcing in terms of value of production for the FY 2019-20 stands at 41.70%. Further over the years a wide vendor base has been developed that includes a large number of medium and small scale enterprises and large scale industries. In addition, the DPSUs and OFs are also striving to increase the indigenous content in the equipment’s and products manufactured by them. The indigenous content (Degree of Indigenization) as on 31.03.2020 was 74.56%.

Policy Initiative

Under the latest Preference to Public Procurement (Make in India) Order 2017, Department of Defence Production has notified list of 46 items for which there is sufficient local capacity and competition and thus, the procurement of these items shall be done only from local suppliers, irrespective of the purchase value

The innovation ecosystem for Defence tilted “Innovation for Defence Excellence” (iDEX), launched in 2018, intends to engage industries including MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D, which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs.

Defence Investor Cell functional since January 2018 under DDP is playing a pivotal role of facilitator and guide to Defence entrepreneurs regarding their queries/grievances. It has addressed more than 1000 such queries/cases from across the country.

Private sector Participation

In May 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100 per cent for Indian private sector participation with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 26 per cent, both subject to licensing. FDI policy was further liberalized vide Press Note no. 4(2020 Series) dated 17.09.2020 and FDI has been allowed under automatic route up to 74% and above 74% through government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. Foreign Investments in the Defence Sector shall be subject to scrutiny on grounds of Nations Security and Government reserves the right to review any foreign investment in the Defence Sector that affects or may affect national security.

After opening of the Defence Industry Sector for private sector participation, so far 44 FDI proposals/Joint Ventures have been approved in defence sector for manufacture of various defence equipment, both in public and private sectors. DPIIT has issued 496 Industrial Licenses (ILs) to private companies till September 2020 for manufacture of a wide range of defence items.

Export Promotion

Exports from Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), DPSUs and the private sector (based on authorization issued by DDP) in the Financial Year have increased from ₹ 4,682 crore in FY2017-18 to ₹ 9116 crore in FY2019-20.

In order to encourage participation of private sector in indigenous design, development and manufacture of Defence equipment, 'Make' Procedure has been further simplified and incorporated as Chapter-III of Defence Acquisition Procedure 2020 w.e.f 01.10.2020. Apart from ''Make-I & Make-II' categories, a new category 'Make-III' has been introduced with an objective to get the defence items already in the inventory of Service, manufactured in the country even if the design & development is not carried out in India. Framework for implementation on 'Make-II' procedure at Ordnance Factories and Defence PSUs was also issued in February 2019 enabling them to take up indigenisation of the items, particularly of import substitution nature, through Indian private industry

03

CHAPTER

External Sector

वनानि दहतो वह्नेः सखा भवति मारुतः।
स एव दीपनाशाय कृशे कस्यस्ति सौहृदम्।।

The air that blows off a small lamp becomes the friend of a jungle fire!
Power garners support!

– Subhashita

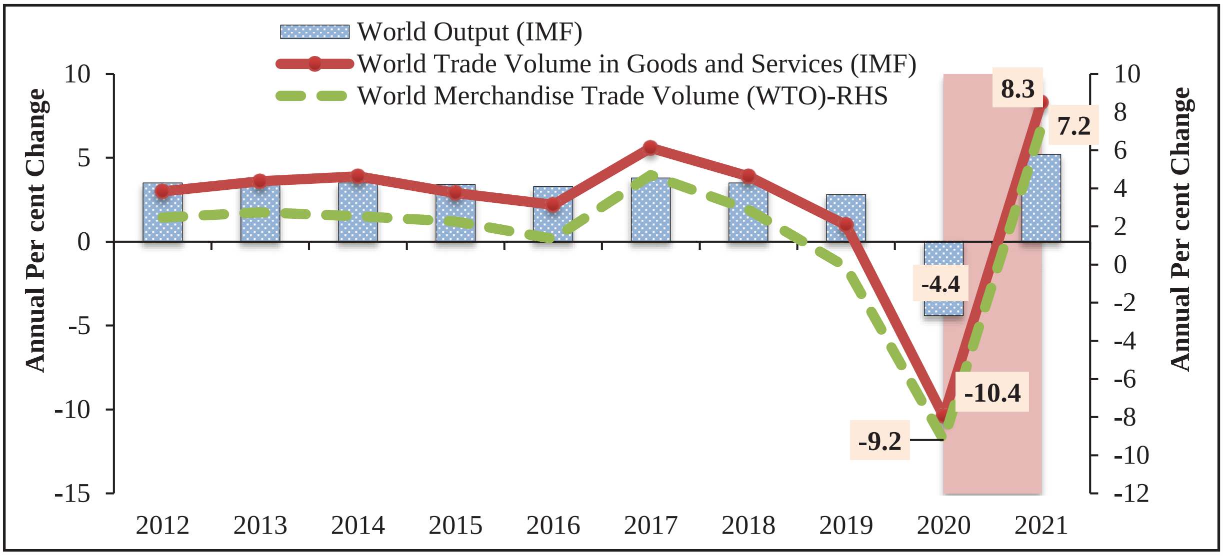
COVID-19 pandemic has triggered the worst global recession in 2020 since the Great Depression; the adverse economic impact is, however, expected to be lesser than initially feared. The resulting economic crisis has led to a sharp decline in global trade, lower commodity prices and tighter external financing conditions with varying implications for current account balances and currencies of different countries. Global merchandise trade is expected to contract by 9.2 per cent in 2020. Trade balance with China and the US improved as imports contracted. The changing nature of India's global trade manifested in terms of sliding exports of gems and jewellery, engineering goods, textile and allied products and improving exports of drugs and pharma, software and agriculture and allied products. Pharma exports, in particular, used this opportunity to enhance their share in total India's exports and indicate India's potential to be the pharmacy of the world. Supported by resilient software service exports, India is expected to witness a current account surplus during the current financial year after a gap of 17 years. Balance on the capital account, on the other hand, is buttressed by robust FDI and FPI inflows. These developments have led to accretion of foreign exchange reserves that rose to an all-time high of US$ 586.1 billion as on January 8, 2021. RBI's interventions in forex market have been largely successful in controlling the volatility and one-sided appreciation of the rupee. High levels of headline inflation, however, posits the classical trilemma before RBI to maintain a fine balance between tightening of monetary policy to control inflation on the one hand and stimulate growth on the other hand. Against the aforesaid backdrop, various initiatives undertaken to promote exports, including Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP), emphasis on improvement of trade logistics infrastructure and use of digital initiatives would go a long way in enabling 'ease of doing exports'.

3.1 COVID-19 has affected nearly all spheres of the global economy with the spread catalyzed by the increasing interconnectedness of global value chains. The resulting crisis has constituted an intense shock, with a sharp decline in global trade, lower commodity prices, tighter external financing conditions and with varying implications for current account balances and currencies. The global volume of goods trade in the first five months of 2020 was about 20 per cent lower than in 2019—a more abrupt contraction than in the first five months of the global financial crisis.

GLOBAL ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

3.2 The spread of the pandemic led to associated suspension of economic activities, supply-chain disruptions, travel restrictions and volatility in international commodity prices. As a result, there was a wave of downward revisions to global output growth and trade volume.The contraction in GDP has been much stronger in the current recession when compared to the fall in trade which has been more moderate. World Trade Organization (WTO), in April 2020, predicted a fall in world merchandise trade by 13-32 per cent in 2020. However, with easing of lockdowns and acceleration in economic activity, a surge in trade was recorded in the months of June and July. WTO, accordingly, revised its forecast in October 2020 to a decline of 9.2 per cent in the volume of world merchandise trade in 2020, followed by a 7.2 per cent rise in 2021 (Figure 1). In the October 2020 edition of the World Economic Outlook, the IMF expected a sharper fall in world output of 4.4 per cent in 2020, but lower contraction in world trade volume of 10.4 per cent in 2020 as against 3.0 per cent and 11.0 per cent respectively predicted in April 2020 (Figure 1). In advanced economies (AEs), the contraction for GDP as well as trade volume is projected to be more severe than for the emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs).

Figure 1:Trends in Growth of World Output and Trade Volume

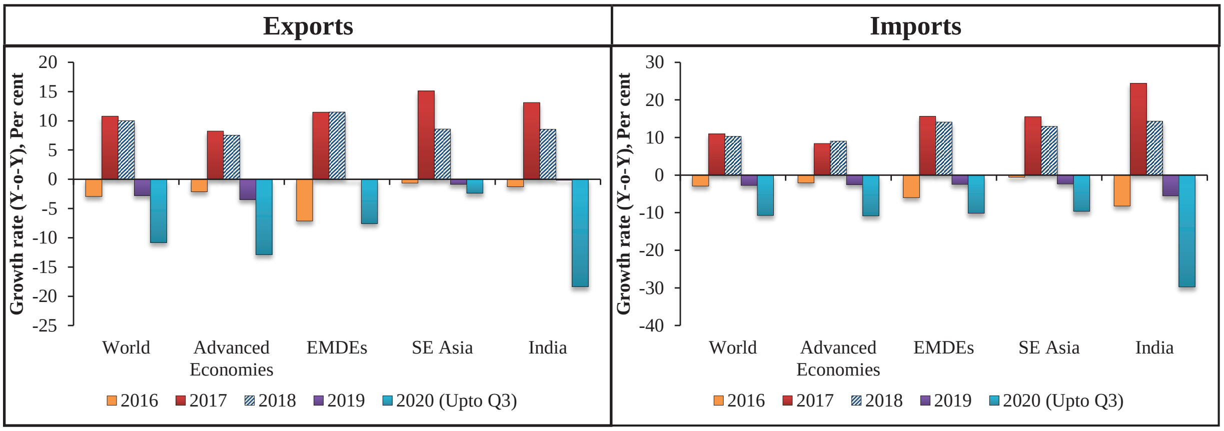


Source: International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization (WTO)
Note: Figures for 2020 and 2021 are projections indicated as shaded portion.

3.3 Global merchandise trade, as per data available from WTO, recorded its sharpest ever one-period decline in Q2-2020. The WTO's goods trade barometer index for the said quarter was at 84.5 – the lowest on record since 2007 – i.e., 15.5 points below the baseline value of 100 for the index and 18.6 points down from the same period last year.[1] However, it improved to 100.7 in September, 2020, indicating a strong rebound in trade in the third quarter as lockdowns were eased, broadly consistent with the WTO's October trade forecast.

3.4 The impact on trade differed significantly across regions. In 2020 (upto Q3), AEs suffered the steepest decline in exports by 12.9 per cent and imports by 10.8 per cent, while EMDEs witnessed lower contraction in exports by 7.6 per cent and in imports by 10.1 per cent. Among the EMDEs, South East Asian export-oriented countries witnessed still lower shrinkage of exports by 2.4 per cent and imports by 9.6 per cent.This can be attributed to the impressive export performance of few countries such as Vietnam, Taiwan, and Malaysia, and their continuous narrowing contraction in imports in subsequent quarters (Figure 2).

Figure 2:Trends in World Merchandise Trade



Source: WTO

3.5 The impact on trade also varied significantly across different types of goods. While trade in agricultural products fell less than the world average in the second quarter of 2020 (-5 per cent versus -21 per cent), it fell precipitously for fuels and mining products (-38 per cent) as prices collapsed. Further, the trade in automotive products recorded the biggest decline, though, it rose for telecommunication equipment (which includes smartphones), electronics (to facilitate working from home), and pharmaceuticals.

3.6 As per IMF’s October Global Financial Stability Report 2020, near-term global financial stability risks have been contained for now due to the unprecedented and timely policy responses to maintain the flow of credit to the economy and avoided adverse macro-financial feedback loops, thereby creating a bridge to recovery. However, vulnerabilities have increased in the non-financial corporate sector, as firms have taken on more debt to cope with cash shortages and in the sovereign sector, as fiscal deficits have widened to support the economy. EMDEs rely primarily on commodity exports, remittances and tourism for forex earnings, all of which plummeted as the pandemic unfolded. However, its impact on EMDEs so far has been milder than expected as just six countries – Argentina, Ecuador, Belize, Lebanon, Suriname and Zambia – have defaulted on their sovereign debt and only the first two restructured their debts. Potential debt defaults could ensue in 2021 as a large amount of foreign debt is estimated to be due for repayment in that year. The future path of defaults will ultimately be shaped by the extent of continued policy support and

[1]WTO’s goods trade barometer index is a leading indicator that signals changes in world trade growth two to three months ahead of merchandise trade volume statistics. Its baseline value is 100, a value greater than 100 suggests above-trend growth while a value below 100 indicates below-trend growth.

the pace of the recovery, which is expected to be uneven across sectors and countries.

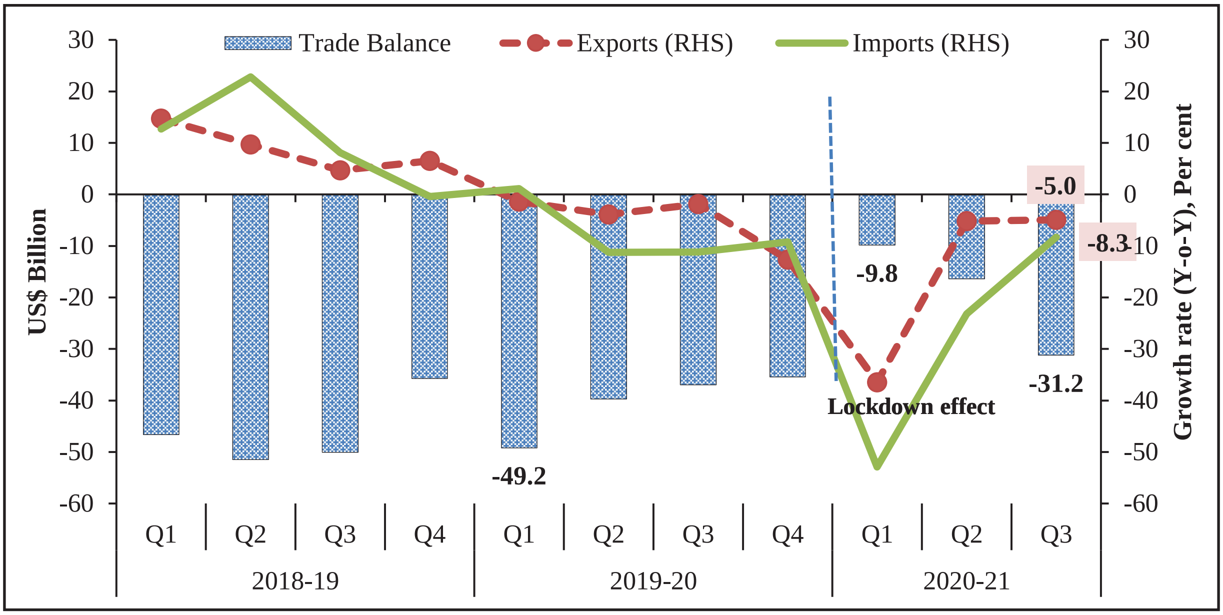
3.7 In sum, the global economy is still reeling under the impact of the unprecedented COVID-19 shock. Amidst this uncertain and shaky global economic environment, India's external sector has emerged as a key cushion for resilience. The comfortable external balance position of India has been supported by surplus current account balances over three consecutive quarters, resumption of portfolio capital inflows, robust FDI inflows and sustained build-up of foreign exchange reserves.

DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (BOP)

Merchandise Trade

3.8 During Q1: FY 2020-21, India's exports and imports saw a sharp contraction in line with the contraction in global trade. The decline in imports outweighed that in exports – leading to smaller trade deficit of US$ 9.8 billion as compared to US$ 49.2 billion in Q1 last year. India registered a trade surplus in the month of June, 2020 after a gap of 18 years. With the unlocking of the economy from June onwards, a gradual revival in India's merchandise trade got underway (Figure 3). The trade deficit during the April-December, 2020-21 was US$ 57.5 billion as compared to US$ 125.9 billion in the corresponding period last year.

Figure 3: Merchandise Trade Balance, Exports and Imports



Source: Department of Commerce (DoC)

3.9 The details of the major commodities in which India had favourable and unfavourable trade balance during 2020-21 (April-November) as compared to 2019-20 (April-November) are at Table 1 and Table 2 respectively.

Table 1: Commodities in which India's Merchandise Trade Balance is Favourable

(Value in US$ billion)

S.No.	Commodity	Export Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Export Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)	Import Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Import Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)	Trade Balance Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Trade Balance Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)
1	Drug formulations, biologicals	10.6	12.4	1.5	1.7	9.0	10.7
2	Marine products	4.8	4.0	0.1	0.1	4.7	3.8
3	Gold and other precious metal jewellery	9.6	4.0	0.5	0.2	9.1	3.8
4	RMG cotton incl. accessories	5.6	3.9	0.4	0.2	5.2	3.7
5	Cotton fabrics, made ups etc.	4.0	3.5	0.4	0.2	3.6	3.3
6	Iron and steel	6.4	7.7	8.0	4.7	-1.6	3.0
7	Iron ore	1.7	2.8	0.1	0.1	1.6	2.7
8	Rice -Basmati	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.7
9	Rice (other than Basmati)	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6
10	Petroleum products	28.5	15.4	18.0	13.1	10.6	2.3

Source: DoC
Note: R: Revised; P: Provisional.

Table 2: Commodities in which India's Merchandise Trade Balance is Unfavourable

(Value in US$ billion)

S.No.	Commodity	Export Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Export Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)	Import Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Import Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)	Trade Balance Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Trade Balance Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)
1	Petroleum: Crude	0.0	0.0	68.0	31.2	-68.0	-31.2
2	Gold	1.2	0.6	20.6	12.3	-19.4	-11.7
3	Coal,Coke and Briquittes Etc.	0.1	0.0	15.6	9.7	-15.5	-9.7
4	Telecom Instruments	3.1	2.2	10.3	9.8	-7.2	-7.6
5	Electronics Components	1.7	1.5	11.7	8.7	-10.0	-7.2
6	Vegetable Oils	0.1	0.3	6.4	6.8	-6.3	-6.5
7	Computer Hardware, Peripherals	0.2	0.2	6.5	6.6	-6.3	-6.4
8	Fertilizers Manufactured	0.1	0.1	5.0	5.5	-5.0	-5.4
9	Plastic Raw Materials	2.4	2.3	7.2	5.2	-4.8	-2.9
10	Aircraft, Spacecraft and Parts	0.9	0.8	7.0	3.6	-6.0	-2.8

Source: DoC
Note: R: Revised; P: Provisional.

3.10 India's merchandise trade balance for major countries for the period of 2020-21 (April-November) as compared to 2019-20 (April-November) at Table 3 shows that India had the most favourable trade balance with USA followed by Bangladesh and Nepal. The highest trade deficit is with China followed by Iraq and Saudi Arabia during April-November, 2020-21 and April-November, 2019-20.

Table 3: India's Merchandise Trade Balance with Major Countries

(Value in US$ billion)

S.No.	Country	Export		Import		Trade Balance	
		Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)	Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)	Apr-Nov 2019-20 (R)	Apr-Nov 2020-21 (P)
1	U S A	35.6	31.3	25.1	16.3	10.5	15.0
2	Bangladesh	5.3	5.0	0.8	0.6	4.5	4.4
3	Nepal	4.8	3.4	0.5	0.4	4.3	3.0
4	U K	5.7	4.6	4.5	2.6	1.2	2.0
5	Netherland	5.7	3.8	2.4	1.9	3.4	1.9
6	Sri Lanka	2.6	2.1	0.6	0.4	2.0	1.7
7	Turkey	3.4	2.3	1.5	0.9	1.9	1.4
8	Qatar	0.8	0.8	6.0	4.6	-5.3	-3.8
9	South Korea	3.1	2.9	10.9	7.1	-7.8	-4.2
10	Indonesia	2.5	2.7	9.6	7.3	-7.0	-4.6
11	Switzerland	0.8	0.9	12.8	5.8	-12.0	-4.9
12	Saudi Arabia	3.8	3.6	18.2	9.2	-14.4	-5.6
13	Iraq	1.3	1.0	15.4	7.6	-14.1	-6.6
14	China	11.5	13.6	46.9	38.8	-35.4	-25.2

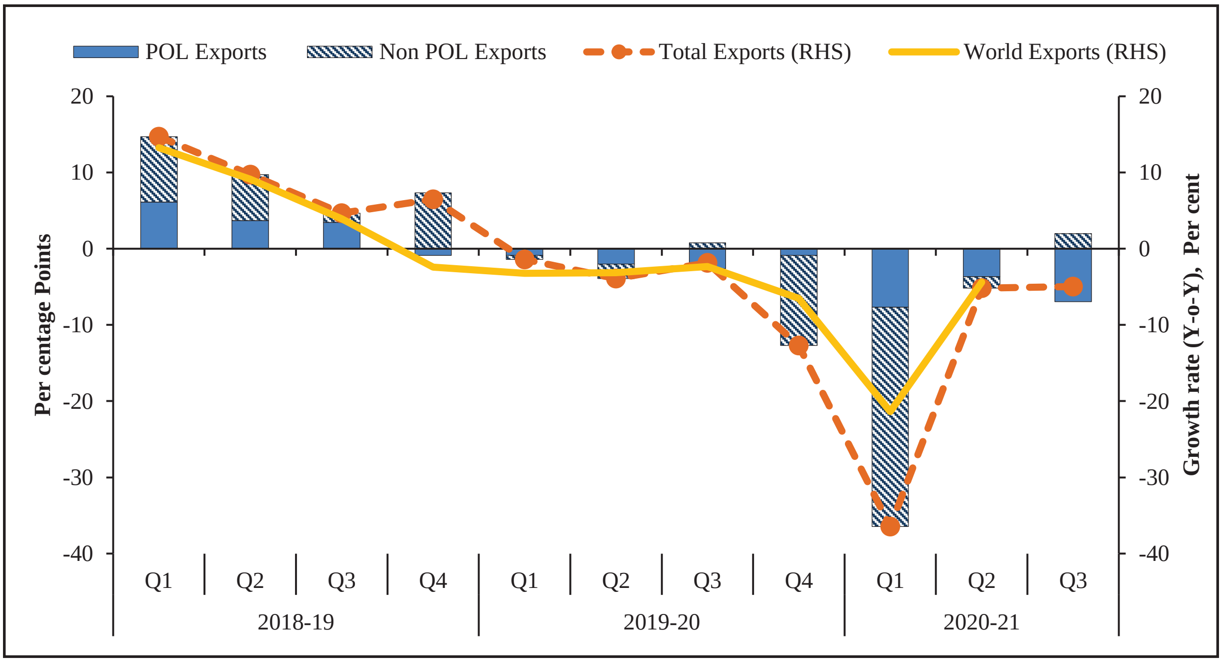
Source: DoC

Note: R: Revised; P: Provisional.

Merchandise Exports

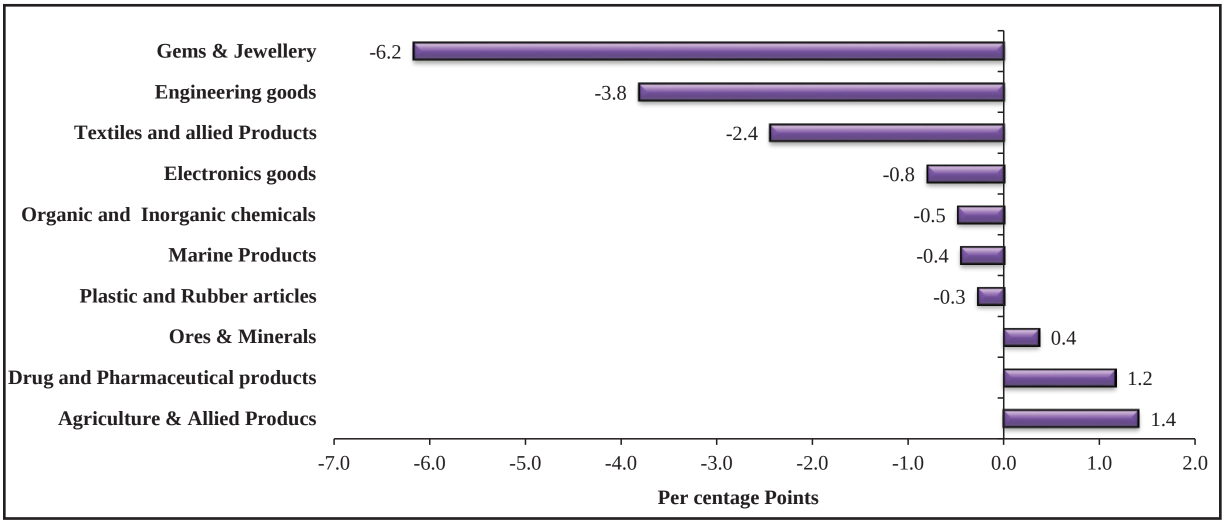
3.11 Total exports during April-December, 2020-21 amounted to US$ 200.8 billion contracted by (-) 15.7 per cent as compared with (-) 2.4 per cent during the same period of the previous year. Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) exports, which constitute about 10-15 per cent of the total exports, have contributed negatively to export performance during the period under review. The fall in POL exports was largely driven by the softening of international crude oil prices, which plunged in Q1: FY 2020-21 by (-) 54.0 per cent and remain muted by (-) 28.7 per cent by Q3: FY 2020-21 as compared to last year. On the other hand, Non-POL exports, which contributed significantly to the shrinkage of exports in Q1 of 2020-21, turned positive and helped in improving export performance in Q3 (Figure 4). Within Non-POL exports, agriculture & allied products, drugs &pharmaceutical and ores & minerals proved resilient and recorded expansion. However, key commodities such as organic and inorganic chemicals, electronic goods, textiles & allied products, engineering products, gems and jewellery pulled export growth down (Figure 5).

Figure 4: Relative Contribution in Exports Growth



Source: Survey calculations based on data of DoC and WTO

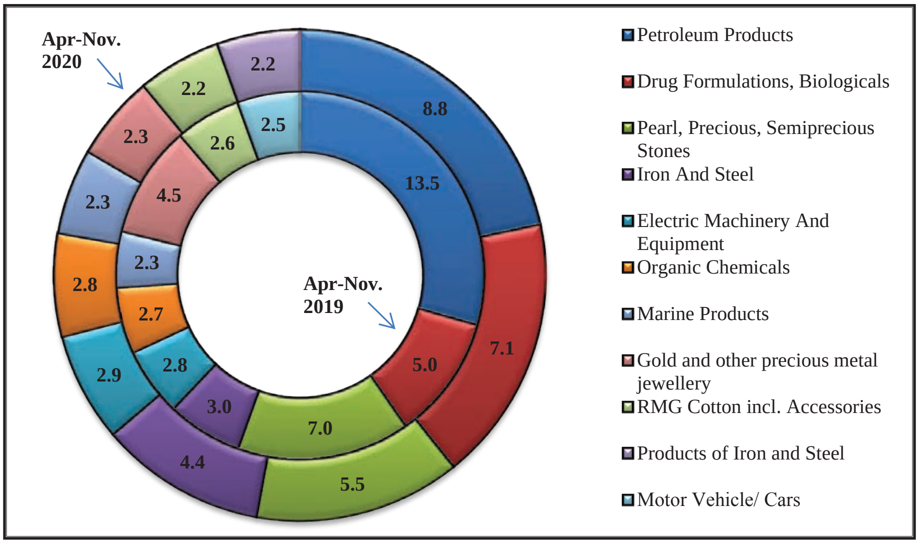
Figure 5: Relative Contribution in Non-POL Exports Growth in 2020-21 (April-November)



Source: Survey calculations based on data of DoC

3.12 Drug formulations, biologicals have consistently registered positive growth and highest increase in absolute terms in recent months. This led to rise in its share to 7.1 per cent in April-November, 2020 from 5.0 per cent in April-November, 2019, making it the second largest exported commodity among the top 10 export commodities (Figure 6). This shows that India has the potential to be the 'pharmacy of the world' (Box 1). Iron and Steel is another commodity whose share has increased from 3.0 per cent to 4.4 per cent in the said period. However, the pandemic-related disruptions led to sharp fall in exports of Motor Vehicles/ Cars as it no longer figures among the top 10 exported commodities in April-November, 2020.

Figure 6: Top 10 Export Commodities in April-November 2020 and April-November 2019 [By Share in Per cent]



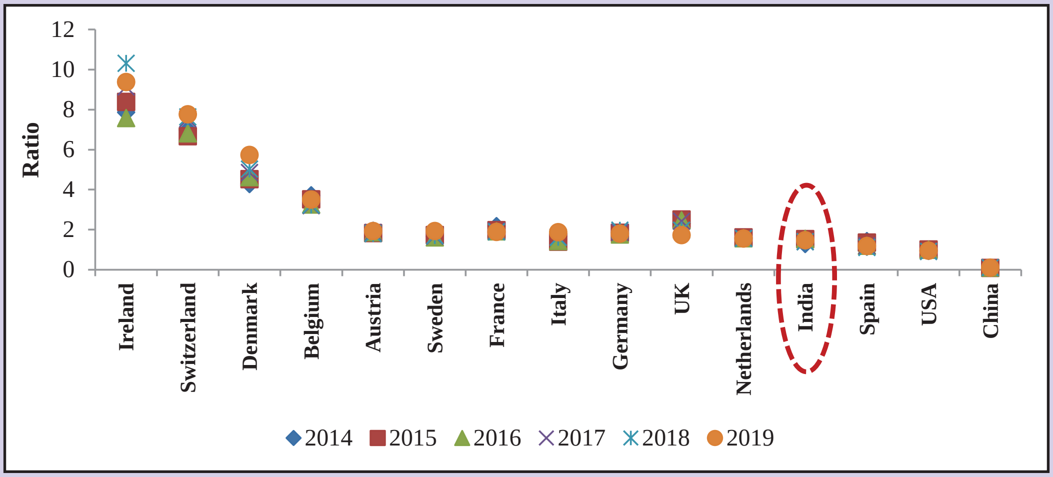
Source: DoC

Box 1: India: Potential to be the "pharmacy of the world"

Indian pharmaceutical industry is third largest in the world, in terms of volume, behind China and Italy and 14th largest in terms of value. India almost doubled its share in world pharma exports in a span of ten years from 1.4 per cent in 2010 to 2.6 per cent in 2019. India was at 11th position in terms of share in world pharma exports in 2019 with Germany, Switzerland and USA occupying the top three positions.

India enjoys a consistent and long run Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) in its pharmaceutical exports since 2009. However, in a cross-country perspective, India's revealed comparative advantage (RCA) stands at 12th spot (Figure B1.1). In addition, Indian pharmaceutical sector has high value of trade specialization coefficient (TSC), closer to one, consistently from 2014-15. The value of TSC lies between -1 and 1, wherein a higher TSC value denotes stronger export competitiveness of the country.

Figure B1.1: RCA for Top 15 Pharma Exporters (Sorted on 2019)



Source: Survey calculation based on Trade Map data

The global pharmaceutical market is set to exceed US$ 1.5 trillion by 2023. Against this backdrop, the Indian pharmaceutical industry is currently valued at US$ 41 billion and is expected to grow to US$ 65 billion by 2024 and about US$ 120-130 billion by 2030. A significant raw material base and availability of a skilled workforce have enabled India to emerge as an international manufacturing hub for generic medicines. Further, India is the only country with largest number of US-FDA compliant pharma plants (more than 262 including APIs) outside of USA.

COVID-19 has presented both an opportunity and a challenge for India to emerge as the ‘pharmacy of the world’. During April-October, 2020, India’s pharmaceutical exports totaling US$ 11.1 billion witnessed an impressive growth of 18.0 per cent, as against US$ 9.4 billion during the corresponding period a year ago. This has led to an increase in the share of pharmaceuticals exports in India’s total exports from 5.1 per cent in April-October, 2019 to 7.3 per cent in April-October, 2020, making it the third largest exported commodity. The commitment of provision of COVID-19 vaccine to other countries has made India the epicentre for its manufacturing. According to data available from US-FDA, Indian pharma companies have garnered nearly 45 per cent of all new abbreviated new drug application (ANDAs) approvals over the past nine months, which would aid exports growth in the coming years.

The pandemic, however, exposed the excessive dependence of Indian pharmaceutical industry on China for sourcing Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) and Key Starting Materials (KSMs). Further, there is a disproportionate dependence of Indian pharma exports on USA and generics. To get over this challenge, pharmaceuticals drugs have been identified as one of the ten key sectors for introducing Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for enhancing India’s manufacturing capabilities and exports. This is in addition to the already notified PLI schemes for bulk drugs and medical devices, which aim to provide a boost to domestic manufacturing for critical KSMs/ Drug Intermediates (DIs), APIs and medical devices. Both these schemes have received a very encouraging response from the pharmaceutical as well as the medical device industry. Further, a scheme for promotion of bulk drug parks and medical devices parks have also been announced.

Indian Pharma needs to rise to the golden opportunity presented by the pandemic and emerge as the ‘pharmacy of the world’. A well-defined strategy for broad based development of the industry needs to include the following components:

i. *Broaden base in terms of markets, as well as product categories:* Pursuing opportunities in newer product classes such as biosimilars, gene therapy and specialty drugs and increasing exports to large and traditionally underpenetrated markets such as Japan, China, Africa, Indonesia, Russia/CIS countries, Brazil and Latin America, can usher-in the next leg of growth for Indian pharma industry.

ii. *Restructure the current regulatory mechanism* and upgrade and build capacities at various National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs).

iii. *Greater R&D Expenditure* to move up the value chain from generics to Novel Chemical Entities (NCEs).

Reference

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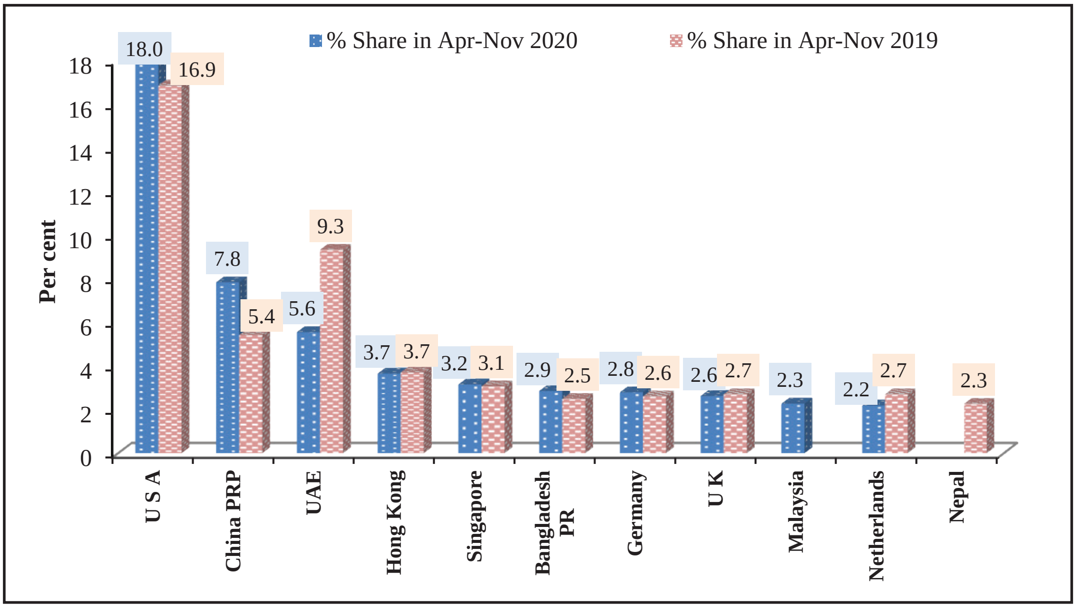
3.13 In so far as the top export destinations are concerned, USA continues to be the largest export market for India in April-November, 2020, while China has occupied the 2nd position, moving up from 3rd spot in April-November, 2019. Exports to China in April-November, 2020 constitute around 7.8 per cent *vis-à-vis* 5.4 per cent in April-November, 2019 (Figure 7). Malaysia is a new entrant among the top 10 export destinations, as compared to last year, while Nepal no longer occupies position among the top 10 destinations.

Figure 7: Top 10 Export Destinations in April-November 2020 and April-November 2019 [By Share in Per cent]

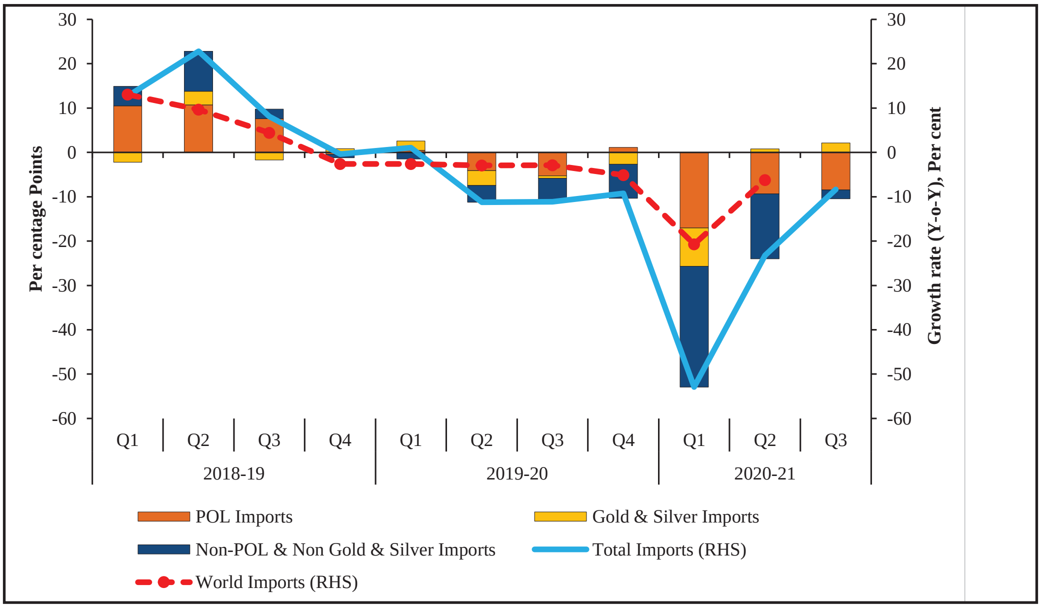


Source: DoC

Merchandise Imports

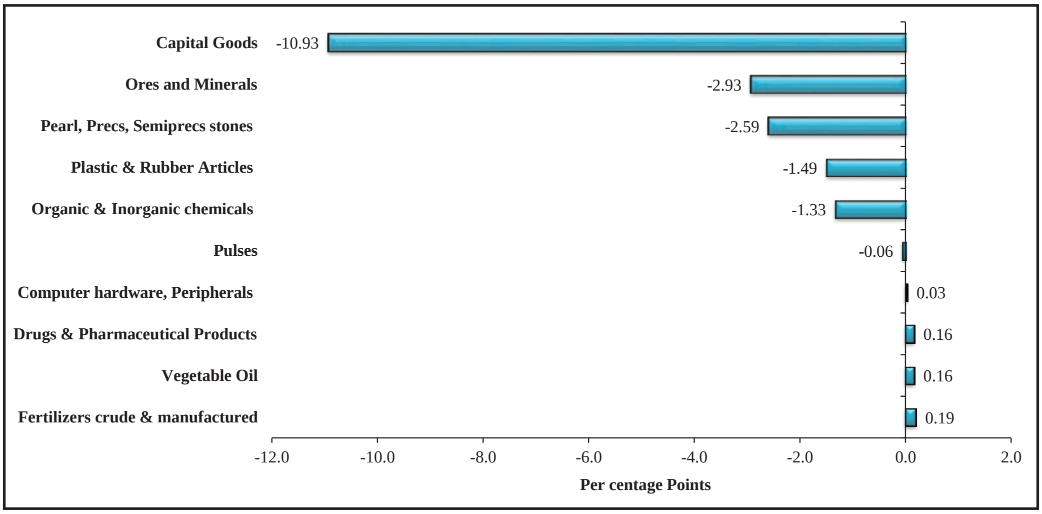
3.14 The total imports during April-December, 2020 amounted to US$ 258.3 billion contracted by (-) 29.1 per cent, as compared with (-) 7.2 per cent during the same period last year. The sharp decline in POL imports that constitute about a quarter of total merchandise imports pulled down the overall import growth (Figure 8). During this period, the value of POL imports plummeted by (-) 44.5 per cent to US$ 53.7 billion, contributed by shrinkage in the volume of POL imports by (-) 16.7 per cent, and drop in the price of crude oil (Indian basket) by (-) 30.2 per cent. While the total merchandise imports contracted sharply in Q1 of 2020-21 by (-) 52.9 per cent, the pace of contraction eased in Q2 and Q3 to (-) 23.2 per cent and (-) 8.3 per cent, respectively. This recovery in imports was contributed by accelerating positive growth in gold and silver imports and narrowing contraction in non-POL, non-gold & silver imports. Gold & silver imports, constituting about 7-9 per cent of India's imports, witnessed a sharp growth of 33.0 per cent in Q3 of 2020-21 to US$ 10.0 billion – primarily due to the simultaneous rise in international gold and silver prices on account of demand for bullion as safe haven. Fertilizers, vegetable oil, drugs & pharmaceuticals and computer hardware & peripherals have contributed positively to the growth of non-POL, non-Gold & Silver imports, while capital goods contributed most to its weakness (Figure 9).

Figure 8: Relative Contribution in Imports Growth



Source: Survey calculations based on data of DoC and WTO

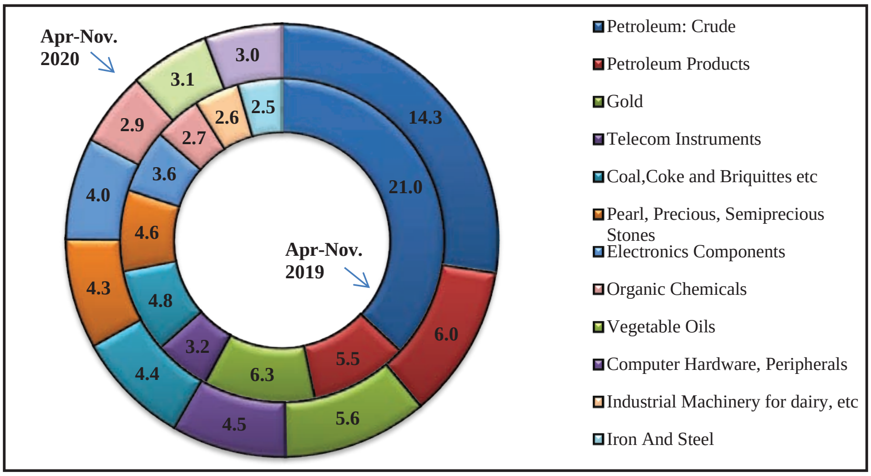
Figure 9: Relative Contribution in Non-POL and Non-Gold & Silver Imports in 2020-21 (April-November)



Source: Survey calculations based on data of DoC

3.15 Crude Petroleum continues to be the highest imported commodity in April-November, 2020, accounting for 14.3 per cent share *vis-à-vis* 21.0 per cent in April-November, 2019 (Figure10). The share of gold imports reduced to 5.6 per cent in April-November, 2020 from 6.3 per cent in corresponding period a year ago, slipping to third position from second earlier. Computer hardware and peripherals is one of the new additions in the list of top 10 import commodities in April-November, 2020, accounting for 3.0 per cent of total imports driven by increased demand due to more people working from home.

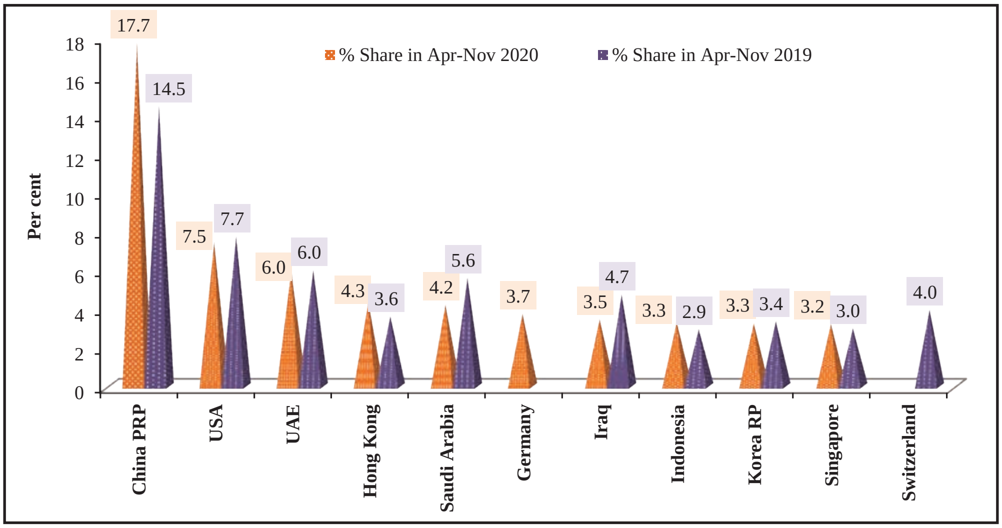
Figure 10: Top 10 Import Commodities in April-November 2020 and April-November 2019 [By Share in Per cent]



Source: DoC

3.16 Among the top 10 countries for import origin, China continues to be the largest import source for India in April-November, 2020, with share of imports rising to 17.7 per cent, up from 14.5 per cent in April-November, 2019 (Figure 11). While Switzerland does not appear to be the among the top 10 import sources, Germany is the new addition in the list accounting for 3.7 per cent share of total imports.

Figure 11: Top 10 Import Sources in April-November 2020 and April-November 2019 [By Share in Per cent]



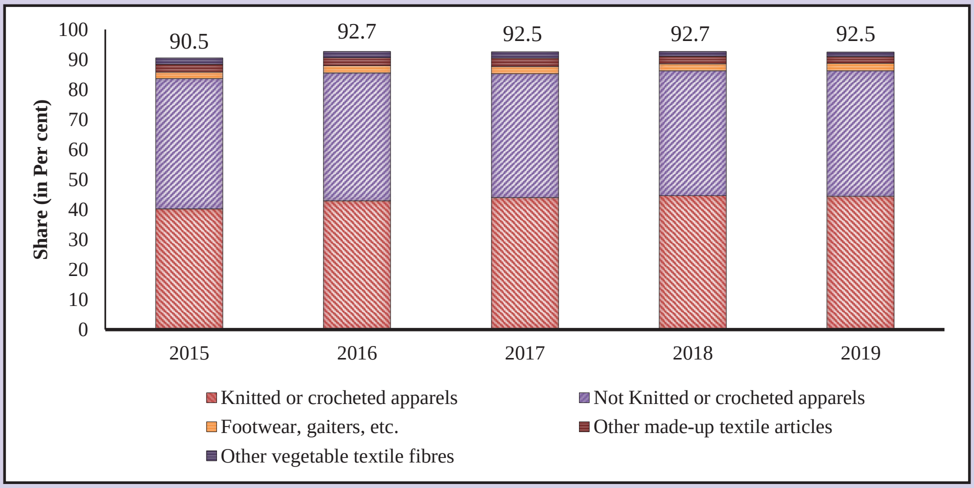
Source: DoC

Box 2: Comparison of Export Performance of India vs. Bangladesh

Bangladesh seems poised to emerge as a dominant exporter as its exports posted an impressive compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 8.6 per cent during 2011-2019, higher than 0.9 per cent for India, and 0.4 per cent for the world. As a result, Bangladesh witnessed its share in world exports increase from 0.1 per cent in 2011 to 0.3 per cent in 2019.

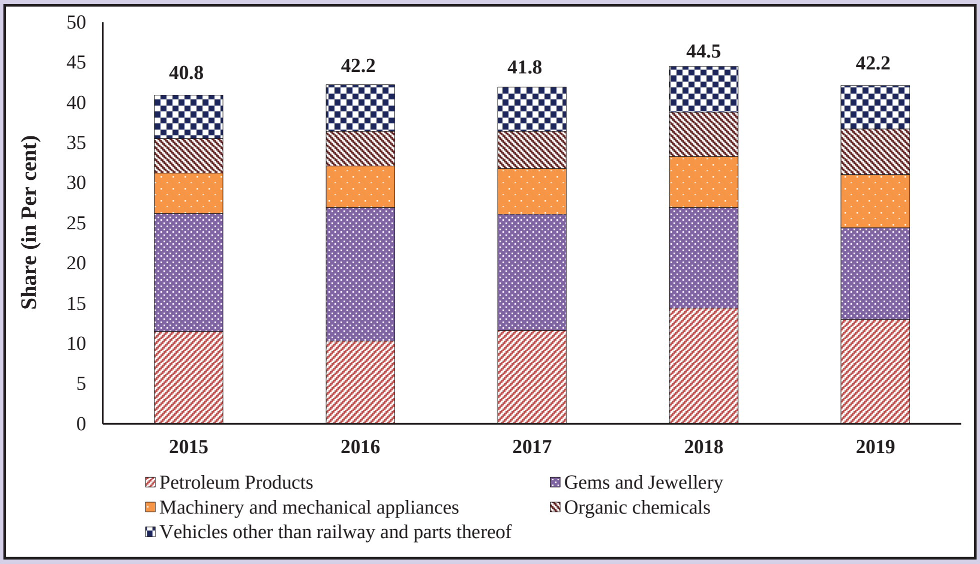
The top five export commodities, account for more than 90 per cent of total exports of Bangladesh since 2015. These five commodities mainly pertain to textiles & apparels and footwear industry, which are highly labour-intensive and employs unskilled and semi-skilled labour (Figure B2.1). In case of India, on the other hand, export performance is more broad-based as the top five export commodities jointly contribute around 40 per cent of total exports (Figure B2.2) and these commodities are capital and technology-intensive.

Figure B2.1: Top five Export commodities (in terms of share) in Bangladesh



Source: Survey calculation based on Trade Map data.
Note: Due to unavailability of Bangladesh Exports time series, mirror time series is used.

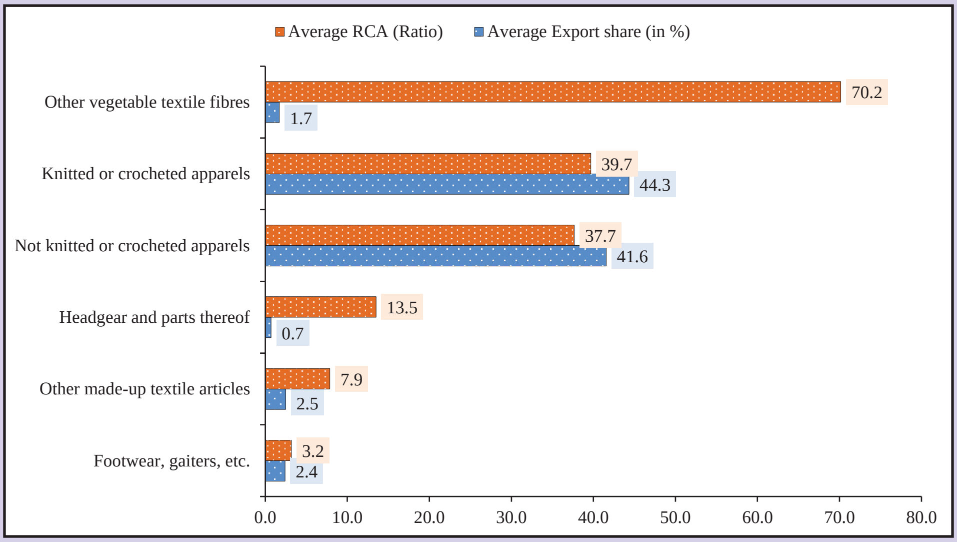
Figure B2.2: Top five Export commodities (in terms of share) in India



Source: Survey calculation based on Trade Map data.

After taking an average for last three years from 2017 to 2019, the top export commodities in which Bangladesh had largest RCA are shown in Figure B2.3. Four of these commodities are also among the top five export commodities (in terms of share and value) of Bangladesh. This underscores that Bangladesh exports those commodities in which it has competitive advantage.

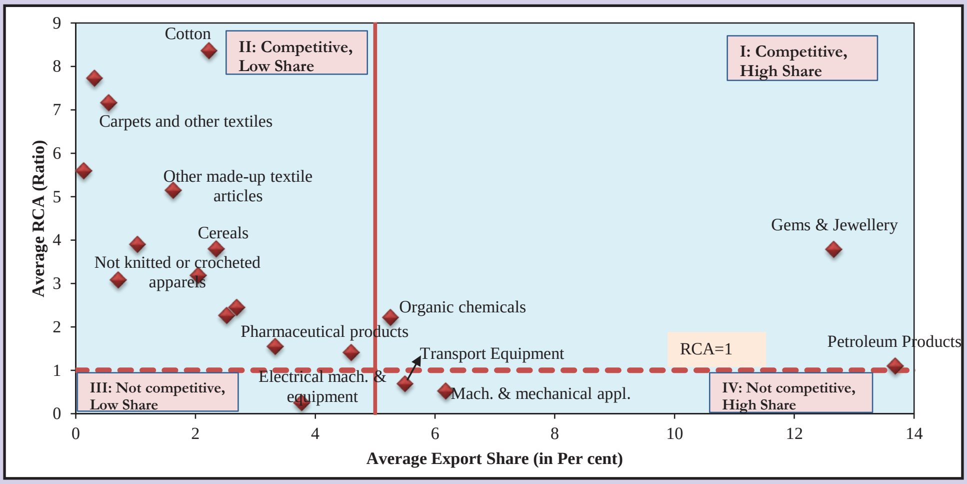
Figure B2.3: Top Export Commodities having largest RCA and Export Share in Bangladesh (Average of 2017-2019)



Source: Survey calculation based on Trade Map data.

However, none of the export commodities in which India has highest RCA is among the top export commodities (in terms of share and value) (Figure B2.4). India's top RCA export commodities are mainly labour-intensive such as cotton, carpets and other textiles, etc. (second quadrant), while India exports more of capital-intensive products such as transport equipment, machinery and mechanical appliances (fourth quadrant), etc.

Figure B2.4: Top Export Commodities having largest RCA and Export Share in India (Average of 2017-2019)



Source: Survey calculation based on Trade Map data.

Note: Export share more than 5 per cent has been taken as the benchmark share as the third largest export commodity has a share of 6 per cent.

The above evidence holds lessons for India to build specialization in products in which it is competitive. This pattern was also examined in Chapter 5, Economic Survey, 2019-20 wherein it was shown that high diversification combined with low specialization implied that India is spreading its exports thinly over many products and partners.

Invisibles

3.17 Net services receipts amounting to US$ 41.7 billion remained stable in April-September, 2020 as compared with US$ 40.5 billion in corresponding period a year ago, notwithstanding a sharp contraction in travel receipts owing to the international mobility restrictions imposed at the onset of the pandemic and falling remittances (Figure 12a). Resilience of the services sector was primarily driven by software services, which accounted for 49 per cent of total services exports (Figure 12b).

Figure 12a: Net Services Trade

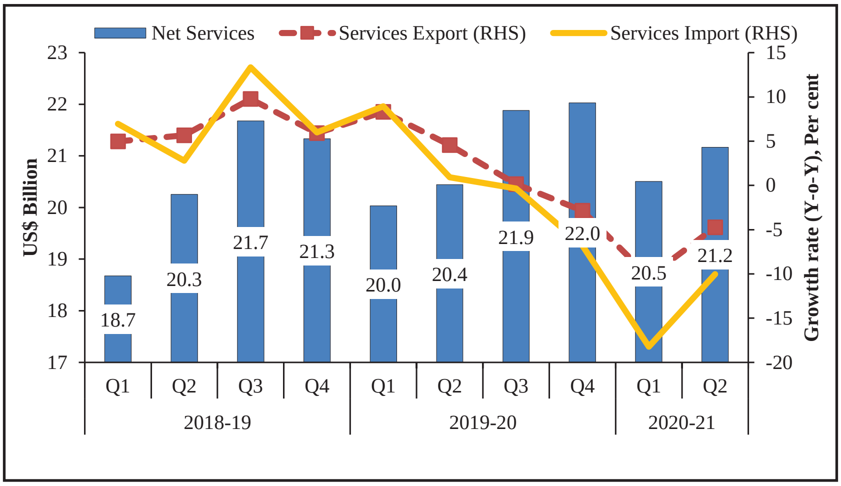
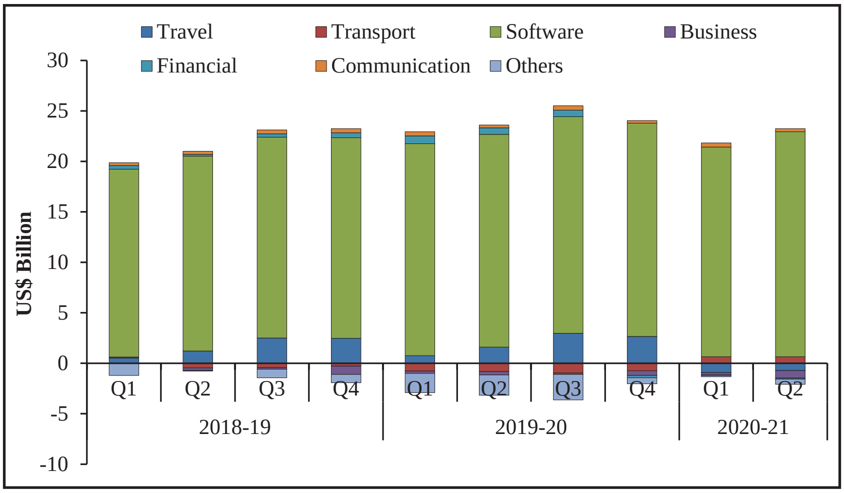


Figure 12b: Composition of Net Services Exports



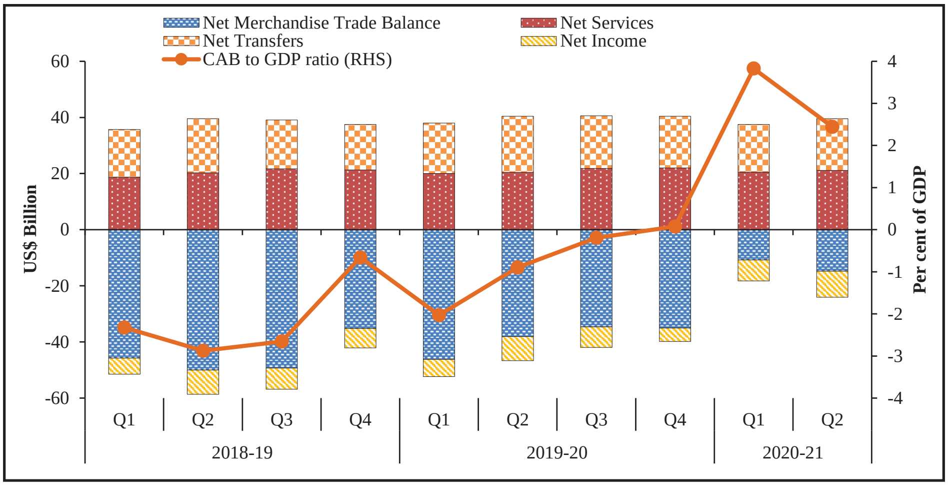
Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

3.18 Net private transfer receipts, mainly representing remittances by Indians employed overseas, totaling US$ 35.8 billion in H1: FY 2020-21 declined by 6.7 per cent over the corresponding period of previous year. It is pertinent to note that as per the World Migration Report 2020, India has the largest number of migrants living abroad (17.5 million) and was the top recipient of remittances of US$ 83.3 billion in 2019. However, as per World Bank, remittance flows to low and middle-income countries (LMICs) are estimated to decline in 2020, by around 7.2 per cent. For India, remittances are projected to fall by about 8.9 per cent to US$ 76 billion in 2020. Net outgo due to cross border income payments associated with the production and ownership of financial and other non-produced assets, which had been moving upward since 2011-12, declined in 2019-20. In H1: FY 2020-21, there was a net outflow of primary income of US$ 16.8 billion as against outflow of US$14.7 billion in corresponding period a year ago.

Current Account of BOP

3.19 India's current account deficit averaged 2.2 per cent of GDP in the last 10 years. Reversing this trend, current account balance turned into surplus (0.1 per cent of GDP) in Q4: FY 2019-20 on the back of, among others, a lower trade deficit and a sharp rise in net invisible receipts. This quarterly surplus was registered after a gap of 13 years after Q4: FY 2006-07. This has been followed by successive current account surpluses in Q1 and Q2 of FY 2020-21. In H1: FY 2020-21, steep contraction in merchandise imports and lower outgo for travel services led to a sharper fall in current payments (by 30.8 per cent) than current receipts (15.1 per cent) – leading to a current account surplus of US$ 34.7 billion (3.1 per cent of GDP) (Figure 13). Given the trend in imports of both goods and services, it is expected that India will end with an annual current account surplus of atleast 2 per cent of GDP – after a period of 17 years.

Figure 13: Composition of Current Account Balance



Source: RBI

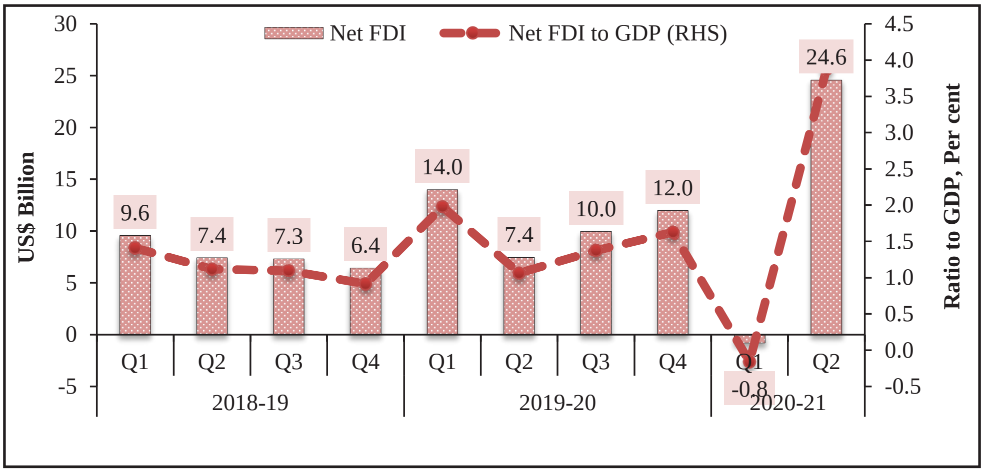
Capital/ Financial account of BOP

3.20 Net capital flows was modest in H1: FY 2020-21 at US$ 16.5 billion, as against US$ 40.0 billion in HI: FY 2019-20, mainly accounted for by net repayments of external commercial borrowings (ECBs) and decline in banking capital. However, there is an increase in net foreign investment to US$ 31.4 billion in H1: FY 2020-21, *vis-à-vis* US$ 28.7 billion in corresponding period a year ago.

3.21 During April-October, 2020, net FDI flows recorded an inflow of US$ 27.5 billion, 14.8 per cent higher as compared to first seven months of 2019-20, an endorsement of India's status as a preferred investment destination amongst the global investors (Figure 14). As far as sector-wise FDI is concerned, computer software and hardware attracted the highest FDI equity inflows of

US$ 17.6 billion in April-September, 2020 *vis-à-vis* US$ 4.0 billion in April-September, 2019. Singapore continues to be the top investing country, in terms of FDI equity inflows, while US has taken second position, as against being at 4th spot during corresponding period a year ago.

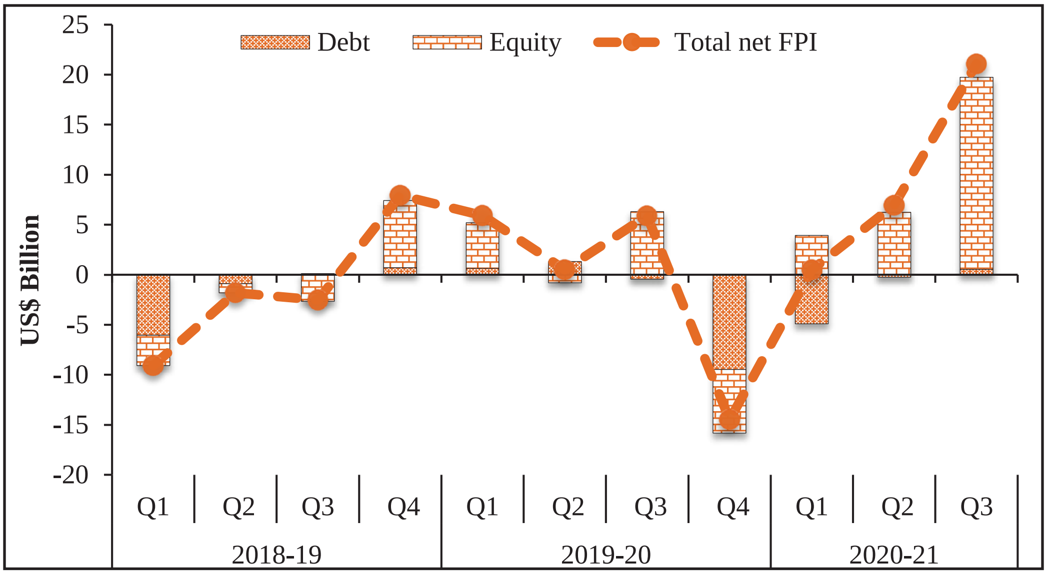
Figure 14: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)



Source: RBI
Note: The net FDI inflows in Oct 2020 were to the tune of US$ 4.6 billion.

3.22 After unprecedented sell-offs in March 2020 reflecting recessionary fears among global investors at the onset of the pandemic, foreign portfolio investment (FPI) witnessed strong rebound especially in equity inflows, recording net FPI flows of US$ 28.5 billion during April-December, 2020 as against US$ 12.3 billion in corresponding period of last year (Figure 15). Indian equities have been supported by abundant global liquidity, better corporate earnings in subsequent quarters and better management of COVID-19 re-igniting economic recovery prospects. The addition of Indian stocks to Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) Global Standard indices has also helped in attracting foreign capital inflows.

Figure 15: Foreign Portfolio Investment (FPI)



Source: National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).
Note: Total net FPI is summation of debt, equity, hybrid and VRR, however, only debt and equity are depicted in above chart as they together account for more than 90 per cents of the total net FPI.

3.23 Among other forms of capital flows, banking capital recorded a net outflow of US$ 8.9 billion in H1: FY 2020-21, higher than the net outflow of US$ 5.7 billion, in first half of 2019-20. With repayments exceeding fresh disbursals, net outflows on ECBs increased to US$ 5.7 billion in April-September, 2020. Net inflow on account of non-resident deposits was US$ 4.9 billion, as against US$ 5.0 billion in April-September, 2019.

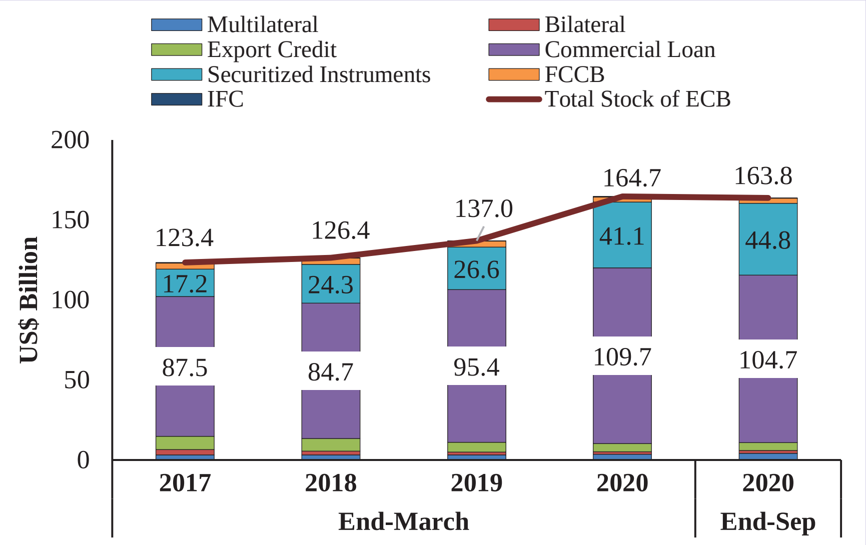
External Debt

3.24 At end-September 2020, India's external debt was placed at US$ 556.2 billion recording a decrease of US$ 2.0 billion (0.4 per cent) over the level, as at end-March 2020. Excluding the valuation loss, due to the depreciation of the US$ vis-à-vis major currencies, the decrease in external debt would have been US$ 8.3 billion. ECBs, the largest component of external debt, at US$ 207 billion as at end- September 2020, contracted by 5.8 per cent over the level as at end-March 2020 (Box 3). While the stock of NRI deposits, the second largest component, rose 5.1 per cent to US$ 137.3 billion over the level as at end-March 2020, the (import-financing) trade credit, the third largest component at US$ 99.4 billion shrank by 2.0 per cent. Government debt increased to US$ 103.6 billion from US$ 100.9 billion as at end-March 2020.

Box 3: ECBs- Gradual Easing of Policy

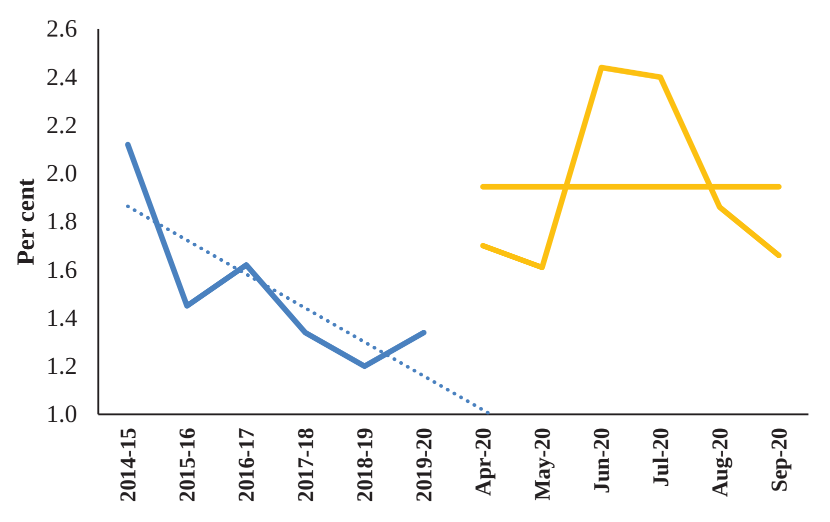
The outstanding ECBs as at end-September 2020 at US$ 163.8 billion was lower than US$ 164.7 billion, as at end-March 2020. Bulk of the ECBs was in the form of commercial loans and securitized borrowings (91.2 per cent) (Figure B3.1) predominantly denominated in US$ (77.2 per cent) and accessed mainly by non-financial corporations (74.5 per cent). While the average maturity of the ECBs was 6 years, cost of ECBs, as measured by the average of monthly weighted average margin over the reference rate for the loans registered during April-September 2020, at 1.9 per cent was higher than observed in the recent years (Figure B3.2).

Figure B3.1: Stock of ECBs: Instrument-wise



Source: RBI

Figure B3.2: Weighted Average Margin Over Reference Rate



Source: RBI

Literature (Acharya V, et al., 2015; Verma & Prakash, 2011 and Ray et al, 2017) identifies both country-specific idiosyncratic (push) factors as well as generic and global (pull) factors as drivers of ECBs in the Indian context. The country-specific factors include domestic real economic activity, exchange rate, interest rate and inflation, status of domestic corporate bond market, degree of openness in terms of capital account and the regulatory framework. Global financial conditions including rates of interest, global growth and inflation are among the pull factors. Accordingly, the slowdown in the economic activity during H1 of 2020-21, among others, may have caused ebbing of India Inc's appetite for ECBs. The on-going COVID-19 pandemic is expected to adversely impact export earnings of external commercial borrowers. To the extent such earnings are dented, their repayment capacity would potentially get adversely impacted, thereby creating a source of potential vulnerability going forward.

As a capital scarce growing economy with large investment needs, it has been India's long-standing policy to encourage capital inflows to augment domestic savings with a bias towards flows that are stable, long term and least prone to sudden stoppages and reversals. Accordingly, the motivation has, *inter alia*, been to minimize currency risk by mandatory hedging and roll-over risk by stipulating average minimum maturity while enabling firms to access foreign borrowing by fixing a dynamic limit as a ratio to GDP coupled with regulating end-use.

This broad paradigm has evolved over the years with a view to promote ease of doing business. As an integral part of this broader endeavour, a new and simplified ECB policy was put in place in March 2019 by removing the scope of arbitrage, creating a level playing field for all eligible borrowers, and widening the base of borrowers and lenders. Further, development of financial markets in India has been accorded due importance to enable the external commercial borrowers to hedge their interest and currency risk. More importantly, in order to address potential system stability risk to other stake holders arising out of individual corporate-borrower vulnerability, the regulatory prescription for incremental provisioning and capital requirements has been in place for banks' exposures to firms with unhedged foreign currency liability.

There has been a progressive rationalization and liberalization of the regulations governing the end-use of ECBs with a view to improve ease of doing business, as documented in the Status Report on India's External Debt 2019-20. As per the extant policy effective January 16, 2019, end-use restrictions relating to ECBs have been relaxed for specific eligible borrowers for their working capital requirements, general corporate purposes and repayment of rupee loans. Refinancing is permitted only if the outstanding maturity of the original borrowing (weighted outstanding maturity in case of multiple borrowings) is not reduced and all-in-cost of fresh ECB is lower than the all-in-cost (weighted average cost in case of multiple borrowings) of existing ECB. Further, only highly rated corporates (AAA) and Maharatna/ Navratna public sector undertakings are permitted to participate in refinancing of existing ECBs.

ICE Benchmark Administration (IBA), which compiles and oversees the LIBOR, intends that one week and two-month US$ LIBOR settings will cease at end-2021, and that the remaining US$ LIBOR panel will cease at end-June 2023 – 18 months later than was planned. Preliminary estimates suggest that LIBOR-linked ECB/ FCCB exposure in the currencies (USD, GBP, JPY, CHF and EUR) as at end-September 2020 in equivalent US dollar is estimated at US$ 81.8 billion of which, about US$ 57.5 billion of debt contracts in the form of ECB/ FCCB will expire beyond end-December 2021. As is the case globally, financial contracts referencing LIBOR – both loan and derivative contract – which will outlive the cessation will need to be renegotiated to ensure insertion of appropriate fallback language.

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3.25 External debt as a ratio to GDP rose marginally to 21.6 per cent as at end-September 2020 from 20.6 per cent at end-March 2020 (Table 4). However, the ratio of foreign exchange reserves to total and short-term debt (original and residual) improved because of the sizable accretion in reserves.[2] Share of short-term debt (original maturity) in the total stock of external debt, which is an important metric to analyze potential debt vulnerability, has also improved. Reflecting lower current receipts, debt service ratio (principal repayment plus interest payment), however, increased to 9.7 per cent as at end-September 2020 as compared to 6.5 per cent at end-March 2020.

[2]Short term debt by residual maturity includes short term debt by original maturity as well as long term debt repayment falling due within next twelve months.

Table 4: External Debt Vulnerability Indicators (Per cent, unless indicated otherwise)

Indicator	End-March				End-September 2020 P
	2013	2018	2019	2020 R	
Total External Debt (US$ billion)	409.4	529.3	543.1	558.2	556.2
External Debt to GDP	22.4	20.1	19.8	20.6	21.6
Short term debt (original maturity) to total debt	23.6	19.3	20	19.1	18.5
Short term debt (residual maturity) to total debt	42.1	42.0	43.4	42.4	44.6
Concessional debt to total debt	11.1	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.0
Reserves to total debt	71.3	80.2	76	85.2	97.4
Ratio of Short-term debt to reserves	33.1	24.1	26.3	22.5	19.0
Short term debt (residual maturity) to reserves	59	52.3	57	49.5	45.5
Debt Service Ratio	5.9	7.5	6.4	6.5	9.7

Source: RBI and Ministry of Finance
Note: R: Revised; P: Provisional.

Box 4: India's External Debt: Stock-Taking and the Way Forward

The total external debt of the world, at US$ 89 trillion as at end-June 2020, grew at lower rate of 1.0 per cent over the level as at-end March 2020 than that (2.2 per cent) registered a quarter ago.[3] The US is the most heavily indebted country in the world with 23.9 per cent of the total external debt stock. India is placed at 23rd position globally with an estimated stock at US$ 554.4 billion as at end-June 2020. Analysis of maturity profile of India's external debt as at end-June 2020 among the Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) reporting countries underscores that India's share of short-term debt, at 18.9 per cent, is not only lower than the median share of 24.2 per cent, but also smaller than that of any top 20 debtor countries. Further, among the SDDS and General Data Dissemination Standards (GDDS) countries, India's share of government sector in gross external debt as at end-June 2020 at 18 per cent is modest and lower than the median share of at 29.7 per cent.

The theoretical literature suggests a kind of "Laffer Curve" relationship between foreign debt and growth: foreign debt has a positive impact on investment and growth up to a certain threshold level; beyond this level, however, its impact turns adverse. Reflecting an element of uncertainty in this non-linear relationship, a range of values for the optimal or growth maximizing level of debt is identified. Cohen (1997) finds that for African and Latin American countries, external debt to GDP of 50 per cent and debt to exports of 200 per cent could be the inflexion point for the non-linearity to kick in. Pattillo, et al (2002, 2011) based on developing and middle-income countries, argue that the average impact of foreign debt becomes negative at about 160-170 per cent of exports or 35-40 per cent of GDP. Benedict et al (2003), on the other hand, find that for low-income countries a threshold level of around 30-37 per cent of GDP, or around 115-120 per cent of exports is optimal. Another stream of literature highlights that countries with good policies and strong institutions tend to have higher thresholds and countries with bad and poor policies and weak institutions have lower thresholds (Cordella et at, 2010). The most well-known

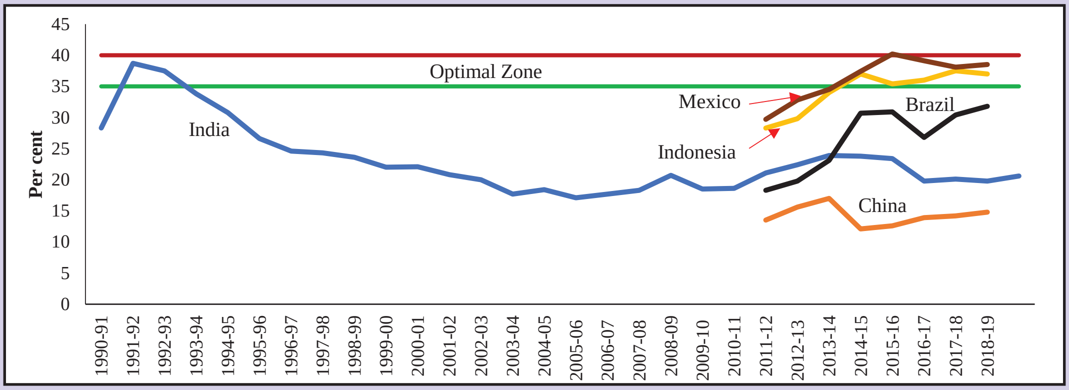
[3]Including countries reporting under Special Data Dissemination Standards (SDDS) and General Data Dissemination Standards (GDDS).

channel flagged in the literature through which the external debt impacts growth adversely is the so-called *Debt Overhang*: in the likelihood of future debt being larger than the countries repayment ability, then, expected debt service will be increasingly pre-empting the country's output levels, leading to returns on investments becoming poor and thereby discouraging the new domestic and foreign investments and also eroding the quality of investments.

The India's external debt to GDP ratio has been well below the optimal zone over the years as it came down from 38.7 per cent as at end-March 1992 to as low as 17.1 per cent as at end-March 2006 (Figure B4.1).[4] It remained range-bound around 23 per cent during early 2010s. It is estimated at 20.6 per cent as at end-March 2020. Barring China, leading emerging market economies have higher ratio than India's.

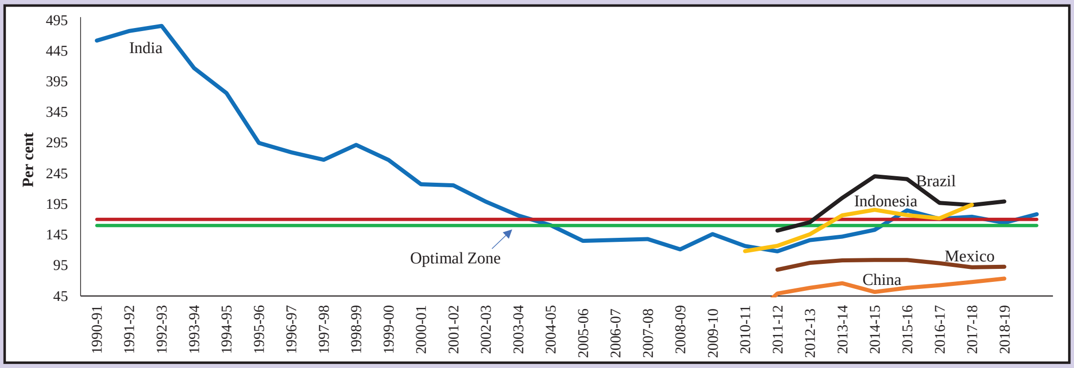
India's external debt to exports ratio dropped secularly downwards since the crisis year 1992, though it has climbed up in the recent years and is now hovering in the close vicinity of the optimal zone (Figure B4.2). It needs to be remembered that the optimal zone indicates growth maximising compatible with the long-run framework of steady state.

Figure B4.1: Ratio of External Debt to GDP in India and Select Developing Countries*: Optimal Range@ vs. Actual



* For countries, other than India, it is external debt to Gross National Income (GNI) ratio
@ From Pattillo, et al, 2002 and 2011
Source: Annual Status Report on India's External Debt and International Debt Statistics: Various Issues

Figure B4.2:Ratio of External Debt to Exports in India and Select Developing Countries: Optimal Range@ vs. Actual



@ From Pattillo, et al, 2002 and 2011
Source: Annual Status Report on India's External Debt and International Debt Statistics: Various Issues

[4]The optimal zone considered in this context is from Pattillo, et al, 2002 and 2011as it relates to developing countries

Reference

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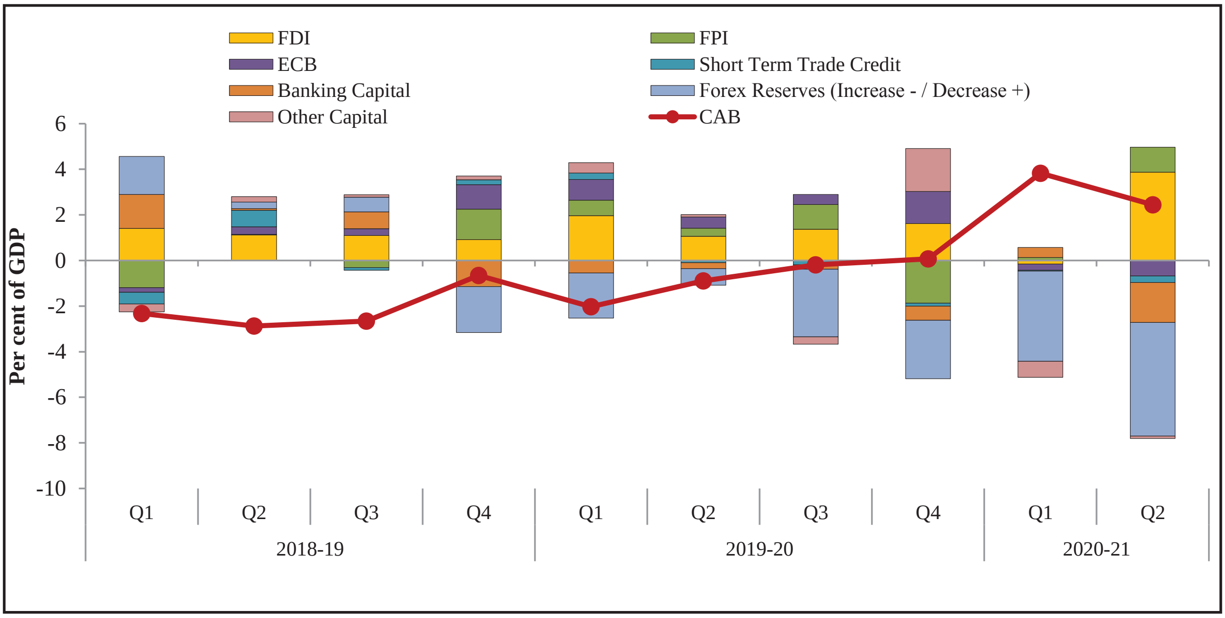
Overall BOP

3.26 India, being a developing and emerging market economy, typically runs a deficit on the current account to supplement domestic savings with foreign savings to fund higher investment. The current account deficit is usually financed by a capital account surplus. However, since Q4: FY 2019-20, India has been experiencing a current account surplus along with robust capital inflows leading to a BoP surplus (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Trends in India's BoP



Source: RBI
Details available at Annexure.

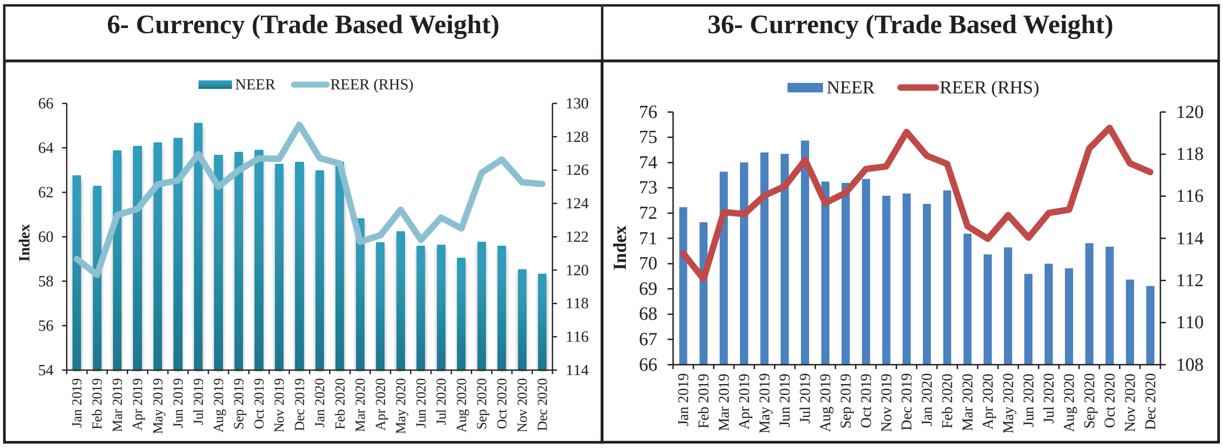
Indian Rupee (₹) Exchange Rate

3.27 Indian ₹ depreciated by 1.4 per cent (y-o-y basis) *vis-à-vis* US$ in 2019-20. The ₹ appreciated by 1.9 per cent against US$ between end-October 2019 and end-March 2020.

The appreciation of the ₹, however, was modest as compared with its emerging market peers, such as Malaysian ringgit, Thai baht, Philippine peso, Chinese yuan, South African rand, Mexican peso, Indonesian rupiah. Although ₹ appreciated against US$, it depreciated against other major currencies between end-October, 2019 and end-March, 2020. It depreciated by 4.5 per cent, 3.4 per cent and 1.7 per cent against euro, pound sterling, and yen, respectively.

3.28 After depreciating to its lowest level of ₹76.86 on April 16, 2020, the ₹ subsequently appreciated owing to FPI flows to the domestic equity market and the weakening of the US$. In terms of 6-currency nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) (trade-based weights), ₹ depreciated by 4.1 per cent in December 2020 over March 2020, and it appreciated by 2.9 per cent in terms of real effective exchange rate (REER). In terms of 36-currency NEER (trade-based weights), ₹ depreciated by 2.9 per cent in December 2020 over March 2020; however, it appreciated by 2.2 per cent in terms of REER (Figure 17).

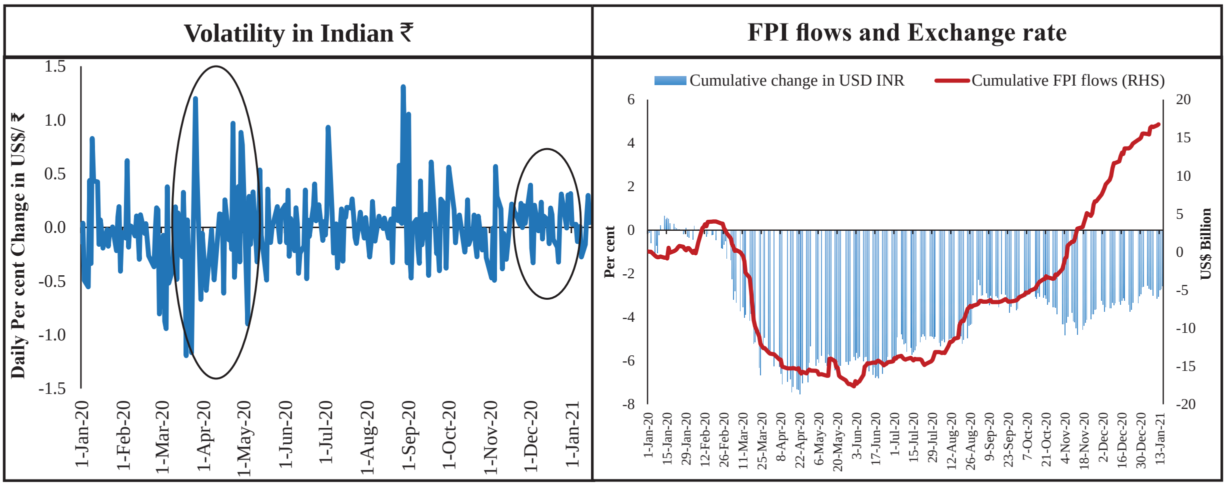
Figure 17: Index of 6-Currency and 36-Currency NEER and REER (Trade Based Weight) (Base Year: 2004-05= 100)



Source: RBI

3.29 RBI's policy on the exchange rate of the rupee has been to allow it to be determined by market forces, with interventions only to maintain orderly market conditions by containing excessive volatility in the exchange rate, without reference to any pre-determined target level or band. In the months following the outbreak of the pandemic, India experienced unprecedented FPI outflows of US$ 15.92 billion in March 2020, after recording cumulative inflows of US$ 1.42 billion in January 2020 and February 2020, with high volatility in the INR. RBI deployed several conventional and unconventional tools in order to ensure financial stability and orderly conditions in financial markets and has been largely successful in controlling the volatility in the ₹ (Figure 18). Large stimulus by central banks in advanced economies has resulted in heightened capital flows into emerging markets such as India, causing asset price inflation as well as stronger local currencies. Judicious interventions in forex markets were, therefore, required to prevent a large one-sided appreciation in the rupee – as has been done by RBI (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Impact of RBI's intervention in Forex market

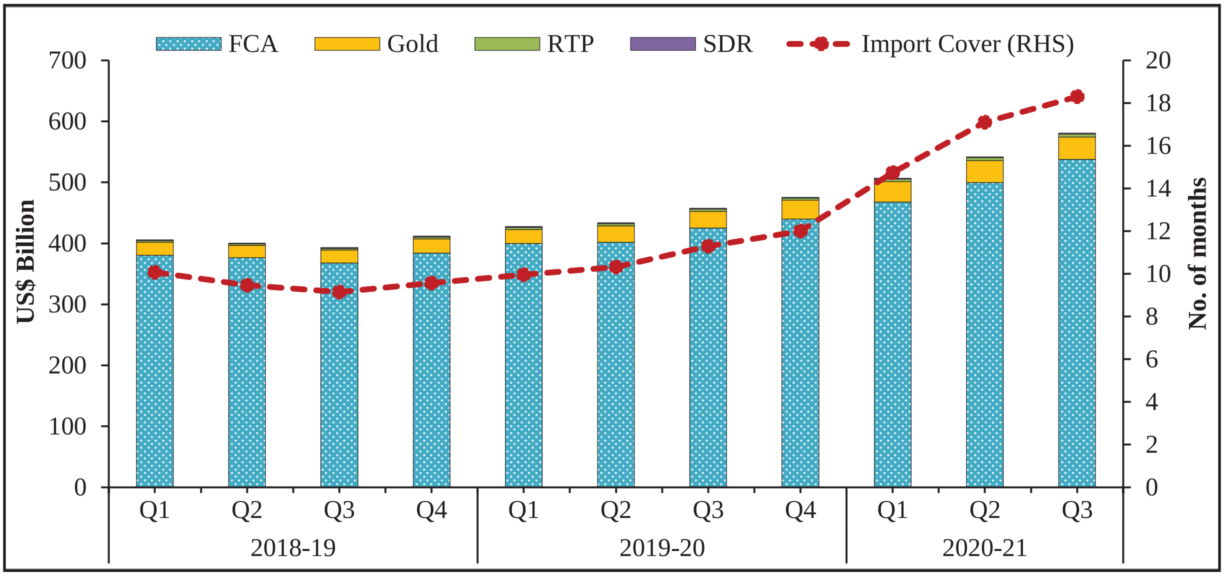


Source: RBI

Foreign Exchange Reserves

3.30 While improved current account balance has been a key factor for reserve accretion in H1 of 2020-21, robust capital flows, particularly FDI and FPI, in subsequent months largely drove foreign exchange reserves to an all-time high of US$ 586.1 billion as on January 8, 2021, covering about 18 months of imports (Figure 19). As at end-September 2020, India is the fifth largest foreign exchange reserves holder among all countries of the world after China, Japan, Switzerland and Russia. India's international financial liabilities are 210.7 per cent of foreign exchange reserves as at end-September 2020 as compared with 229.7 per cent as at end-March 2020.

Figure 19: Sources of Foreign Exchange Reserves and Import Cover



Source: Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
Note: (i) The forex reserves indicated above are as at end date of the quarter.
(ii) The reserve cover of imports for Q3 2020-21 is provisional and based on annualised imports of Q2 of 2020-21. It will change once quarterly BoP is released.

3.31 This forex reserve accretion entailed a concomitant release of domestic liquidity and aided the large-scale government borrowing without entailing any implications for monetary policy as long as inflation was benign. However, with the headline inflation ruling above the policy band of 4+/-2 per cent, RBI has to confront the classic conundrum of Mundell-Fleming trilemma or impossible trinity – maintain an open capital account, stable exchange rate, and still conduct independent monetary policy. Faced with a large BoP surplus, the RBI is faced with two options: absorb the surplus and accumulate more forex reserves or let the ₹ appreciate. With inflation largely attributed to supply-side disruptions and expected to stabilize, RBI chose to intervene in the forex market, accumulate reserves, prevented one-sided appreciation of ₹ and supplemented expansionary monetary policy. However, the sustenance of high level of headline inflation has led to the requirement of RBI to maintain a fine balance between tightening of monetary policy to control inflation on the one hand and stimulate growth on the other hand.

3.32 The rise in the foreign exchange reserves of the RBI has largely been due to the current account surplus which, in turn, is largely due to contraction in imports rather than increase in competitiveness of exports. The current account balance, in economic terms, is synonymous with the Savings-Investment balance. A current account surplus implies a higher level of national savings relative to investment. A rise in foreign exchange reserves also represents investments in bonds/ securities of other countries – in effect investing abroad. A developing country like India, needs to spend on domestic investments to spur its growth. The surplus, therefore, gives adequate space for increased expenditure on investments in FY 2021-22.

3.33 The sustainable way for a healthy external sector balance is by enhancing the earnings through exports – which also give a boost to economic growth. Trade facilitation is, therefore, a priority of the Government for cutting down the transaction costs and time, thereby rendering Indian exports more competitive.

INITIATIVES TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT TO BOOST EXPORTS

3.34 India acknowledges that in today's interconnected global economy, efforts to streamline, speed up and coordinate trade procedures will drive expansion of trade and help integrate itself with an increasingly globalized production system. Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-2020 was extended for one year i.e., up to 31st March, 2021 to lend continuity to the existing schemes.

Trade Facilitation

3.35 With an aim to reduce trade barriers caused by inefficient and overly burdensome regulatory administrative procedures, the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA), negotiated at WTO, came into force on 22nd February 2017. A National Committee on Trade Facilitation (NCTF) was, accordingly, constituted in India in August 2016 with the Cabinet Secretary as the Chair. A National Trade Facilitation Action Plan (NTFAP) for 2017-2020 containing specific activities to further ease out the bottlenecks to trade was prepared. For the period 2020 to 2023, a new NTFAP is under preparation, to take additional reforms to bolster trade facilitation efforts and transform the cross-border clearance eco-system through efficient, transparent, risk based, coordinated, digital, seamless and technology driven procedures.

3.36 India has been making proactive strides in TFA implementation under the guidance of NCTF. Many of the commitments, which are otherwise due by 2022, have already been notified to WTO as implemented viz. Establishment of a Single Window (Article 10.4), Risk

Management for clearance of goods (Article 7.4), etc. Further, the transparency notifications covering information on import and export procedures, enquiry points, single windows etc., have also been notified in April, 2019, reflecting India's commitment towards facilitation of trade with an emphasis to transparency and openness. Further various regulatory relaxation measures were extended for facilitating trade during COVID-19, which include 24X7 clearance, dedicated single window, condonation of delay in filing import declarations, waiver of late filing fees, undertakings instead of bond, etc. India has been at the forefront in undertaking initiatives aimed at maximizing predictability and automation in trade, reflecting in the consistent improvement on the United Nation's Global Survey on Digital and Sustainable Trade.

Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP)

3.37 India's various export promotion schemes including Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), were challenged by the United States in WTO in early 2018. The final report of the WTO panel observed that MEIS is a "prohibited subsidy" and needs to be withdrawn, against which an appeal has been filed by India. In order to continue supporting the industry and to eliminate any uncertainty amongst the exporting community, Government has rolled out a new WTO compliant scheme, namely Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP), for all export goods with effect from 1st January, 2021.

3.38 Under this Scheme, duties and taxes levied at the Central, State and local levels, such as electricity duties and VAT on fuel used for transportation, which are not getting exempted or refunded under any other existing mechanism will be refunded to exporters in their ledger account with Customs. The credits can be used to pay basic customs duty on imported goods or transferred to other importers – facilitating ease of transactions for exports. The RoDTEP rates would be notified by the Department of Commerce.

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

3.39 In order to boost domestic manufacturing and exports, the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme with an outlay of ₹1.46 lakh crore has been introduced. This Scheme aims to give incentive to companies on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units. The ten-identified champion sectors under PLI scheme are advanced chemistry cell (ACC) battery (approved financial outlay over a five year period of ₹18,100 crore), electronic/technology products (₹5,000 crore), automobile and auto component (₹57,042 crore), pharmaceuticals drugs (₹15,000 crore), telecom and networking products (₹12,195 crore), textile products (₹10,683 crore), food products (₹10,900 crore), high efficiency solar photovoltaic modules (₹4,500 crore), white goods (ACs and LEDs) (₹6,238 crore) and specialty steel (₹6,322 crore). These are in addition to the already notified PLI schemes for mobile manufacturing and specified electronic components (₹40,951 crore), critical Key Starting materials/ Drug Intermediaries and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (₹6,940 crore) and manufacturing of medical devices (₹7420 crore).

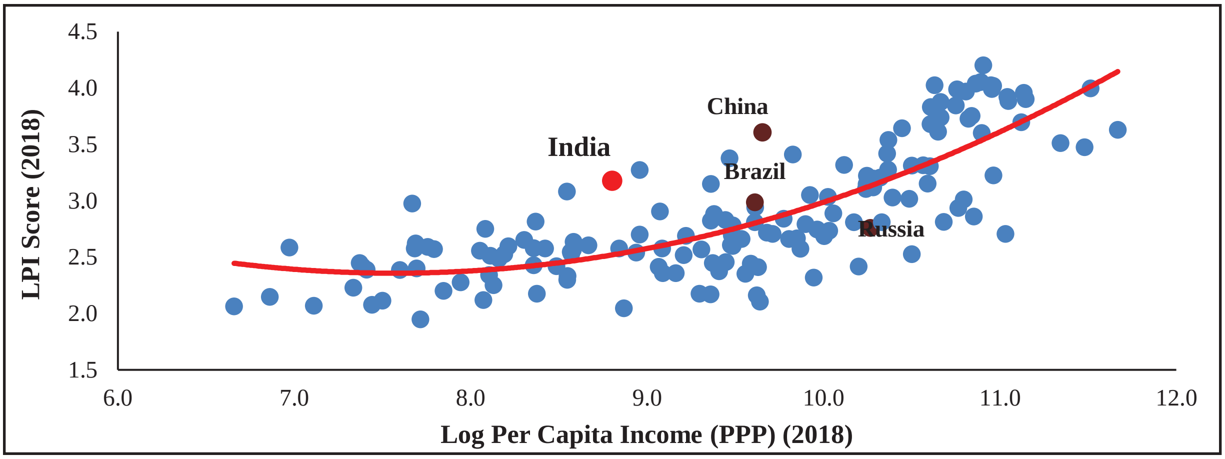
3.40 The scheme is expected to make Indian manufacturers in these ten sectors globally competitive, attract investment in the areas of core competency and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiencies; create economies of scale; establish backward linkages with MSMEs; enhance exports and make India an integral part of the global supply chain. It also incentivizes global, capital-rich companies to set up capacities in India. Growth in production and exports of industrial goods will greatly expose the Indian industry to foreign competition and ideas, which will help in improving its capabilities to innovate further. Promotion of the manufacturing sector and creation of a conducive manufacturing ecosystem will not only enable integration with the global supply chains but also establish backward linkages with the MSME sector in the country. This will lead to overall growth in the economy and create huge employment opportunities.

Trade Related Logistics

3.41 The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the need for a resilient logistics sector that can respond to emergencies and supply chain disruptions. Despite the sector being plagued by some structural issues such as highly fragmented ownership; few large players; lack of consolidation in operations; sub-optimal modal share with freight movement highly skewed towards road sector; lack of an integrated approach by user sectors (multiple line ministries and agencies); absence of consistent policies and regulations; etc., India has made remarkable progress in logistics sector.

3.42 India's rank has improved significantly in trading across borders parameter of 'Ease of Doing Business' index from 146 in 2018 to 68 in 2020. The parameter assesses the time and cost associated with the logistical process of exporting and importing goods. The Logistics Performance Index (LPI), released by the World Bank, assesses relative logistics efficiency of countries. On this index, India was ranked 44 out of 160 countries in 2018 *vis-à-vis* rank of 54 in 2014. India is among nine countries having area above ten-lakh square kilometer out of 24 countries analyzed by LPI in 2018, with a score above three. India performs above average after controlling for the level of development and better than some of its BRICS peers (Figure 20).

Figure 20: LPI scores controlling for level of development



Source: Based on World Bank dataset

3.43 The National Logistics Policy is in an advanced stage of roll-out with a vision to develop a modern, efficient and resilient logistics services sector that builds on dynamic processes, technology and professional manpower to seamlessly integrate multiple modes of transportation and inventory management to provide more reliable, cost effective, greener, safer and equitable logistics solutions.

3.44 Some process related reforms which have contributed towards improving logistics efficiency are reduction in waiting time for inter-state border crossing due to GST, revision in axle load norms for heavy vehicles leading to better carrying capacity, introduction of paperless EXIM trade process through E-Sanchit, faceless assessment by 'Turant Customs' by Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), installation of scanners at major ports, implementation of Port Community System 1X at all important ports, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tagging of all EXIM containers for track and trace, mandatory electronic toll collection system (FASTag) for reducing time loss at time toll plaza, etc.

3.45 Some Infrastructure Initiatives which are at various stages of implementation are:

a. *Bharatmala Pariyojana* is a new umbrella program for the highways sector that envisages building more than 80,000 Km of roads, highways, greenfield expressways, bridges with an investment of around US$ 107 billion.

b. *Sagarmala* aims at Port Modernization & New Port Development, Port Connectivity Enhancement, Port-linked Industrialization, Coastal Community Development and giving impetus to Coastal Shipping. 508 projects have been identified and 111 waterways have been declared National waterways, for which the work is ongoing in phases.

c. *Multi-Modal Logistics Parks* shall act as hubs for freight movement enabling freight aggregation, distribution and multi-modal transportation. They would provide modern mechanized warehousing space and value-added services such as customs clearance with bonded storage yards, warehousing management services, etc.

d. *Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFCs)* aims at reduction in unit cost of transportation with higher speed of freight trains and better turnaround of wagons. Around 70 per cent of freight is expected to shift to DFC, freeing up capacity on Indian Railways.

e. *Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES)* aims to assist creation of appropriate infrastructure for growth of exports from the States.

3.46 Some Digital/Technological Initiatives that are under development are:

a. *Logistics Planning and Performance Monitoring Tool (LPPT)* shall allow real-time monitoring of operational performance and asset utilization of various logistics infrastructure such as ports, airports, various corridors comprising national and state highways, Inland Container Depots (ICDs), etc.

b. *India Logistics Platform (iLOG)* - Several IT-based solutions have been deployed by government over the years such as Indian Customs EDI Gateway (ICEGATE) and Single Window Interface for Trade (SWIFT) developed for trade facilitation; Port Community System (PCS) for cargo handling at seaports; Freight Operations Information System (FOIS) by Indian Railways and VAHAN (National Vehicle Registration System) by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. However, each system owner has adopted a different approach, leaving critical gaps that require manual or offline processing at various stages. Therefore, a comprehensive platform iLOG is being developed for integrating all logistics related digital portals.

c. The component systems that would be developed simultaneously and later latched on to iLOG through open APIs are secured logistics document exchange (Aadhaar and Blockchain-based security protocols); truck visibility & positioning platform (integrated with e-way bill and Vahan); National e-registry of warehousing; digital trucking; logistics account number (LAN); digital Green corridor; digital port decongestion and container tracking & management system.

3.47 It is estimated that logistics sector employs 12 million workforce, involved mainly in land transportation, warehousing (storage and packaging), supply chain and courier and express services. In order to impart right set of skills to them, a curriculum on logistics and supply chain is being developed for classes 9 and 10 at the school level. Courses will be introduced in Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and polytechnics under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and state skill missions.

INDIA'S ENGAGEMENT WITH WTO

3.48 India is one of the founding members of WTO, which has played an important part in the effective formulation of major trade policies. Increasing protectionism, inadequate members in the Appellate Tribunal for dispute resolution, increasing number of Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) and Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) etc. have resulted in member countries questioning the efficacy of WTO as an institution meant to ensure free trade and promote multilateralism. In the ongoing discussions on WTO reforms, India's proposal seeks to re-affirm the importance of development and promote inclusive growth. The broad elements of India's proposal include: (i) Preserving the core values of the Multilateral Trading System; (ii) Resolving the impasse in the Dispute Settlement System; (iii) Safeguarding development concerns; and (iv) Transparency and Notifications.

3.49 During the WTO TRIPS Council meeting, held on 15-16 October, 2020, India and South Africa jointly proposed "Waiver from Certain Provisions of the TRIPS Agreement for the Prevention, Containment and Treatment of COVID-19" for a limited time period, with a view to ensure that the intellectual property rights do not become a barrier in the timely and affordable access to medical products, including vaccines and therapeutics, and enable nations to deal effectively with the public health emergency arising out of COVID-19 pandemic. The proposal has received broad-based support from many WTO members, civil society and international organizations.

3.50 The WTO's Appellate Body (AB) is a permanent body intended by the Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU) to resolve appeals on issues of law. It is ordinarily composed of seven members having a four-year term, with the possibility of one reappointment. Since July 2017, the United States has been stalling AB appointments on the pretext that it has not been functioning in accordance with the DSU norms – precipitating the 'Appellate Body crisis'. With fewer than three members to hear any appeal since 10th December, 2019, the AB is not able to function as mandated under the DSU. In the wake of this crisis, around 23 WTO members have created a Multiparty Interim Arbitration (MPIA) mechanism that closely replicates the substantive and procedural aspects of appellate review under the AB. EU, China, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand are some of the key members of MPIA. India has not joined MPIA yet. India supports the restoration and preservation of the normal functioning of the two-stage binding WTO dispute settlement mechanism.

3.51 In agriculture, India along with many other developing countries, have been demanding a permanent solution on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. This has become even more relevant in the wake of the ongoing pandemic, as the government had to step up disbursement of food grains under the public distribution programmes for ensuring food security of the masses. India has also been raising the issue of imbalances and asymmetries in the existing Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) and their implications for developing countries. As per the Buenos Aires Ministerial Decision (MC11) of December, 2017, WTO Members agreed to continue to engage constructively to frame disciplines on fisheries subsidies by the next Ministerial Conference (MC-12) in 2020. The negotiations are ongoing and are being conducted in the form of monthly cluster meetings under Negotiating Group on Rules (NGR) in the WTO.

3.52 WTO members agreed not to impose customs duties on electronic transmissions in 1998 and since then, the moratorium has been extended periodically at the ministerial meetings. India and South Africa made a joint submission under the Work Program on E-Commerce titled, 'The E-Commerce Moratorium: Scope and its Impact' in March, 2020, which, *inter alia,* argues that reconsideration of the moratorium is important for developing countries to preserve policy space for their digital advancement. In response to the failure to obtain a multilateral mandate for rule-making in e-commerce, in January, 2019, a Joint Statement on e-commerce was issued on behalf of seventy-six WTO members supporting rule-making on e-commerce. India has not joined the said plurilateral initiative. India believes that developing countries need to focus on improving domestic physical and digital infrastructure, creating supportive policy and regulatory frameworks and developing digital capabilities to bridge the digital divide and enable shared benefits of digitalization.

3.53 India conducts anti-dumping, anti-subsidyand safeguard investigations on the basis of applications filed by the domestic industry with prima facie evidence of dumping/ subsidization of goods, injury to the domestic industry and causal link between dumping/ subsidization and injury to the domestic industry. Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) has introduced an online portal – ARTIS (Application for Remedies in Trade for Indian industry and other Stakeholders) – to submit online petitions for different trade remedies like anti-dumping duty, safeguard duty and countervailing duty. During the period from 01.04.2020 to 30.10.2020, DGTR initiated 43 anti-dumping investigations, 4 countervailing duty investigations and 1 safeguard investigation.

WAY FORWARD

3.54 The COVID-19 pandemic impacted external sector differently for different countries. While countries witnessed contraction in exports and imports, AEs suffered larger contraction and EMDEs, less, especially the East-Asian economies. In India, calibrated easing of lockdown restrictions narrowed contraction in both exports and imports with imports posting faster recovery leading to progressive expansion of merchandise trade deficit over the quarters of the current year. Improving trends in India's merchandise trade have been supplemented by equity capital inflows, robust FDI inflows and sustained build-up of foreign exchange reserves. The comfortable foreign exchange reserves give the much-needed space for enhanced domestic investments. The disruption of global manufacturing value chains due to the COVID-19 pandemic presents a tremendous opportunity for India to become one of the key nodes in the chain. Various export initiatives, as documented above – including those aimed at promoting ease of exporting – have been undertaken by the government and RBI and implementation of these initiatives would pave the way for the sustainable export performance in India going forward.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- COVID-19 pandemic has led to a sharp decline in global trade, lower commodity prices and tighter external financing conditions with varying implications for current account balances and currencies of different countries.
- Trade balance with China and the US improved as imports slowed.
- While exports of gems and jewellery, engineering goods, textile and allied products slide, exports of drugs and pharma, software and agriculture and allied products improved. Pharma exports, in particular, hold the potential to be the pharmacy of the world.
- Overall, India is expected to witness current account surplus during the current financial year after a gap of 17 years
- The foreign exchange reserves rose to an all-time high of US$ 586.1 billion as on January 8, 2021.
- Balance on the capital account, was buttressed by robust FDI and FPI inflows,
- RBI's interventions in the forex markets ensured financial stability and orderly conditions and have been largely successful in controlling the volatility and one-sided appreciation of the rupee.
- Various initiatives undertaken to promote exports, including Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP), improvement in logistics infrastructure and digital initiatives would go a long way in strengthening external sector in general and exports in particular.

Annexure

Annex I: Balance of Payments

(US$ billion)

		2018-19				2019-20				2020-21(P)	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
1	Merchandise Exports (Custom basis) (1a+1b)	82.1	81.4	80.6	86.0	80.9	78.3	79.1	75.1	51.4	74.2
1a	POL exports	11.8	11.8	13.0	9.9	11.1	10.1	10.9	9.1	4.9	7.3
1b	Non-POL exports	70.2	69.6	67.6	76.1	69.8	68.1	68.2	65.9	46.5	66.9
2	Merchandise Imports (Custom basis) (2a+2b)	128.7	132.9	130.7	121.8	130.1	118.0	116.1	110.5	61.3	90.6
2a	POL imports	34.8	35.3	38.4	32.4	35.4	29.8	31.5	33.8	13.2	18.8
2b	Non-POL imports (2b(i)+2b(ii))	93.9	97.7	92.3	89.3	94.7	88.1	84.6	76.7	48.1	71.8
2b(i)	Gold & Silver imports	9.7	9.8	8.3	8.8	12.5	5.3	7.5	5.6	1.3	6.2
2b(ii)	Non-POL, Non-Gold & Silver imports	84.2	87.9	84.0	80.5	82.2	82.8	77.0	71.1	46.8	65.5
3	Merchandise Trade Balance (Custom basis) (1-2)	-46.6	-51.5	-50.1	-35.8	-49.2	-39.7	-37.0	-35.4	-9.8	-16.4
4	Merchandise Trade Balance (BoP basis)	-45.8	-50.0	-49.3	-35.2	-46.2	-38.1	-34.6	-35.0	-10.8	-14.8
5	Invisibles (net) (6+7+8)	29.9	31.0	31.5	30.6	31.8	31.8	33.2	35.6	30.0	30.3
6	Services (net)	18.7	20.3	21.7	21.3	20.0	20.4	21.9	22.0	20.5	21.2
7	Transfers (net)	17.0	19.3	17.4	16.2	18.0	20.0	18.7	18.4	17.0	18.4
8	Income (net)	-5.8	-8.6	-7.6	-6.9	-6.1	-8.6	-7.4	-4.8	-7.5	-9.3
9	Current Account (net) (4+5)	-15.8	-19.1	-17.8	-4.6	-14.3	-6.3	-1.4	0.6	19.2	15.5
10	Foreign Investment (net) (11+12)	1.4	7.6	5.2	15.9	18.7	9.9	17.8	-1.8	-0.2	31.6
11	Foreign Direct Investment (net)	9.6	7.4	7.3	6.4	13.9	7.4	10.0	12.0	-0.8	24.6
12	FPI (net)	-8.1	0.2	-2.1	9.4	4.8	2.5	8.1	-13.7	0.6	7.0
13	External Assistance (net)	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.6	4.1	1.9
14	Commercial Borrowings (MT & LT) (net)	-1.3	2.2	2.0	7.5	6.4	3.4	3.2	10.3	-1.4	-4.3
15	Banking Capital (net)	10.1	0.5	4.9	-8.1	-3.9	-1.8	-2.3	-4.6	2.2	-11.2
16	Rupee Debt Service (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0
17	Short term credits (net)	-3.5	4.8	-0.7	1.5	2.0	-0.6	-1.4	-1.0	-0.2	-1.8
18	Other Capital (net)	-2.4	1.5	0.7	1.2	3.2	0.8	3.7	13.8	-3.5	-0.7
19	Capital Account (net) (10+13+14+15+16+17+18)	4.8	16.6	13.8	19.2	27.9	12.1	22.4	17.4	1.0	15.4
20	Errors and Omissions (net)	-0.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	0.4	-0.7	0.7	0.9	-0.4	0.6
21	Overall Balance (net)(9+19+20)	-11.3	-1.9	-4.3	14.2	14.0	5.1	21.6	18.8	19.8	31.6
22	Foreign Exchange Reserves (Increase - / Decrease +) (net)	11.3	1.9	4.3	-14.2	-14.0	-5.1	-21.6	-18.8	-19.8	-31.6

Source: RBI and DGCI&S
Note: P: Provisional.

Monetary Management and Financial Intermediation

04

CHAPTER

Given the unprecedented shock of COVID-19 pandemic, monetary policy was significantly eased from March 2020 onwards. The repo rate has been cut by 115 bps since March 2020, with 75 bps cut in first Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting in March 2020 and 40 bps cut in second meeting in May 2020. The policy rates were kept unchanged in further meetings, but the liquidity support was significantly enhanced. Systemic liquidity in 2020-21 remained in surplus so far. RBI undertook various conventional and unconventional measures like Open Market Operations, Long Term Repo Operations, Targeted Long Term Repo Operations etc. to manage liquidity situation in the economy. The financial flows to the real economy however remained constrained on account of subdued credit growth by both banks and Non-Banking Financial Corporations. The higher reserve money growth did not fully translate into commensurate money supply growth due to the lower (adjusted) money multiplier reflecting large deposits by banks with RBI under reverse repo. Credit growth of banks slowed down to 6.7 per cent as on January 1,2021. The credit offtake from banking sector witnessed a broad based slowdown in 2020-21. Gross Non Performing Assets ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks decreased from 8.21 per cent at the end of March 2020 to 7.49 per cent at the end of September 2020. However, this has to be seen in conjunction with the asset classification relief provided to borrowers on account of the pandemic. Capital to risk-weighted asset ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks increased from 14.7 per cent to 15.8 per cent between March 2020 and September 2020 with improvement in both Public and Private sector banks. This year saw improvement in transmission of policy repo rates to deposit and lending rates, as reflected in the decline of 94 bps and 67 bps in Weighted Average Lending Rate on fresh rupee loans and outstanding rupee loans respectively from March 2020 to November 2020. Similarly, the Weighted Average Domestic Term Deposit Rate declined by 81 bps during the same period. Nifty50 and S&P BSE Sensex reached record high closing of 14,644.7 and 49,792.12 on January 20,2021 respectively during 2020-21. The recovery rate for the Scheduled Commercial Banks through IBC (since its inception) has been over 45 per cent. In view of COVID-19 pandemic, initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) was suspended for any default arising on or after March 25, 2020 for a period of 6 months. This was further extended twice for 3 months on September 24, 2020 and December 22, 2020. The suspension along with continued clearance has allowed a small decline in accumulated cases.

MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS DURING 2020-21

4.1 The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) of the Reserve Bank met five times since March 2020. In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, the MPC advanced its first two meetings of 2020-21 from first week of April to end March and from first week of June to May, 20-22. The August and the December 2020 meetings were held as per schedule, while the October meeting was postponed by a week as new external members were onboarded to the MPC. Since March 27, 2020, the policy repo rate has been reduced by 115 basis points (bps) from 5.15 per cent to 4.0 per cent so far (Table 1). The monetary policy responses during the year 2020-21 were necessitated by the extraordinary situation prevailing due to COVID-19.

Table 1: Revision in Policy Rates

Effective Date	Repo Rate (per cent)	Reverse Repo Rate (per cent)	Cash Reserve Ratio (per cent of NDTL)	Statutory Liquidity Ratio (per cent of NDTL)	Bank Rate/ MSF Rate (per cent)
06-02-2020	5.15	4.9	4.0	18.25	5.4
27-03-2020	4.4	4.0	4.0	18.25	4.65
28-03-2020	4.4	4.0	3.0	18.25	4.65
17-04-2020	4.4	3.75	3.0	18.0	4.65
22-05-2020	4.0	3.35	3.0	18.0	4.25

Source: RBI
Note: NDTL: Net demand and time liabilities

4.2 In its first bi-monthly monetary policy statement of March 27, 2020, the MPC decided to reduce the policy repo rate by 75 bps from 5.15 per cent to 4.40 per cent. Alongside, the reverse repo rate was reduced by 90 bps to 4.0 per cent, thus creating an asymmetrical corridor to make it unattractive for banks to passively deposit funds with the Reserve Bank and nudge them to use these funds for on-lending to productive sectors of the economy. The MPC decided to continue with the accommodative stance as long as it is necessary to revive growth and mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the economy. In the second meeting in May 2020, MPC reduced the policy repo rate by 40 bps to 4.0 per cent based on the assessment that the macroeconomic impact of the pandemic was turning out to be more severe than initially anticipated.

4.3 MPC decided to keep the policy rate unchanged in its August, October and December 2020 meetings. While the inflation hovered above the tolerance zone for a few months, the committee was of the view that the underlying factors keeping inflation elevated were essentially supply shocks that should dissipate over time as the economy unlocks, supply chains restore and activity normalises. RBI in its latest MPC meeting revised upwards the projected the GDP growth from (-) 9.5 per cent to (-) 7.5 per cent in 2020-21.

4.4 During 2020-21, the growth of monetary aggregates witnessed higher growth as compared to previous few years on account of higher liquidity in the economy. In 2020-21 so far, Reserve money (M0) recorded a Year on Year (YoY) growth of 15.2 per cent as on January 15, 2021 as compared to 11.4 per cent a year ago. However, M0 adjusted for the first-round impact of changes in the CRR recorded an even higher growth (YoY) of 19.2 per cent as compared to 11.0 per cent a year ago (Figure 1). Expansion in M0 during 2020-21 was driven by currency in circulation (CIC) from the component side, which witnessed a surge in the post-COVID-19 pandemic period. The growth (YoY) in CIC was 21.9 per cent as on January 15, 2021, as compared to 11.6 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year (Table 2). .

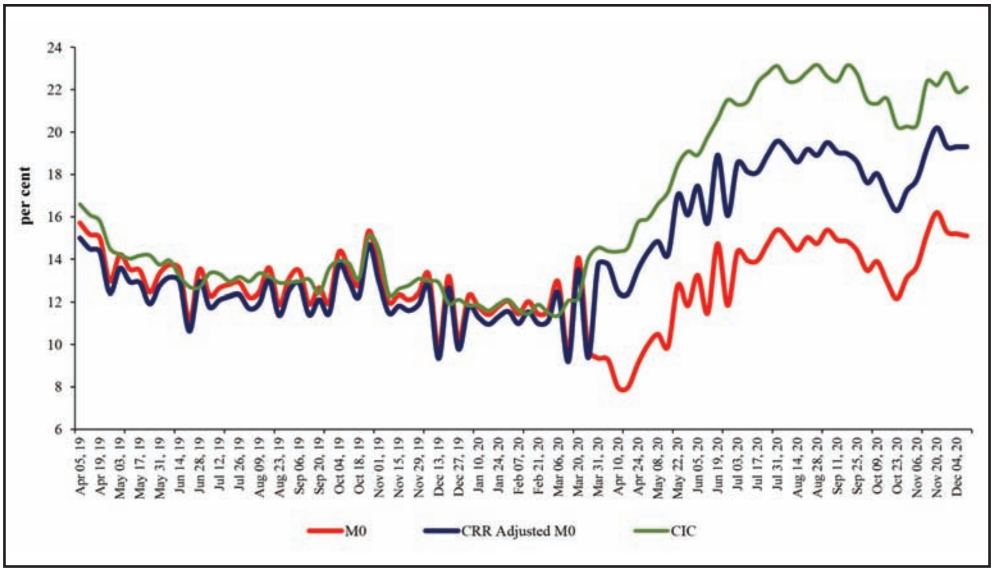
Table 2: Growth (YoY) in Monetary Aggregates (per cent)

Item	2015-16	2016-17^	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Currency in Circulation	14.9	–19.7	37.0	16.8	14.5	21.9#
Cash with Banks	6.6	4.2	–2.1	21.4	15.4	6.6
Currency with the Public	15.2	–20.8	39.2	16.6	14.5	22.7
Bankers' Deposits with the RBI	7.8	8.4	3.9	6.4	–9.6	–11.9#
Demand Deposits	11.0	18.4	6.2	9.6	6.8	17.1
Time Deposits	9.2	10.2	5.8	9.6	8.1	10.1
Reserve Money (M0)	13.1	–12.9	27.3	14.5	9.4	15.2#
Narrow Money (M1)	13.5	–3.9	21.8	13.6	11.2	20.5
Broad Money (M3)	10.1	6.9	9.2	10.5	8.9	12.5

Source: RBI

Note: *: as on January 01,2021. ^: March 31, 2017 over April 1, 2016 barring Reserve Money (M0), Currency in Circulation and Bankers' Deposits with the RBI. #as on January 15, 2021

Figure 1: M0, CRR Adjusted M0 and CIC Growth (YoY)

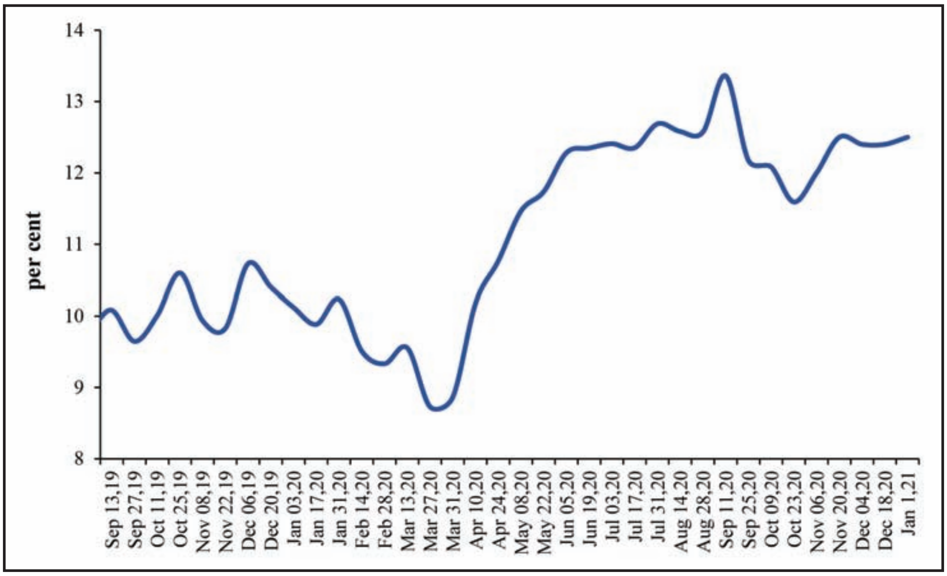


Source: RBI

4.5 Among the sources of M0 – comprising of net domestic assets (NDA) [net Reserve Bank credit to the government, banks and commercial sector] and net foreign assets (NFA) - the main driver for increase in M0 during 2020-21 was NFA, attributable to the Reserve Bank's net purchases from Authorised Dealers (ADs). Net Reserve Bank credit to the government has been lower during 2020-21 so far vis-à-vis the corresponding period of the previous year due to higher cash balances of the central government with the RBI. Among other constituents of NDA, net Reserve Bank claims on banks and the commercial sector (mainly Primary Dealers (PDs)) largely remained in the negative territory, reflecting surplus liquidity in the system (more details on this is provided in following section).

4.6 In 2020-21 so far (as on January 1, 2021), the YoY growth of Broad Money (M3) stood at 12.5 per cent, as compared to 10.1 per cent in the corresponding period a year ago (Figure 2). The significant rise in reserve money has not translated into a commensurate increase in money supply as the money multiplier has remained depressed due to a sharp rise in currency-deposit ratio, and also large amount of funds parked under reverse repos with RBI.

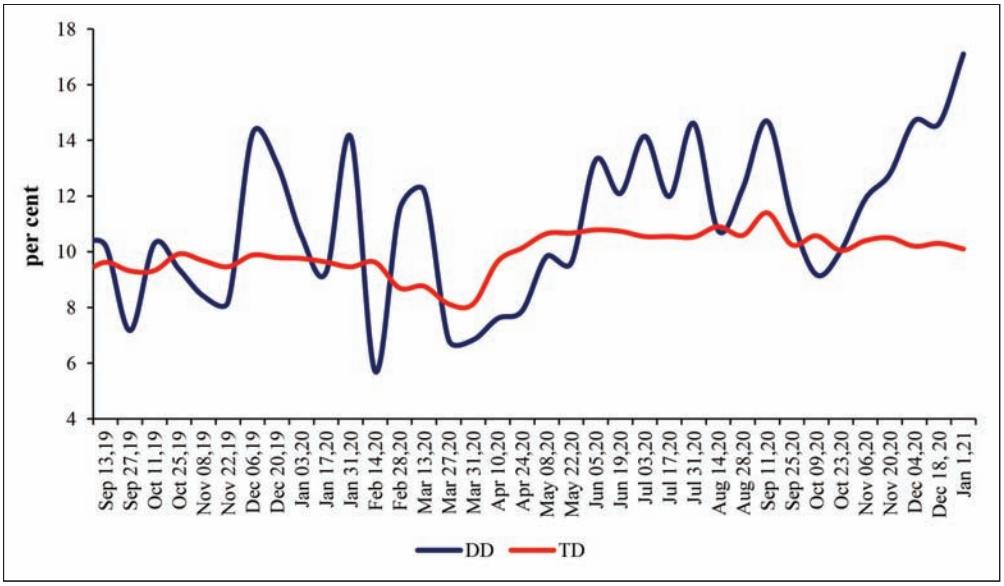
Figure 2: Broad money growth (YoY)



Source: RBI

4.7 From the component side, aggregate deposits which is the largest component has contributed most in the expansion of M3 during the year so far (Figure 3). Amongst sources, bank credit to the government was a major contributor to the increase in M3. Banks' higher investments in liquid and risk-free assets such as SLR securities and G-secs, resulted in higher net bank credit to the government. Bank credit to the commercial sector also supplemented M3 expansion from the sources side. The credit growth of SCBs (YoY) was 6.7 per cent as on January 1, 2021 as compared to 7.5 per cent at the corresponding time a year ago.

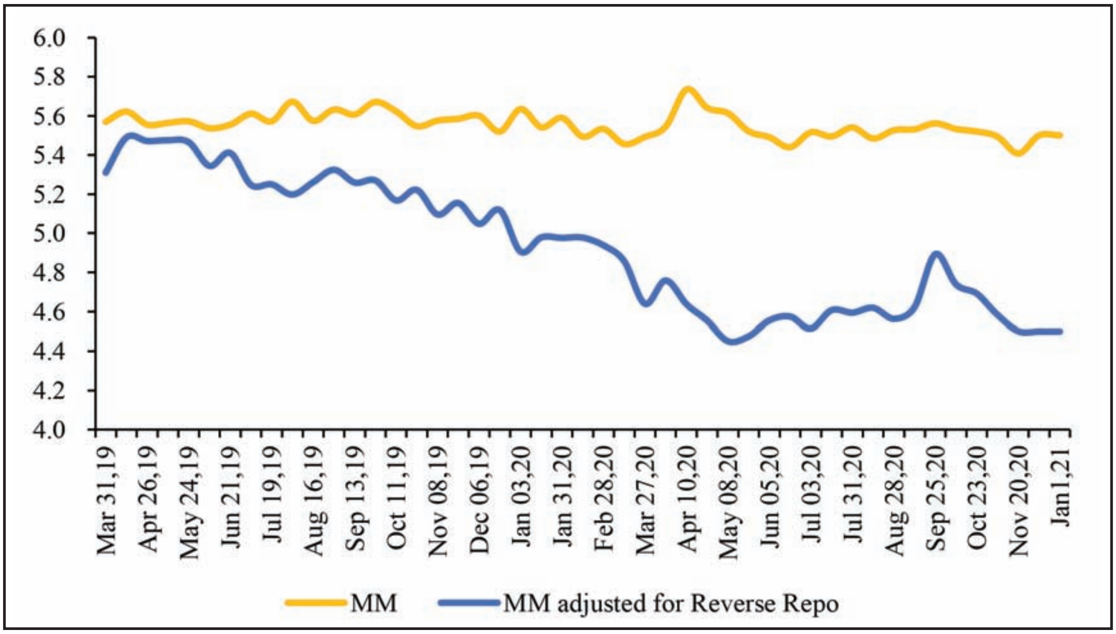
Figure 3: Deposits growth (YoY)



Source: RBI

4.8 Money multiplier, measured as a ratio of M3/M0 which was mostly increasing from 1980s onwards up to 2016-17, has however been declining since then. As on March 31, 2020, the money multiplier was 5.5, slightly lower than 5.6 a year earlier. However, adjusted for reverse repo - analytically akin to banks' deposits with the central bank – Money Multiplier turned out to be even lower at 4.8 by end-March 2020. Money multiplier has declined from the recent peak of 5.8 in October 2018 to 5.5 as on January 1, 2021 (Figure 4). In comparison, during the same period, money multiplier adjusted for reverse repo has declined sharply from 5.7 to 4.5. This shows that the money supply has responded only partially to reserve money growth, reflecting that the liquidity transmission in the economy remains impaired. The gap between money multiplier and adjusted money reflected the large amount of funds parked by banks under reverse repo window by RBI.

Figure 4: Money Multiplier



Source: RBI

Note: Money multiplier adjusted for repo means that the reserve money includes commercial banks' reverse repo deposits with RBI

LIQUIDITY CONDITIONS AND ITS MANAGEMENT

4.9 The systemic liquidity in 2020-21 so far has consistently remained in surplus reflecting several liquidity enhancing measures undertaken by the Reserve Bank in the wake of COVID-19 induced disruptions. The main drivers of liquidity during 2020-21 have been Currency in Circulation (CIC), Government cash balances and the Reserve Bank's forex operations. While CIC withdrawals and build-up of Government cash balances resulted in liquidity drainage from the banking system, the Reserve Bank's forex operations augmented systemic liquidity.

4.10 Reserve Bank undertook several conventional and unconventional measures to manage the liquidity in the economy starting from February 2020. These measures, *inter alia,* included:

i. Injection of durable liquidity of more than ₹ 2.7 lakh crore through Open Market Operation (OMO) purchases between February 6-December 4, 2020.

ii. OMOs in State Development Loans (SDLs) as a special case were also introduced during the current financial year. The OMOs were conducted for a basket of SDLs comprising securities issued by states. Aggregate liquidity to the tune of ₹30,000 crore was injected through three OMO purchase auctions (October 22, 2020, November 5, 2020 and December 23, 2020) under this facility.

iii. Targeted Long Term Repo Operations (TLTROs) of up to three years' tenor for a total amount of ₹1.13 lakh crore for investment in corporate bonds, commercial papers, and non-convertible debentures, in addition to injection of ₹1.25 lakh crore through Long Term Repo Operations (LTROs) conducted in February-March 2020.

iv. Reduction in the CRR requirement of banks from 4 per cent of net demand and time liabilities (NDTL) to 3 per cent with effect from March 28, 2020 augmenting primary liquidity in the banking system by about ₹1.37 lakh crore.

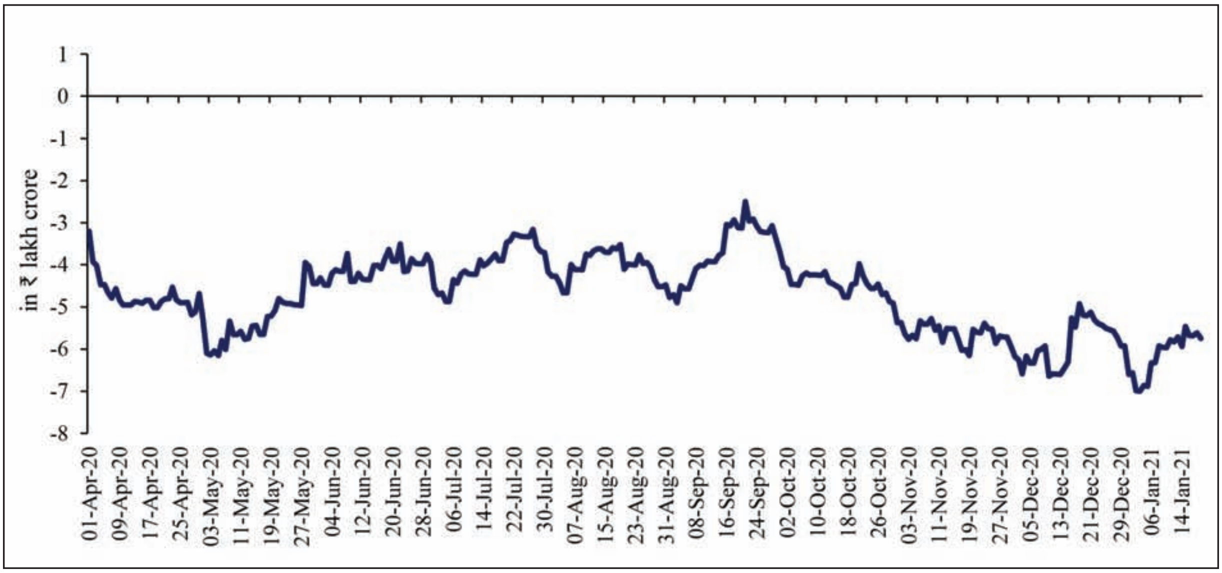
v. Raising banks' limit for borrowing overnight under the MSF by dipping into their Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) to 3 per cent of NDTL from 2 per cent, allowing the banking system to avail an additional ₹1.37 crore of liquidity.

vi. Special Liquidity Facility for mutual funds for ₹50,000 crore; and

vii. Refinance facility worth ₹75,000 crore for all India financial institutions *i.e.*, NABARD, NHB, SIDBI and EXIM Bank.

4.11 In the wake of sell off triggered by risk aversion and flight to safety in the beginning of year 2020, RBI conducted two 6-month USD/INR sell/buy swap auctions on March 16 and March 23, 2020 and injected dollar liquidity of US$ 2.7 billion to meet the increased demand for US dollars in the foreign exchange market. The measures listed above coupled with forex purchases resulted in expansion of surplus liquidity, as reflected in average daily net liquidity absorptions under the liquidity adjustment facility (LAF), from ₹3.43 lakh crore at end of January 2020 to ₹5.47 lakh crore on January 15, 2021 (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Liquidity Management



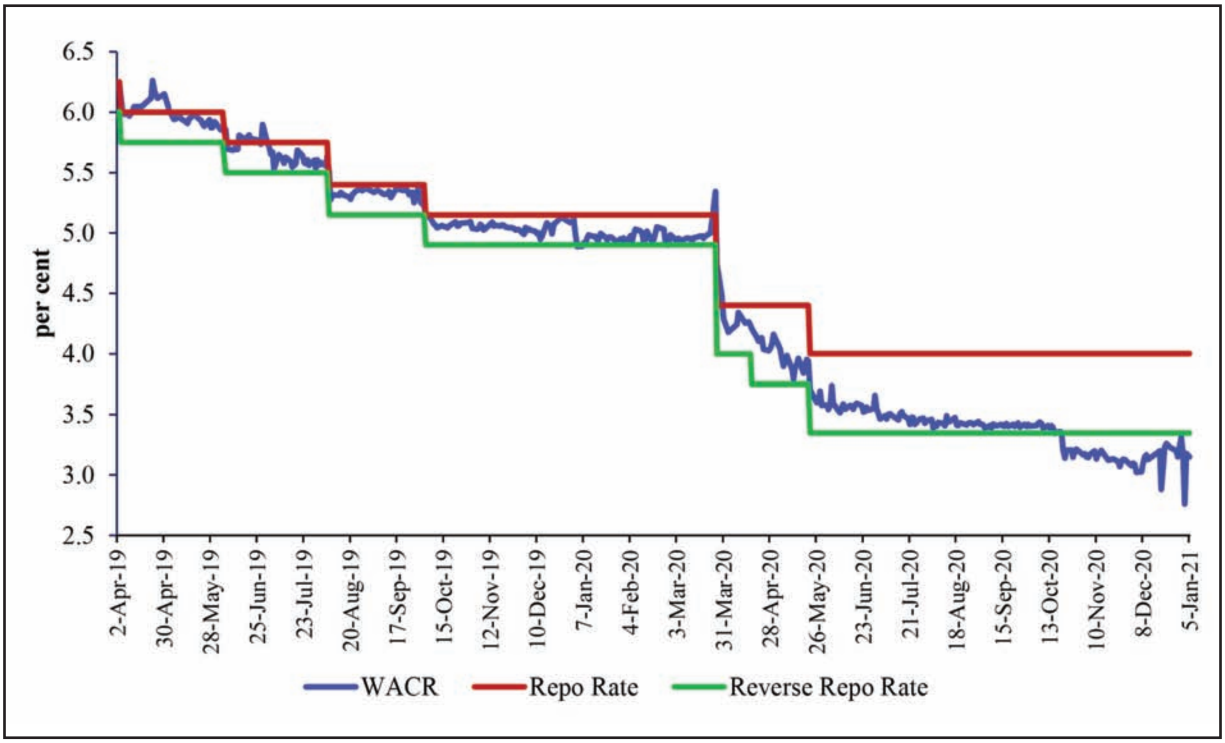
Source: RBI.
Note: Negative indicates liquidity in surplus.

4.12 The increased government spending during April-May 2020 also added to the liquidity surplus. However, the Government's cash balances turned into surplus in June 2020 and July 2020. In Q2 of 2020, although surplus liquidity conditions still existed, there was moderation as compared to Q1. As a result, average daily net absorption under the LAF decreased to ₹3.95 lakh crore in July 2020 as average Government cash surplus increased to ₹95,942 crore. Thereafter, daily net absorption increased to ₹4.03 lakh crore in August 2020, which again moderated to ₹3.68 lakh crore in September 2020. This moderation could be attributed to the absorption of banking sector liquidity to the tune of ₹1.24 lakh crore under the option given to banks to return the funds availed under LTRO facility before maturity. The moderation in liquidity absorption, however, was reversed in following months as average daily net absorption under the LAF again increased to ₹4.47 lakh crore and ₹5.64 lakh crore in the month of October and November 2020. This is partly a reflection of pick up in government spending.

4.13 In order to ensure better monetary transmission through a more even distribution of liquidity across tenors, 14 simultaneous sale-purchase OMO auctions for ₹10,000 crore each were conducted in the financial year 2020-21

4.14 Further, comfortable liquidity conditions were reflected in the movement of weighted average call rate (WACR) during the period. The WACR generally remained within the policy corridor although it traded with a distinct downward bias, reflecting the comfortable liquidity and financing conditions (Figure 6). However, the liquidity availability in the system pushed down the WACR outside the corridor from late October and remained so until early January. The gap between short and long liquidity is reflected on the yield curve (discussed in the next section).

Figure 6: Policy Corridor and WACR

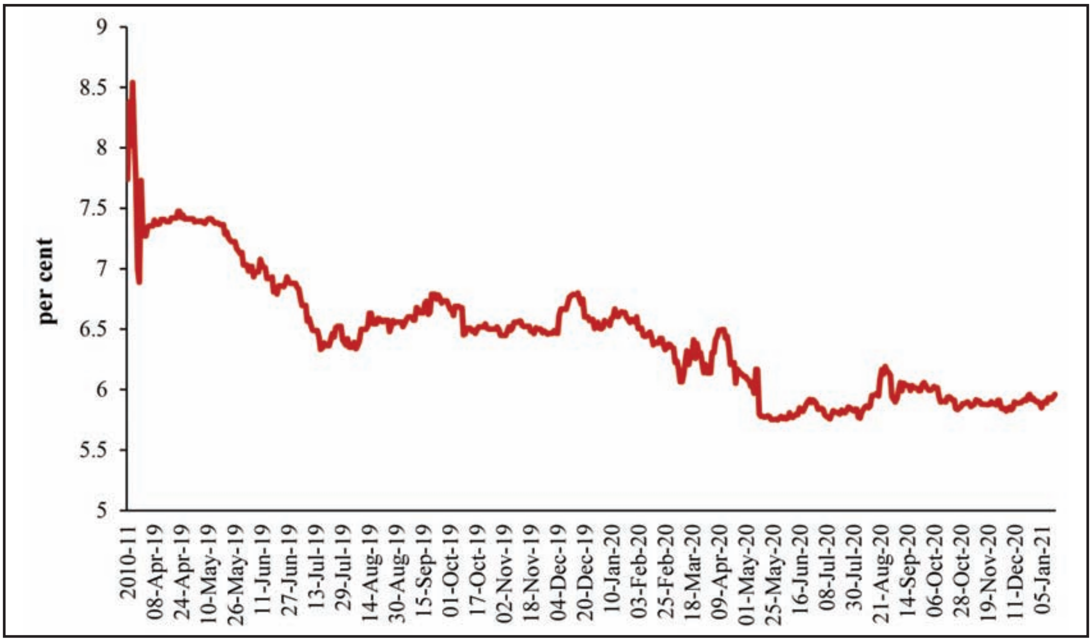


Source: RBI

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE G-SEC MARKETS

4.15. During the first half of 2020-21, the 10-year benchmark G-sec yield traded with a softening bias (Figure 7) tracking lower policy rates, subdued crude oil prices and surplus liquidity. The 10-year benchmark G-sec yield which was around 6.4-6.5 percent in April 2020 touched a low of 5.73 per cent in mid May 2020.

Figure 7: India 10-Year Benchmark G-sec Yield



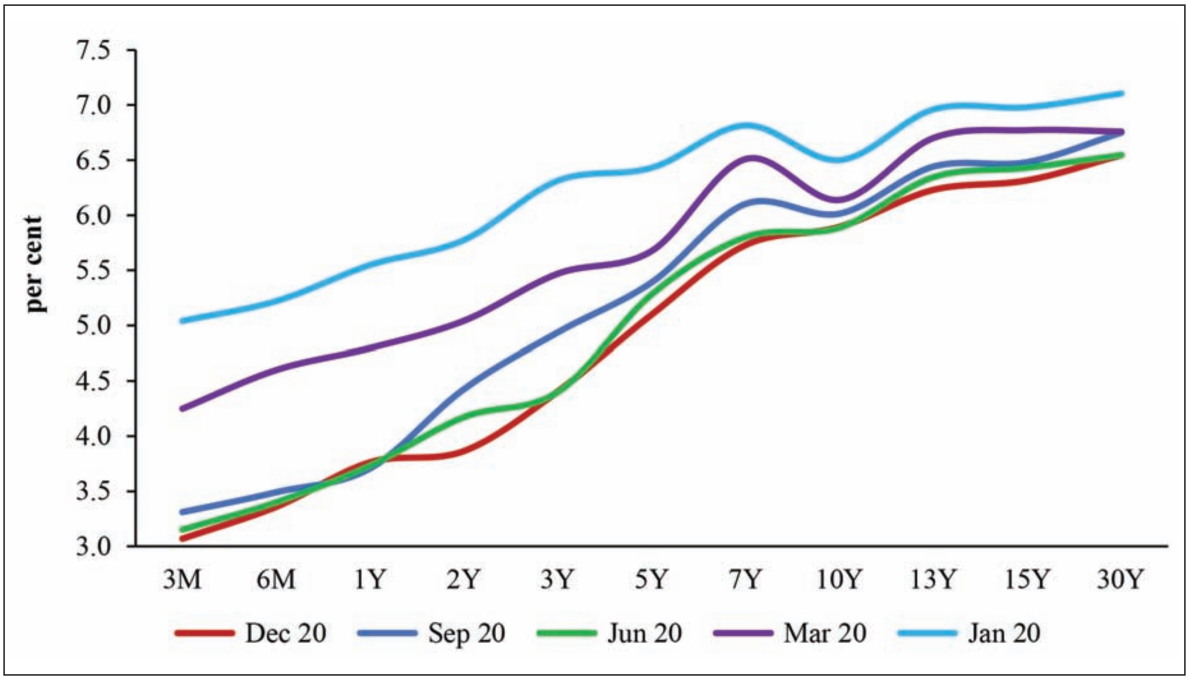
Source: Bloomberg.

4.16 In the first quarter of 2020-21, the yields on 10 year benchmark G-sec showed a declining trend. The yields hardened during the first fortnight of April 2020 due to low trading volumes amid the countrywide lockdown and reduced market hours, selling pressure by Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPIs) along with the upward movement of US treasury yields. However, yields softened in the second half of the month, reflecting the impact of a sharp decline in crude oil prices, the announcement by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) to keep the target range of the Fed Funds rate unchanged at 0-0.25 per cent and a lower CPI reading for March 2020 relative to that for February 2020. The yield on 10-year benchmark security opened at 6.20 per cent on April 3, 2020 and closed at 5.89 per cent on June 30, 2020.

4.17. The yields continued to harden, tracking higher than expected CPI print for July 2020 and a pause in rate cut by MPC. Subsequently, the benchmark yield drew comfort from a series of special OMOs and outright OMO carried out by the Reserve Bank. Further, OMO on SDLs, increase of OMO amount to ₹20,000 crore and extension of held-to-maturity benefit for SLR securities by one more year to March 31, 2022 provided support to the bond market. Subsequently, new 10-year benchmark yield touched a three-month low of 5.79 per cent on October 26, 2020. However, the yield on benchmark bond drifted up again slightly and stood at 5.92 per cent on January 20, 2021.

4.18 In comparison, the yields on shorter term government securities fell down sharply in 2020-21 (Figure 8). This is seen clearly in the shape of yield curve, where the gap has widened sharply at the shorter end of the curve. The yields on 3 month, 6 month, 1 year, 3 year and 5 year government bonds has reduced by 201 bps, 181 bps and 147 bps, 125 bps and 77 bps respectively from end March 2020 to December 23, 2020. RBI has undertaken various measures to even out the yield curve including measures such as simultaneous sale-purchase OMO auctions various times in last year.

Figure 8: Yield curve of Indian Government Bonds



Source: Bloomberg
Note: Date is for the end of month

4.19 In 2020-21, certain specified categories of Central Government securities were opened up fully for non-resident securities without any restrictions, apart from being available to domestic investors as well from April 1, 2020. Accordingly, a separate route viz., Fully Accessible Route (FAR) for investment by non-residents in securities issued by the Government was notified. 'Specified securities', once so designated, shall remain eligible for investment under the FAR until maturity. A list of existing securities was put under FAR from April 1, 2020 and in addition, all new issuances of government securities of 5-year, 10-year and 30-year tenors from the financial year 2020-21 will be eligible under FAR as 'specified securities'.This is a necessary step towards India's inclusion in the global bond indices.

BANKING SECTOR

4.20 Gross Non-Performing Advances (GNPA) ratio (i.e. GNPAs as a percentage of Gross Advances) of Scheduled Commercial Banks decreased from 8.2 per cent at the end-March 2020 to 7.5 per cent at end-September 2020. Restructured Standard Advances (RSA) ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) increased from 0.36 per cent to 0.41 per cent during the same period. Overall, the Stressed Advances ratio of SCBs decreased from 8.6 per cent at end-March 2020 to 7.9 per cent at end- September 2020.

4.21 GNPA ratio of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) decreased from 10.25 per cent at the end-March 2020 to 9.4 per cent at end-September 2020 and the Stressed Advances ratios decreased from 10.75 per cent to 9.96 per cent during the same period. Net NPA ratios also declined and stood at 2.1 per cent for SCBs and 2.85 per cent for PSBs as at end- September 2020.

4.22 Capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) of SCBs increased from 14.7 per cent to 15.8 per cent between March 2020 and September 2020 on account of improvement of improvement of CRAR of both Public and Private sector banks. SCBs' annualised Return on Assets (RoA) recovered from 0.07 per cent to 0.64 per cent during first half (H1) of 2020-21, while their annualised Return on Equity (RoE) recovered from 0.78 per cent to 7.68 per cent during the same period. The RoA and RoE for PSBs became positive in June 2020 and continued to be positive in the quarter ended September 2020, after recording negative profitability ratios from March 2016 to March 2020 (Table 3). This is mainly on account of moratorium granted and asset classification stand still order by the Supreme Court.

Table 3: NPAs, CRAR, RoE, RoA of Public Sector Banks and Private Sector Banks (Amount in ₹ crore; Rates and Ratios in Per cent)

Reporting Date	Public Sector Banks				Private Sector Banks			
	Gross NPAs	Capital Ratio (CRAR)	Return on Equity	Return on Total Assets	Gross NPAs	Capital Ratio (CRAR)	Return on Equity	Return on Total Assets
Mar-17	6,84,732	12.14	-1.92	-0.12	91,915	15.53	11.79	1.27
Mar-18	8,95,601	11.66	-14.01	-0.87	1,25,863	16.43	9.98	1.09
Mar-19	7,39,541	12.20	-10.97	-0.66	1,80,872	16.07	5.49	0.60
Mar-20	6,78,317	12.85	-3.92	-0.25	2,05,848	16.55	3.20	0.35
Sep-20	6,09,129	13.51	4.33	0.26	1,88,191	18.21	10.04	1.10

Source: Offsite Returns, Global Operations, RBI

4.23 The net profit (profit after tax) for PSBs increased from ₹(–)25,941 crore at end-March 2020 to ₹14,688 crore at end-September 2020. Similarly, the net profit (profit after tax) for private sector banks increased from ₹19,113 crore at end-March 2020 to ₹32,762 crore at end-September 2020. Overall, for SCBs, the net profit (profit after tax) increased from ₹11,322 crore at end-March 2020 to ₹59,426 crore at end-September 2020.

4.24 The focus on resolution of stressed assets had to take a backseat during the year on account of the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. Government had suspended the initiation of fresh insolvency proceedings under Section 7, 9 and 10 of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 for defaults arising on or after March 25, 2020 till March 25, 2021. Reserve Bank announced loan moratorium from March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020, asset classification dispensation and special resolution framework for Covid-19 related stressed assets. In respect of borrowers to whom moratorium was granted, the period during which such facilities were granted was permitted to be excluded from the calculation of days past due for the purpose of asset classification or out of order status, as the case may be. Further, RBI announced a Resolution Framework for COVID-19-related Stress to enable the lenders to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible corporate exposures without change in ownership, and personal loans, while classifying such exposures as Standard, subject to certain conditions. Under the resolution plans that could be invoked under the above window, lenders are permitted to grant additional moratorium of up to two years. RBI had appointed a committee under K.V. Kamath for making recommendations on the required financial parameters to be factored in resolution plans. Also, MSME accounts classified as Standard where the aggregate exposure of banks and NBFCs was ₹25 crore or below as on March 1, 2020, were permitted to be restructured without a downgrade in the asset classification, subject to certain conditions. Notably, the Supreme Court issued an interim order dated September 3, 2020 specifying that "the accounts which were not declared NPA till 31.08.2020 shall not be declared NPA till further orders".

4.25 The above measures, which provided asset classification reliefs to borrowers, would affect the true recognition of financial stress on the borrower accounts. However, the larger objective of financial stability in the wake of pandemic demanded prudential forbearance which was exercised through clear boundaries and disincentives embedded in the above reliefs. Moreover, the risk recognition has not been completely suspended as the lenders are required to make provisions of at least 10 per cent in respect of accounts which availed of asset classification benefits under the above reliefs.

MONETARY POLICY TRANSMISSION

4.26 RBI has reduced repo rate by 250 bps since February 2019 (the current easing cycle). The transmission of policy repo rate changes has been weak on quantity of credit. However, there has been improved transmission on rate structure and term structure.

a. Rate structure

4.27 The transmission of policy repo rate changes to deposit and lending rates of scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) has improved since March 2020 reflecting the combined impact of policy rate cuts, large liquidity surplus with accommodative policy stance, and the introduction of external benchmark-based pricing of loans. The weighted average lending rate (WALR) on fresh rupee loans declined by 94 bps between March 2020 and November 2020 in response to the reduction of 115 bps in the policy repo rate and comfortable liquidity conditions. In the current easing phase (February 2019 to November 2020), the change in the WALR on outstanding rupee loans has shown significant improvement since March 2020. Of the 83-bps decline in WALR on outstanding loans in February 2019 to November 2020 period, 67 bps decline was noted since March 2020. The weighted average domestic term deposit rate (WADTDR) on outstanding rupee deposits declined by 127 bps during the ongoing easing cycle. The median term deposit rate has registered a sizable decline of 146 bps in March to December 2020 (Table 4). The spread between WALR on outstanding loans and repo rate which was increasing since 2018 started to decline in 2020-21. However, WALR on outstanding loans is still 544 bps higher than repo rate (Figure 9).

Table 4: Transmission from Repo Rate to Banks' Deposit and Lending Rates (bps)

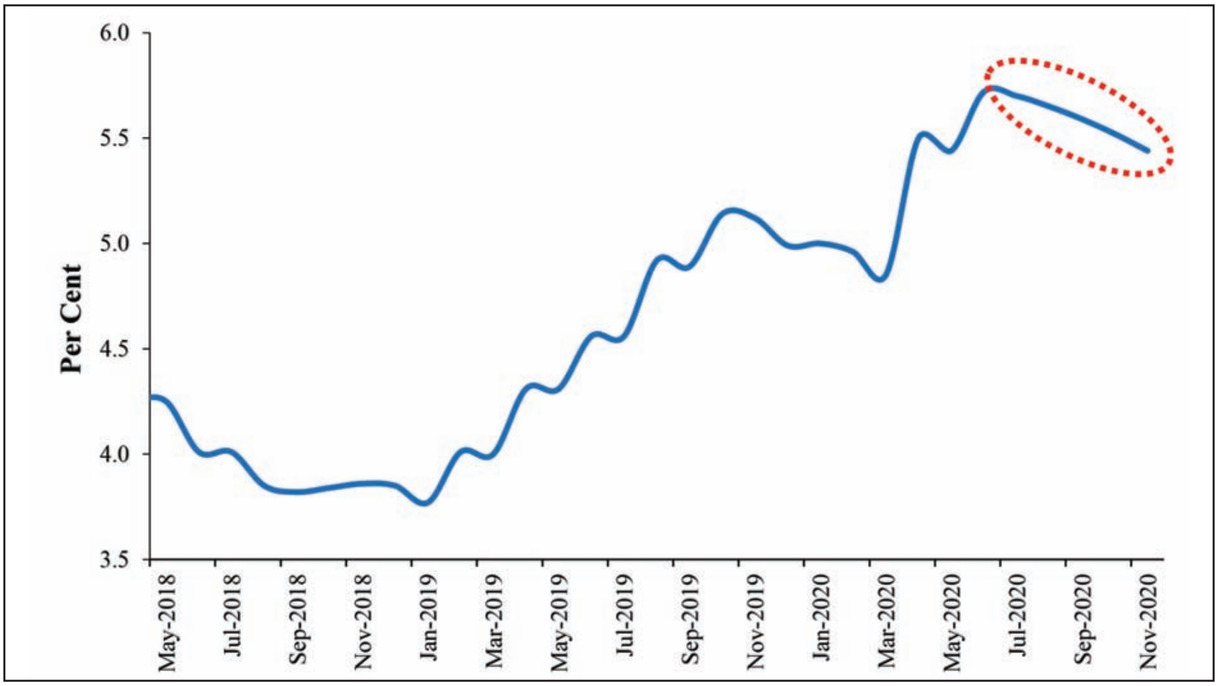
Period	Repo Rate	Term Deposit Rates		Lending Rates		
		Median Term Deposit Rate	WADTDR	1 Year Median MCLR	WALR - Outstanding Rupee Loans	WALR - Fresh Rupee Loans
Mar 20 - Dec 20*	–115	–146	–81	–95	–67	–94
Feb 19 - Dec 20*	–250	–210	–127	–145	–83	–165

Source: RBI

Note: WALR: Weighted Average Lending Rate. WADTDR: Weighted Average Domestic Term Deposit Rate; MCLR: Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate.

* Latest data on WALR and WADTR pertain to November 2020.

Figure 9: Spread between WALR (on outstanding loans) and repo rate



Source: RBI

4.28 Across bank groups, Private Sector Banks exhibited greater transmission in terms on fresh loans, however Public Sector Banks exhibited greater transmission on outstanding loans for the entire easing cycle. Private Sector Banks also reduced deposit rates (measured by WADTDR) more than Public Sector Banks.

Table 5: Transmission across bank groups during easing cycles (bps)

	February 2019 to November 2020			March 2020 to November 2020		
	WALR-Outstanding loans	WALR-Fresh loans	WADTDR	WALR-Outstanding loans	WALR-Fresh loans	WADTDR
Public sector banks	–94	–151	–108	–69	–68	–71
Private sector banks	–59	–176	–149	–59	–134	–94
SCBs#	–83	–165	–127	–67	–94	–81

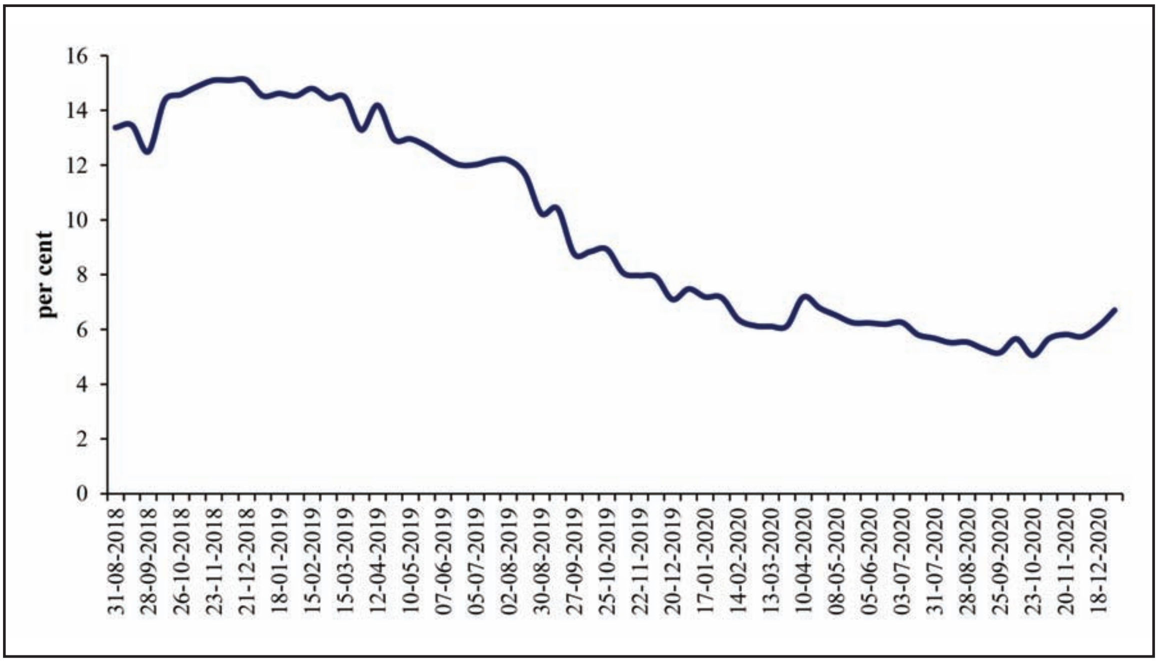
Source: RBI
Note: #: Include public sector, private sector and foreign banks.

4.29 Apart from the reduction in term deposit rates, many banks also lowered their saving deposit rates during the current easing cycle. The saving deposit rates of five major banks, which ranged 3.25-3.5 per cent prior to the introduction of the external benchmark (in end September 2019), were placed at 2.7-3.0 per cent as on January 15, 2021. The flexible adjustment of saving deposit rates bodes well for monetary transmission to lending rates.

(b) Credit Growth

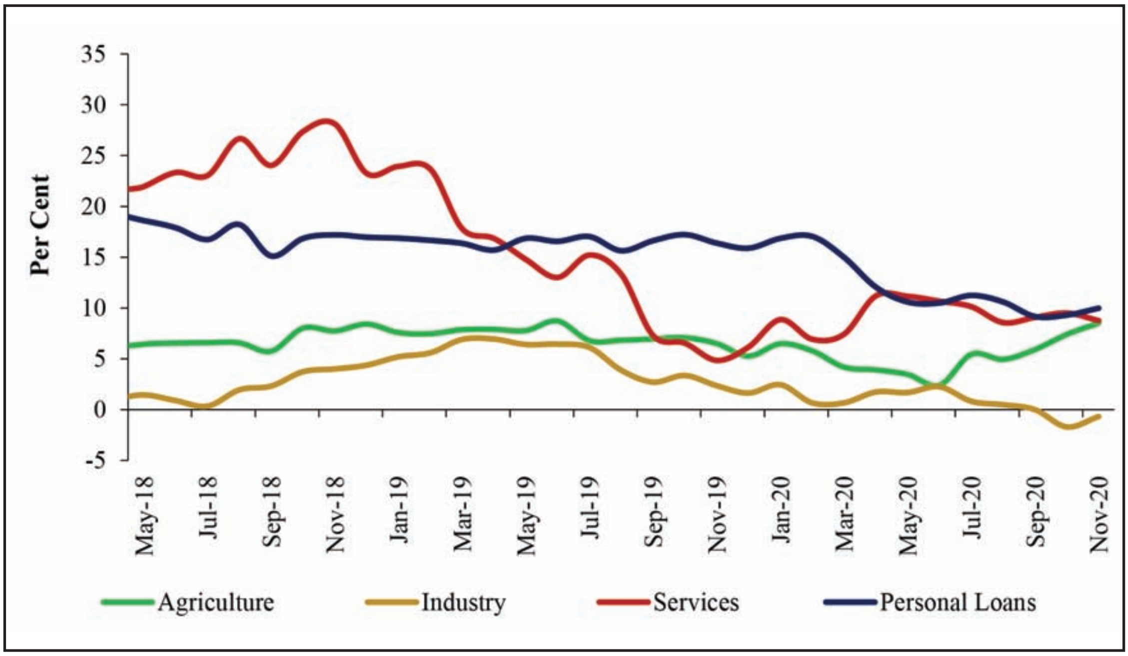
4.30. Cumulatively, since February 2019, the reduction in policy rate has been of 250 bps, yet the credit growth been declining since then. Credit growth (YoY) stood at 14.8 per cent in February 2019 and had declined to 5.1 per cent as on October 23, 2020 (Figure 10). Note that it subsequently accelerated and stands at 6.7 per cent as on January 1,2021.

Figure 10: Bank Credit growth (YoY) (per cent)



Source: RBI

Figure 11: Sectoral Bank Credit Growth (YoY)



Source: RBI

4.31. The non-food credit growth (YoY), based on sectoral deployment of bank credit data was 6.0 per cent in November 2020 (details available up to November only) as compared with a growth of 7.2 per cent in November 2019. The moderation in credit growth in 2020-21 was witnessed in mostly all the sectors, barring services (Figure 11). Credit growth to agriculture & allied activities decelerated in first quarter of 2019-20 but then accelerated to 8.5 per cent in November 2020 with significant pick up since September (Figure 11). Credit growth to industry has been decelerating consistently and infact contracted by 1.7 per cent in October 2020 and 0.7 per cent in November 2020. Services sector bucked the downtrend with credit growth to this sector accelerating to 9.5 per cent in October 2020 and 8.8 per cent in November 2020. Within this sector, credit to 'trade' recorded a double-digit growth of 14.7 per cent in November 2020 as compared to 4.6 per cent a year ago. However, credit growth to commercial real estate and NBFCs declined in 2020-21. Personal loans growth decelerated to 10 per cent in November 2020 from 16.4 per cent in November 2019. Within the personal loan segment, the two main components are vehicle loans and housing loans. While the growth of vehicle loans growth accelerated to 10 per cent in October 2020 from 4.7 per cent a year ago, that of housing loans growth decelerated to 8.5 per cent in November 2020 from 18.3 per cent a year ago (Table 6).

Table 6: Growth in Industry-wise Deployment of Bank Credit by Major Sectors (YoY, per cent)

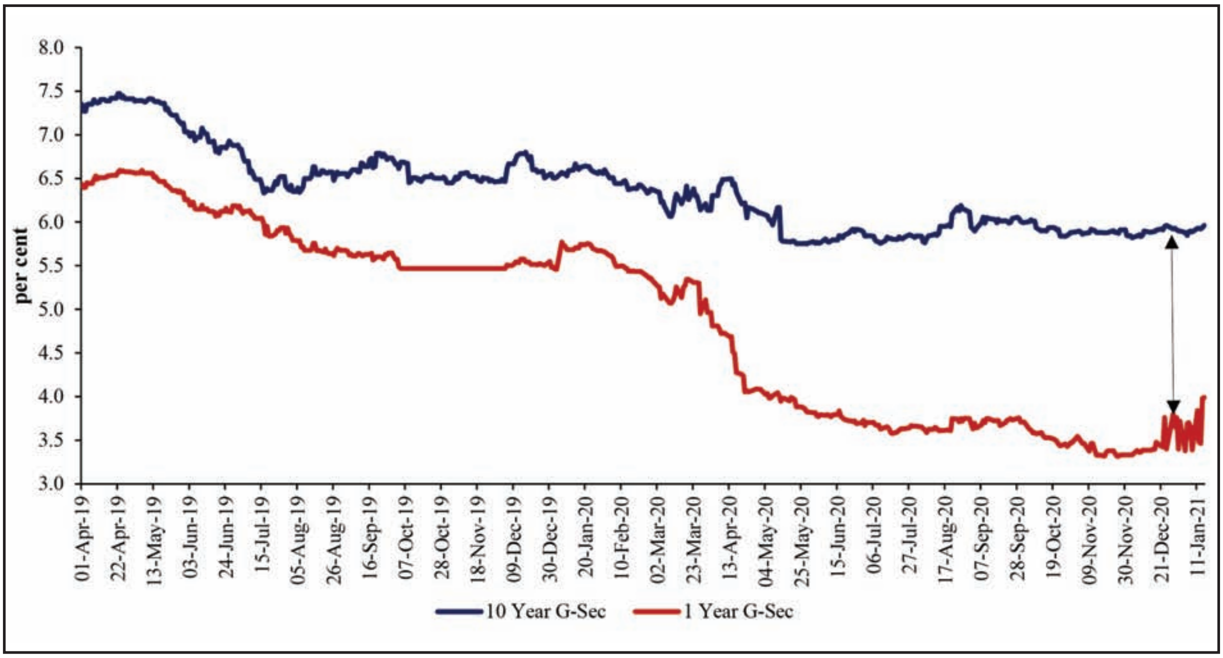
Sector	Mar-17	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-20	Nov-20*
Industry	-1.9	0.7	6.9	0.7	-0.7
Micro & Small	-0.5	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.5
Medium	-8.7	-1.1	2.6	-0.7	20.9
Large	-1.7	0.8	8.2	0.6	-1.8
Services	16.9	13.8	17.8	7.4	8.8
Trade	12.3	9.1	13.1	4.6	14.7
Commercial Real Estate	4.5	0.1	8.9	13.6	5.6
NBFCs	10.9	26.9	29.2	25.9	7.8
Personal Loans	16.4	17.8	16.4	15.0	10
Housing	15.2	13.3	19.0	15.4	8.5
Vehicle Loans	11.5	11.3	6.5	9.1	10

Source: RBI
Note: *Data are provisional. Data relate to select banks which cover about 90 per cent of total non-food credit extended by all scheduled commercial banks;

(c) Term Structure

4.32. The reduction in policy rates and surplus liquidity helped in bringing down both the short term and long term interest rates. However, the impact has been much smaller on longer term interest rates. Since the beginning of this financial year, the interest on 1 year security has fallen much more than that on 10 year G-Secs. The yield on 1 year G-Sec has reduced by 157 bps from April 2020 to December 2020, whereas the yield on 10 year G-sec has declined by only 24 bps in the same time period (Figure 12). The gap between two yields have widened over this year.

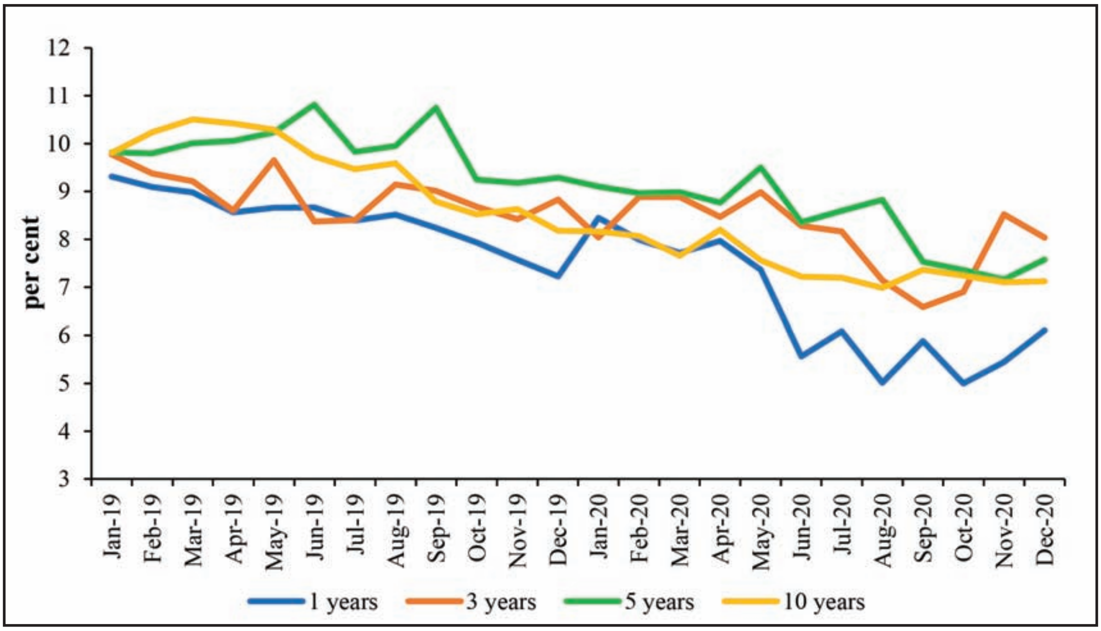
Figure 12: Government Bond yields in India (per cent)



Source: Bloomberg

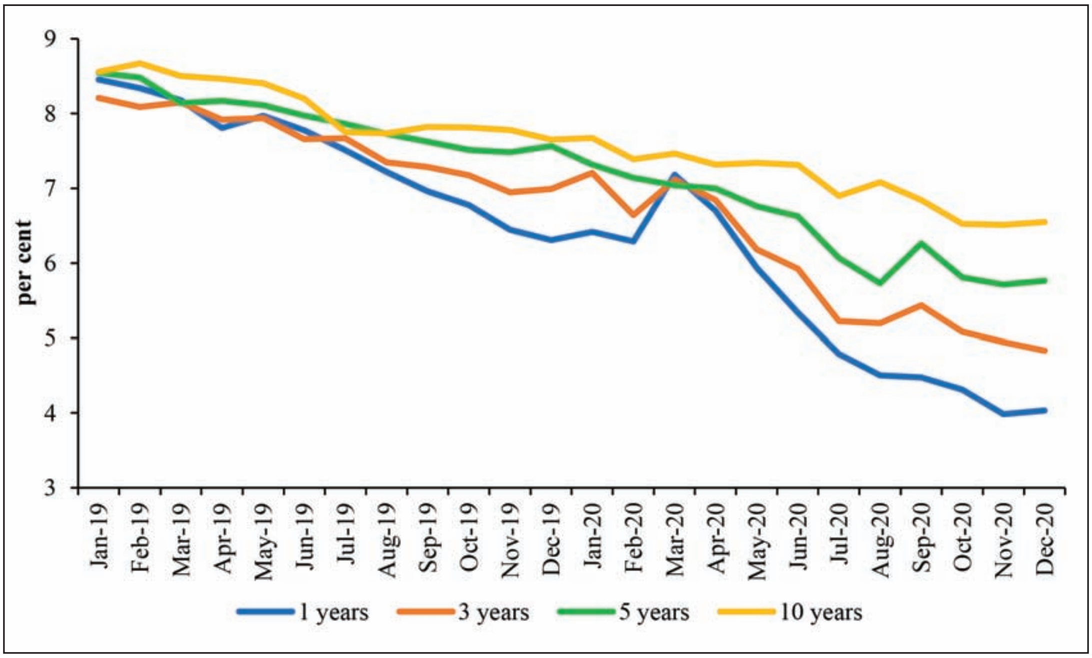
4.33 The lower policy rates have transmitted to corporate bonds and the yield has come down substantially from March 2020 (Fig 13 (a) and Fig 13 (b)). Rates have reduced for both AA and AAA rated bonds. The yields on 1 year, 3 year, 5 year, 10 year AAA corporate bonds have fallen by 238 bps, 237 bps, 155 bps, 112 bps respectively from January 2020 to December 2020. If the fall of entire easing cycle is considered (i.e. since early 2019), then the decline are 430 bps, 326 bps, 271 bps and 212 bps respectively.

Fig 13(a): Yield on AA rated corporate bonds



Source: CMIE

Fig 13(b): Yield on AAA rated corporate bonds



Source: CMIE

Box 1:Regulatory Measures in Banking Sector

Commercial Banks

a. ***Merger of PSBs***: Consolidation among another 10 PSBs, with Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank, Union Bank of India and Indian Bank as anchor banks came into effect from April 1, 2020.

b. ***Restructuring of MSME loans***: A one-time restructuring of loans to MSMEs that were in default but 'standard' as on January 1, 2019, was permitted, without an asset classification downgrade, subject to certain conditions like aggregate exposure (including non-fund-based facilities) of banks and NBFCs to the borrower not exceeding ₹25 crore as on January 1, 2019. The borrowing entity has to be GST-registered. However, this condition will not apply to MSMEs that are exempt from GST-registration. The cut-off date of January 1, 2019 was extended to March 1, 2020 to support viable MSME entities on account of the fallout of COVID-19. The banks are required to implement the restructuring by March 31, 2021.

c. ***Large exposure framework***: A bank's exposure under the Large Exposure Framework to a group of connected counterparties was increased from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the eligible capital base of the bank. The increased limit will be applicable up to June 30, 2021.

d. ***Export Credit***: The maximum permissible period of pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit sanctioned by banks was increased from one year to 15 months for disbursements made up to July 31, 2020, in line with the relaxation granted in the period of realization and repatriation of the export proceeds to India.

e. ***Monetary policy transmission – external benchmarking of loans***: RBI deregulated the interest rates on advances by SCBs (excluding RRBs). With a view to strengthen the transmission of monetary policy, the banks were mandated to link all new floating rate personal or retail loans and floating rate loans extended to MSMEs to external benchmarks such as repo rate, Treasury Bill Rate and any external benchmark published by Financial Benchmarks India Pvt Ltd (FBIL). Banks can offer such external benchmark linked loans to other types of borrowers as well. In order to ensure transparency, standardisation, and ease of understanding of loan products by borrowers, banks were also advised to adopt a uniform external benchmark within a loan category. Under the external benchmark system, the interest reset period for loans was also reduced to three months with a view to pass on the benefit of reduction in policy repo rate to the borrowers more frequently. Further, to make the benefit of external benchmark linked interest rate regime available to the existing borrowers (Base Rate/MCLR), banks were advised to provide a switchover option to such borrowers on mutually agreed terms.

Co-operative Bank

a. ***Revision in the target for priority sector lending***: To promote financial inclusion, the overall priority sector lending target for Urban Co-operative Banks has been increased from the present level of 40 per cent of adjusted net bank credit (ANBC) or credit equivalent amount of off-balance sheet exposure (CEOBSE), whichever is higher, to 75 per cent of ANBC or CEOBSE, whichever is higher by March 31, 2024.

b. ***Inclusion of co-operative banks as eligible member lending institutions under interest subvention scheme for MSMEs - issuance of guidelines***: All co-operative banks have been advised of their inclusion as Eligible Lending Institutions under the "Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) for MSMSEs 2018" of the Government. This scheme provides an interest relief of two per cent per annum to eligible MSMEs on their outstanding fresh/incremental term loan/working capital during the period of its validity.

c. ***Reporting of large exposures to Central Repository of Information on Large Credits (CRILC):*** Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) with assets of ₹500 crore and above were brought under the CRILC reporting framework. Accordingly, UCBs shall report credit information, including classification of an account as Special Mention Account (SMA), on all borrowers having aggregate exposures of ₹5 crore and above with them to CRILC.

d. ***Limits on exposure to single and group borrowers and large exposures***: The exposure norms for single borrower and a group of borrowers from 15 per cent and 40 per cent of UCB's capital funds, to 15 per cent and 25 per cent, respectively, of UCB's Tier-I capital. The revised exposure limits shall apply to all types of fresh exposures taken by UCBs, and they shall bring down their existing exposures which are in excess of the revised limits to within the aforesaid revised limits by March 31, 2023. Further, UCBs shall have at least 50 per cent of their aggregate loans and advances comprising loans of not more than ₹25 lakh or 0.2 per cent of their tier I capital, whichever is higher, subject to a maximum of ₹1 crore, per borrower.

e. ***Submission of returns under Section 31 (read with section 56) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 - Extension of time***: In view of the difficulties faced by UCBs in submission of the returns due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the timeline for the furnishing of the returns for the financial year ended on March 31, 2020, was first extended by three months, i.e., till September 30, 2020 and then further to December 31,2020.

f. ***Amendments to the Banking Regulation Act, 1949: Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2020***: The Banking Regulation Act has been amended by the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2020. The key changes in the regulatory regime of UCBs pursuant to the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Act, 2020 are as under:

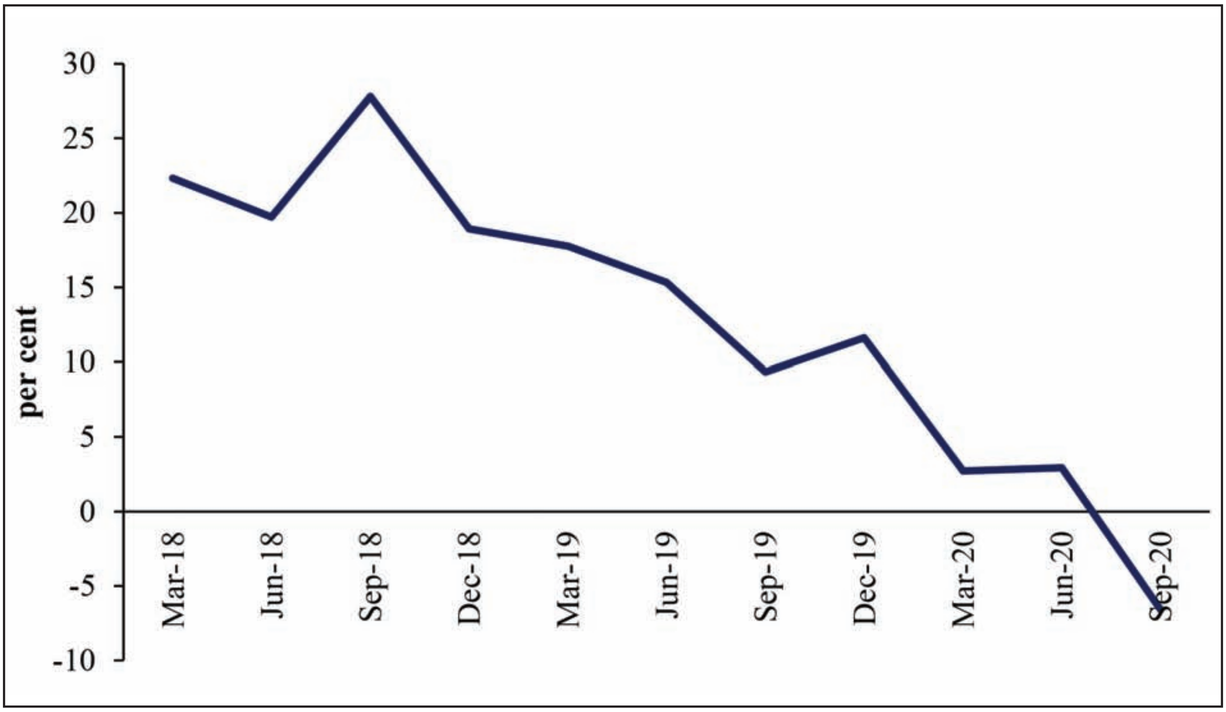
- The Reserve Bank has been given powers over the management of the UCBs, owing to which it can issue directions relating to the management of UCBs including approval for appointment of Chairman / MD / CEO, removal and remuneration of MD / CEO. Further, the Board of UCBs would be required to have not less than 51 per cent members having special knowledge / practical experience in specified areas.
- The statutory restriction on grant of director-related loans / advances has been widened and common directorship across banks shall be prohibited as per the provisions of the amended Act.
- The Reserve Bank has been vested with powers of approval of the appointment / removal of statutory auditors of UCBs.
- Provisions of the revised Act will enable UCBs to raise capital by issue of equity/ preference/special shares and debentures/bonds/like securities subject to such conditions as the Reserve Bank may specify in this behalf.
- The Reserve Bank has been empowered to supersede the Board of Directors of a UCB; though in case of a UCB having operations confined to a single State, in consultation with the concerned State Government.
- The Reserve Bank has been empowered to sanction voluntary/compulsory amalgamation and to prepare scheme for reconstruction of a UCB with the approval of the Central Government.

The amended Act provides for winding up of a UCB by High Court at the instance of the Reserve Bank.

NON-BANKING FINANCIAL COMPANIES (NBFC) SECTOR

4.35. Credit growth of NBFCs continued to slow down. Credit growth (YoY) of the NBFC sector was close to 3 per cent in June 2020. Further, the credit growth contracted in September 2020 with a YoY growth of -6.6 per cent. The sector had witnessed credit growth of 2.72 per cent from ₹23.16 lakh crore in March 2019 to ₹23.8 lakh crore in March 2020 as compared with 17.7 per cent growth during the previous year (Figure 14).

Figure 14: Growth (YoY) in Loans and Advances of NBFCs



Source: RBI

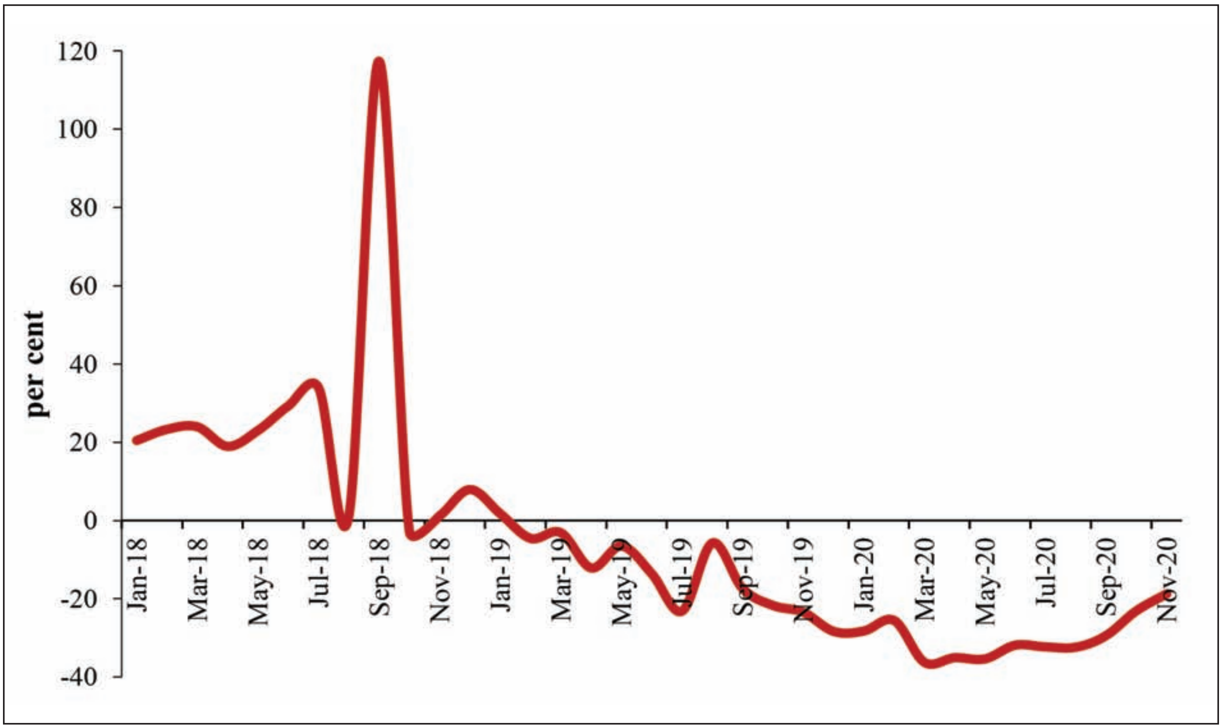
Note: Data for March 2020, June 2020 and September 2020 is provisional.

4.36 NBFCs[1] witnessed slowdown in their growth in 2019-20 largely due to isolated credit events in few large NBFCs and challenges in accessing funds. Total assets of NBFCs had increased from ₹23.41 lakh crore in March 2018 to ₹29.23 lakh crore in March 2019, and further to ₹33.91 lakh crore in March 2020, resulting in an annual growth of 16.01 per cent during 2019-20 as compared with 24.86 per cent in 2018-19. Banks continued to support NBFCs with their lending expanding 9.2 per cent (YoY) till October 2020, well above the overall bank credit growth. The sector also benefitted from the liquidity infusing measures announced by the Reserve Bank during the pandemic that also included Targeted Long-Term Repo (TLTRO) Operations covering the NBFC sector.

4.37 There was some shift in sources of funding for the NBFC sector in 2019-20. Banks' total exposure to NBFCs increased from ₹7.01 lakh crores in March 2019 to ₹8.04 lakh crores in March 2020, and further to ₹8.17 lakh crores in June 2020. Bank credit to the NBFC sector was ₹7.05 lakh crore in June 2020, which comprised around 6.6 per cent of total banking credit. However, mutual funds lending to NBFCs continued to contract in 2020-21 as well (Figure 15).

[1] The sector represents top 250 NBFCs, based on their asset size as of June 2020.

Figure 15: Growth (YoY) in mutual fund lending to NBFCs



Source: SEBI

4.38 The external liabilities of NBFCs in the form of secured and unsecured borrowings and public deposits increased by 13.7 per cent on YoY basis in June 2020. Borrowings from other financial institutions increased from ₹69,965 crore in March 2020 to ₹1,11,841 crore in June 2020, resulting in a YoY growth of around 226 per cent. Further, borrowings through Commercial Paper (CPs) also increased from ₹71,734 crore in March 2020 to ₹95,439 crore in June 2020.

4.39 Cost of funds for all types of borrowings by NBFCs marginally declined in June 2020, compared to March 2020 or June 2019, except for Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs). Cost of NCDs, which contribute to major source of funds for NBFCs, increased marginally from 8.1 per cent in March 2020 to 8.2 per cent in June 2020. On the other hand, cost of CPs had declined from 7.0 per cent to 5.9 per cent during the same period.

4.40 As against the regulatory requirement of 15 per cent, CRAR for the NBFC sector stood at 22.05 per cent at the end of June 2020, showing improvement over March 2020 when it was 20.62 per cent. Asset quality of NBFCs deteriorated moderately with GNPA ratio at 6.44 per cent at the end of June 2020 as against 6.30 per cent as at end-March 2020 and 5.60 per cent as at end-March 2019. However, Net NPA ratio improved marginally to 2.99 per cent at the end of June 2020 as against 3.09 per cent in March 2020. RoA for the NBFC sector was 0.4 per cent in June 2020 as compared with 0.6 per cent in June 2019, while RoE was 1.7 per cent in June 2020 as compared to 2.6 per cent in June 2019.

Box 2: Digital payments

Financial transactions have been seeing high growth over the last few years. This financial year has witnessed jumps in both volume and value of digital payments across all categories. Overall transactions worth ₹ 19.35 lakh crore have been done via UPI and ₹ 1.02 lakh crore via RuPay cards in 2020-21 (upto October).

Figure A. UPI payments (in ₹ billion)

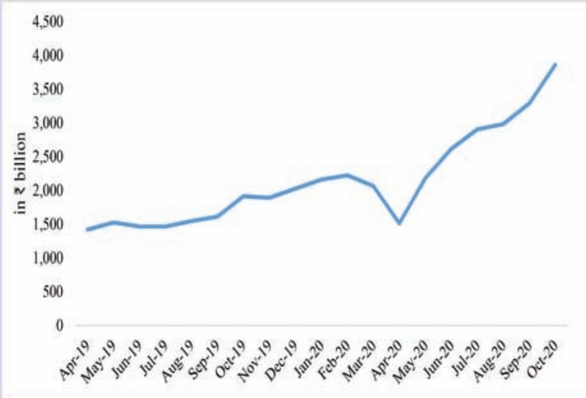
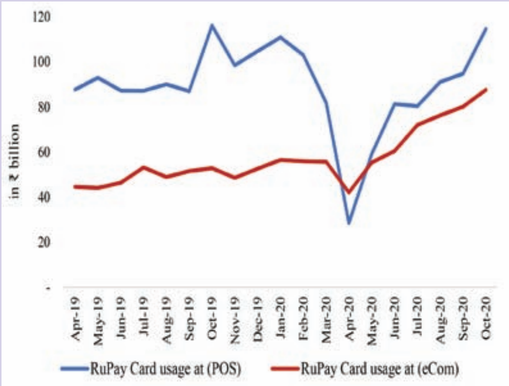


Figure B. RuPay Card usage (in ₹ billion)



Source: NPCI

Reserve Bank of India has constructed a composite Digital Payments Index (DPI) to capture the extent of digitisation of payments across the country. The RBI-DPI comprises of 5 broad parameters that enable measurement of deepening and penetration of digital payments in the country over different time periods. These parameters are: (i) Payment Enablers (weight 25%), (ii) Payment Infrastructure – Demand-side factors (10%), (iii) Payment Infrastructure – Supply-side factors (15%), (iv) Payment Performance (45%) and (v) Consumer Centricity (5%).

The RBI-DPI has been constructed with March 2018 as the base period, i.e. DPI score for March 2018 is set at 100. The DPI for March 2019 and March 2020 work out to 153.47 and 207.84 respectively, indicating high growth over the years. The index has grown more than 100 per cent in a span of 2 years.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CAPITAL MARKETS

1. Primary Markets (Equity)

A. *Public Issue*

4.41 The year 2020-21[2] (upto December) witnessed an increase in resource mobilization through public issue compared to the similar period for previous year. During April-December 2020, although the number of companies raising money through public issue reduced to 33 from 49 in the same period last year, ₹31,086.64 crore were mobilised during this period as compared to ₹10,950 crore in the similar period of previous year indicating an increase of 183.9 per cent in resource mobilization over the period. Similarly, resource mobilization through rights issues during 2020-21(upto December) increased to ₹60,906.90 crore from 16 rights issues as compared to ₹51,865.86 crore from 13 issues in April-December (Table 7).

[2] Date for 2020-21 is provisional

Table 7: Primary Market Resource Mobilization through Public and Rights Issues

Issue Type	2019-20 (upto December)		2020-21 (upto December)	
	No. of Issues	Amount (₹ crore)	No. of Issues	Amount (₹ crore)
Public Issue (Equity)	49	10,949.99	33	31,086.64
Rights Issue (Equity)	13	51,865.86	16	60,906.90
Total Public Issue	62	62,815.85	49	91,993.54

Source: BSE, NSE and SEBI

B. *Private Placement*

4.42 The year 2020-21 (upto December) witnessed a decrease in resource mobilization through private placement route compared to that during the similar period for previous year. In April-December 2020, there were 183 issues mobilising ₹91,631.33 crore through private placement compared to 229 issues raising ₹1,79,443.86 crore during the same period last year (Table 9).

Table 8: Primary Market Resource Mobilization through Private Placements

Issue Type	2019-20 (upto December)		2020-21 (upto December)	
	No of issues	Amount (₹ crore)	No of issues	Amount (₹ crore)
QIPs Allotment (Equity)	9	34,028.55	21	64,148.50
Preferential Allotment (Equity)	220	1,45,415.31	162	27,482.83
Total Private Placement	229	1,79,443.86	183	91,631.33

Source: BSE, NSE and SEBI

4.43 In the year 2019-20 (upto December), resource mobilization through preferential allotment route was substantially more than that through Qualified Institutional Placement (QIP) route. However, there was a reversal in this trend in April- December 2020. During this period, there were 21 QIPs and 162 preferential allotments raising ₹ 64,148.50 crore and ₹ 27,482.83 crore respectively, as compared to 9 QIPs and 220 Preferential allotment raising ₹ 34,028.55 crore and ₹ 1,45,415.3 crore respectively during the corresponding period of the previous financial year.

2. Primary Markets (Debt)

4.44 The total debt issuance in primary market increased by 29.7 per cent to ₹ 5.99 lakh crore during 2020-21 (upto December) as compared to ₹ 4.63 lakh crore in the corresponding period of the previous year. During April- December 2020, the amount raised through private placement of debt increased by 32.2 per cent to ₹ 5.95 lakh crore. During the same period, the amount raised through public debt issues declined by 67 per cent to ₹ 3,871.7 crore (Table 10).

Table 9: Primary Market Resource Mobilization through Debt Issues

Issue Type	2019-20 (upto December)		2020-21 (upto December)	
	No. of Issues	Amount (₹ crore)	No. of Issues	Amount (₹ crore)
Public Issue (Debt)	27	11,746.11	10	3,871.70
Private Placement (Debt)	1295	4,49,939.71	1540	5,95,044.66
Total Debt Issue	1322	4,61,685.82	1550	5,98,916.36

Source: BSE, NSE and SEBI

4.45 Bilateral Netting of Qualified Financial Contracts Bill was passed and has become operational since October 1, 2020. Prior to this legislation, India did not have a legal framework for bilateral netting. Netting enables two counter parties in a bilateral financial contract to offset claims against each other to determine a single net payment obligation due from one counter party to others. Besides aiding the stability of the financial markets, bilateral netting will help in development of corporate debt market in India and freeing the capital in the system.

3. Mutual Fund Activities

4.46 There was a net inflow of ₹ 2.76 lakh crore into the mutual funds industry during 2020-21 (upto December), as compared to a net inflow of ₹ 1.82 lakh crore in the corresponding period of last year. The net assets under management of all mutual funds increased by 16.9 per cent to ₹ 31.02 lakh crore at the end of December 31, 2020 from ₹ 26.54 lakh crore at the end of December 31, 2019 (Table 11).

Table 10: Mobilisation of Funds by Mutual Funds (Amount in ₹ lakh Crore)

Period	No. of Folios (crore)	Gross Mobilization	Redemption	Net Inflows	Net AUM at the end of the period
2019-20#	8.71	154.67	152.85	1.82	26.54
2020-21#	9.43	65.47	62.71	2.76	31.02

Source: SEBI
Note: #Upto December 31 of respective years

INVESTMENT BY FOREIGN PORTFOLIO INVESTORS

4.47 There were net inflows to the tune of ₹ 2.1 lakh crore on account of the foreign portfolio investors (FPIs) in the Indian capital market during 2020-21 (up to December), as compared to net inflows of ₹ 0.81 lakh crore during the same period in 2019-20. The total cumulative investment by FPIs (at the acquisition cost) increased by 5.4 per cent to US$ 273.6 billion as on December 31, 2020 from US$ 259.5 billion as on December 31, 2019.

Table 11: Investment by Foreign Portfolio Investors

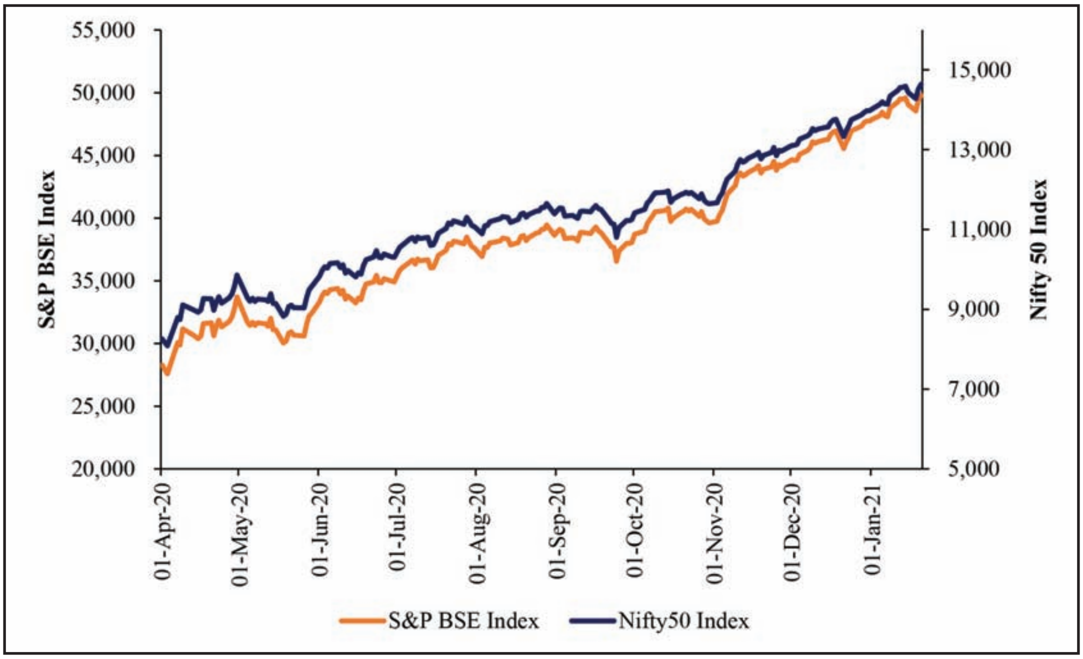
Period	Gross Purchase	Gross Sales	Net Investment	Net Investment	Cumulative Net Investment
	(₹ crore)			(US $ mn.)	
2019-20#	13,79,888	12,99,141	80,746	11,465	2,59,581
2020-21#	16,65,483	14,54,050	2,11,433	28,543	2,73,618

Source: NSDL
Note: #Upto December 31 of respective years

MOVEMENT OF INDIAN BENCHMARK INDICES

4.48 During 2020-21 (upto January 20, 2021), India's benchmark indices, namely, Nifty50 and S&P BSE Sensex index reached record highs of 14,644.7 and 49,792.1 respectively on January 20,2021. There were some significant corrections due to COVID-19 induced uncertainty in the beginning of this financial year, however both Nifty50 and S&P BSE Sensex index recovered strongly afterwards. The S&P BSE Sensex, the benchmark index of BSE, rose by 68.9 per cent to 49,792.1 on January 20,2021, compared to 29,468 on March 31, 2020. During the same period, Nifty 50 index of National Stock Exchange (NSE) gained by 70.3 percent from March 31, 2020 to January 20, 2021 (Figure 16 (a)). India VIX, an index circulated by NSE which indicates the degree of fluctuation that can be expected in Nifty 50 index by active traders over the next 30 days has fallen considerably since March 2020, indicating decline in volatility in stock market.

Figure 16 (a): Movement of Indian Benchmark Indices



Source: BSE and NSE

Figure 16 (b): India VIX

Source: NSE

4.49 In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, various measures were undertaken by SEBI. In the period of moratorium by the RBI, if CRA is of the view that the delay in payment of interest/ principle has arisen solely due to the lockdown, CRAs may not consider the same as a default event and/or recognize default. Further, extension in timelines for press release and disclosures on website was also provided. CRAs were provided flexibility to deviate from the curing period of 90 days for upgrading a rating from default to non-investment grade. SEBI granted temporary relaxation in processing of documents pertaining to FPIs by allowing designated depository participants/ custodians to process the request(s) for registration/ continuance/ KYC / KYC review & any other material change on the basis of scanned version of signed documents (instead of originals) and copies of documents which are not certified, received from specified email ids. Also, relaxations were provided in terms of pre-listing and post-listing compliance related to financials for the listed issuers of non-convertible debentures non-convertible redeemable preference shares and commercial papers.

INSURANCE SECTOR

4.50 The performance and potential of insurance sector is assessed using two indicators- Insurance penetration and Insurance Density. Insurance penetration is calculated as percentage of insurance premium to GDP and insurance density is calculated as ratio of insurance premium to population.

4.51 In India, Insurance penetration which was 2.71 per cent in 2001 has steadily increased to 3.76 per cent in 2019. In contrast, insurance penetration in Asia, i.e., Malaysia, Thailand and China was 4.72, 4.99 and 4.30 per cent respectively in 2019. As of 2019, the penetration for Life insurance in India is 2.82 per cent, the penetration for Non-Life insurance is much at 0.94 per cent (Table 12 and 13). Globally insurance penetration was 3.35 per cent for the life segment and 3.88 per cent for the non-life segment in 2019. Although the penetration is lower in India for both, it is particularly low for Non-life insurance as compared to other countries (Figure 17).

4.52 The insurance density in India which was US$ 11.5 in 2001 reached to approximately US$ 78 in 2019. The comparative figures for Malaysia, Thailand and China in 2019 were much higher at US$ 536, US$ 389 and US$ 430 respectively. Density for Life insurance is US$ 58 and Non-Life insurance is much lower at US$ 19 in 2019 in India (Table 12 and 13). Globally insurance density was US$ 379 for the life segment and US$ 439 for the non-life segment respectively in 2019. United States has particularly high insurance density in the Non-life category. India has extremely low insurance penetration as compared to global average and other comparable countries (Figure 18).

Table 12: Penetration and Density in Life Insurance

Particulars	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Insurance Penetration (in percent)	3.10	2.60	2.72	2.72	2.76	2.74	2.82
Insurance Density (in USD)	41.0	44.0	43.2	46.5	55.0	55.0	58.0

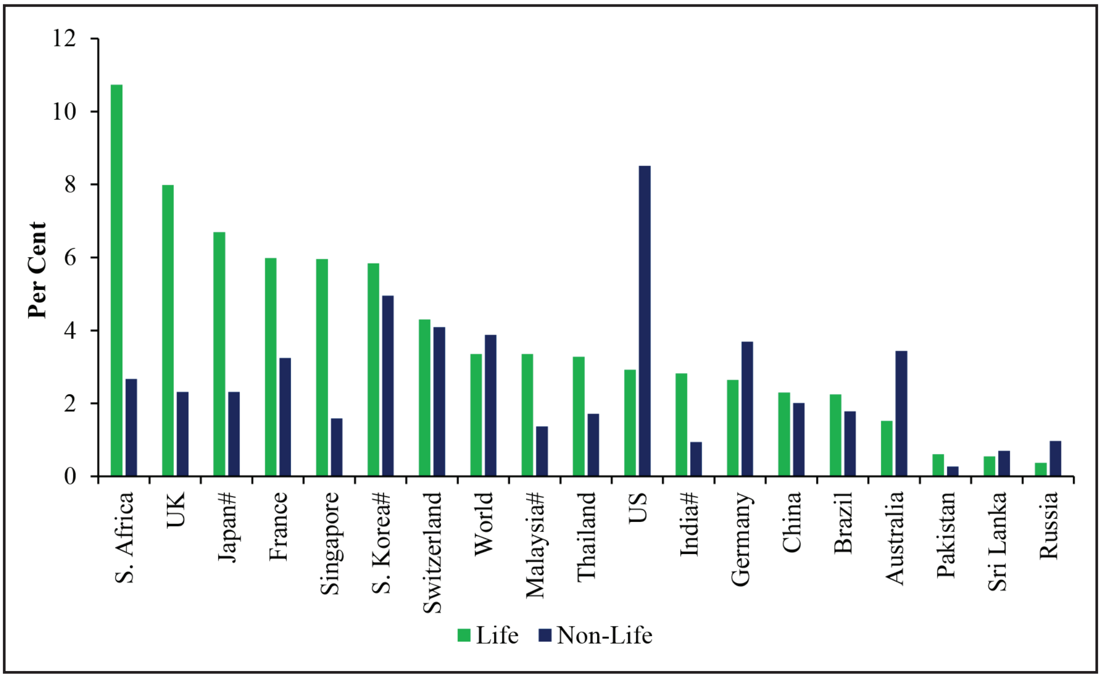
Source: SwissRe, Sigma various issues

Table 13: Penetration and Density in Non-Life Insurance

Particulars	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Insurance Penetration (in percent)	0.80	0.70	0.72	0.77	0.93	0.97	0.94
Insurance Density (in US$)	11.0	11.0	12.0	13.2	18.0	19.0	19.0

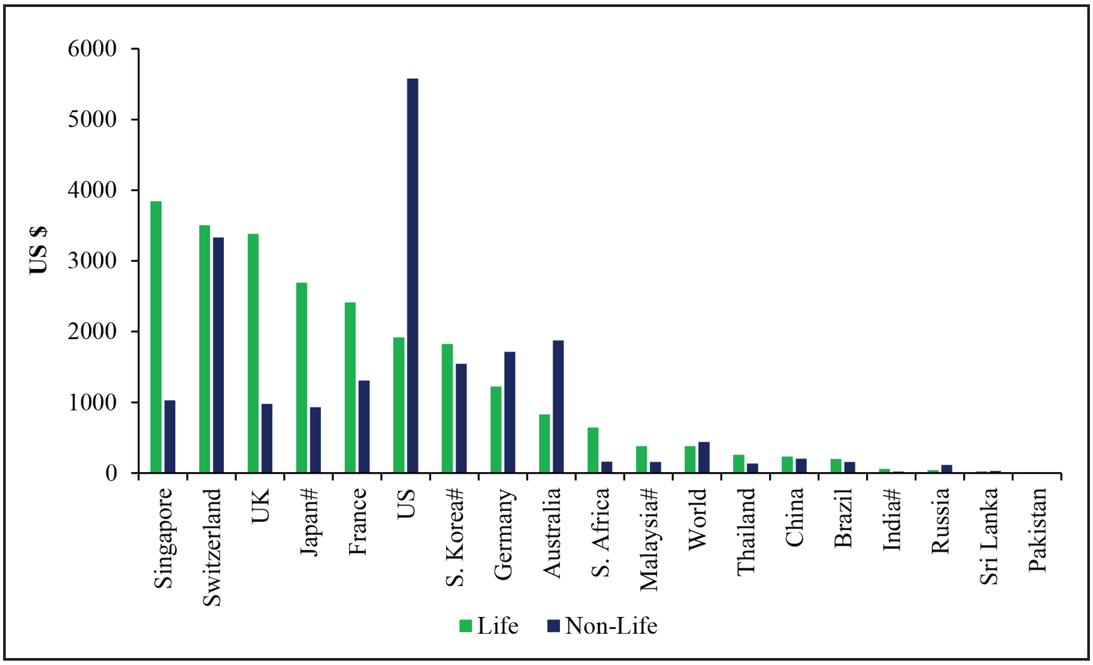
Source: SwissRe, Sigma various issues

Figure 17: Insurance Penetration in 2019 (in per cent)



Source: SwissRe, Sigma various issues
Note: # Data relates to financial year

Figure 18: Insurance density in 2019 (in US $)



Source: SwissRe, Sigma various issues
Note: # Data relates to financial year

4.53 During 2019-20, the gross direct premium of Non-Life insurers was ₹1.89 lakh crore, as against ₹1.69 lakh crore in 2018-19, registering a growth of 11.45 per cent. Within non-life category, motor and health segments primarily are the main contributors to industry to report this growth. Life insurance industry recorded a premium income of ₹5.73 lakh crore in 2019-20, as against ₹5.08 lakh crore in the previous financial year, registering a growth of 12.75 per cent. While renewal premium accounted for 54.75 per cent of the total premium received by the life insurers, new business contributed the remaining 45.25 per cent.

4.54 Some important regulatory measures undertaken due to COVID-19 are as follows:

- KYC process has been simplified with the permission granted for 54 insurers to undertake Paperless KYC process through Aadhaar Authentication Services of UIDAI.
- Guidelines were issued on introduction of short term health insurance policies providing coverage for COVID-19 disease which are valid upto March 31,2021. As per the guidelines 1) All life, general and health insurers allowed to offer COVID – 19 specific short-term health insurance policies, 2) Policy term of minimum of 3 months and maximum of 11 months 3) life insurers are permitted to issue benefit-based policies only, General and Health insurers can issue both indemnity based and benefit based 4) Insurers shall comply with pricing norms specifies under 2016 HI regulations and guidelines issued thereunder 5) Waiting period shall not exceed 15 days, no separate add-ons are permitted. Lifelong renewability, migration and portability not applicable.
- Guidelines were issued for Corona Rakshak policy which is a standard benefit-based policy and Corona Kavach Policy, a standard health policy which will be offered on indemnity basis and insurers had been asked to launch the product from July 10, 2020.

PENSION SECTOR

4.55 The overall contribution under NPS grew by more than 30 per cent. Maximum growth was registered by All-Citzen model/ UoS (52.3 per cent) followed by APY (46.1 per cent), Corporate Sector (34.8 per cent) and State Govt. Sector (30.7 per cent). The Assets Under Management (AUM) of NPS stands at ₹4.94 lakh crore as on September 30, 2020, as compared to ₹3.71 lakh crore at the end of September, 2019, thereby recording an overall growth (YoY) of 33.3 per cent (Table 14). The maximum growth was recorded under APY i.e. 49.2 per cent over the year, followed by All-Citizen/UoS (45.8 per cent), Corporate Sector (39.6 per cent) and State Government Sector (33.9 per cent).

Table 14: Status of NPS (Status as on 30th September 2020)

	No. of Subscribers (in lakh)		YoY growth	Contribution (₹ in Crore)		YoY growth	AUM (₹ in Crore)		YoY growth
	Sep-19	Sep-20	%	Sep-19	Sep-20	%	Sep-19	Sep-20	%
CG	20.26	21.3	5.1	88,300	1,11,293	26	1,24,703	1,60,606	28.8
SG	45.51	48.97	7.6	1,43,816	1,88,000	30.7	1,86,849	2,50,260	33.9
Corporate	8.77	10.46	19.3	28,031	37,788	34.8	36,340	50,730	39.6
UOS#	10.24	13.58	32.6	11,344	17,282	52.3	11,127	16,224	45.8
NPS Lite	43.4	43.17	-0.5	2,624	2,776	5.8	3,631	4,068	12
APY	178.21	236.85	32.9	7,927	11,585	46.1	8,743	13,042	49.2
Total	306.39	374.32	22.2	2,82,042	3,68,725	30.7	3,71,393	4,94,930	33.3

Source: PFRDA
Note: CG-Central Government, SG- State Government, #UoS-All Citizen Model, APY-Atal Pension Yojana

4.56. In view of COVID-19, various regulatory measures were taken, including:

- Issuance of an advisory for extension of timelines for submission of various compliance by the Pension Funds and Custodian.
- Extension of time limit by one month (i.e. up to 30.06.2020) for submission of annual accounts and other annual MIS due to COVID-19 for all Pension Funds, Custodian, and NPS Trust.
- The partial withdrawal from NPS has been allowed for treatment of COVID-19.
- The online functionality on NPS on-boarding through Aadhaar-based offline paperless KYC verification.
- Online registration of APY subscribers through Bank's own web-portal, without using net-banking by their Savings Bank Customers.

INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE

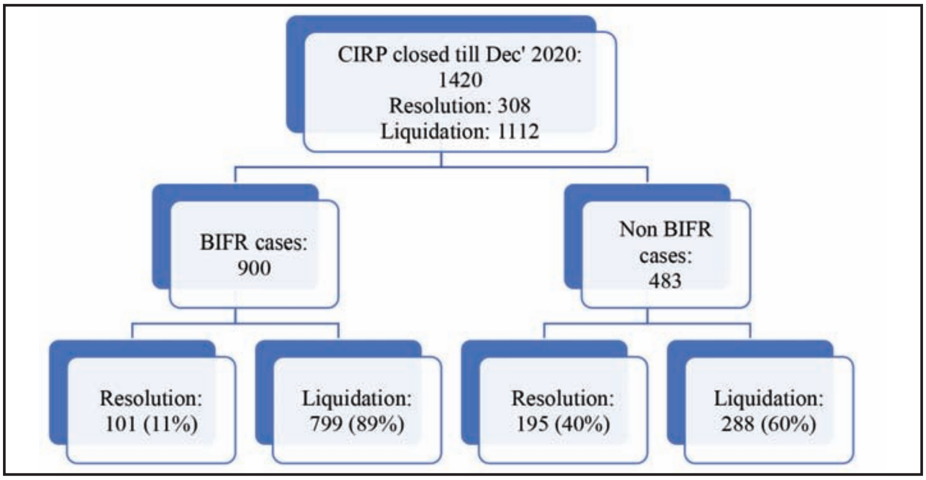
4.57. Since the inception of the Code in December 2016, 4,117 applications have been admitted as on December 31, 2020 (Figure 19). Nearly 23 per cent of the cases admitted were settled or withdrawn after the commencement of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP). Out of the 1420 cases for which the CIRP process has been completed, liquidation as an outcome has happened nearly 3.6 times the resolution. However, this does not represent an accurate picture of the performance of the Code. This is because 73 per cent (799 cases) of cases undergoing liquidation and 33 per cent of cases (101 cases) undergoing resolution had been brought in from earlier Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) regime. Most of these cases have been considered to be dead corpus with most of the net worth being eroded by the time they entered CIRP. Having been able to revive 101 of such cases is an achievement in itself. The CIRP for non-BIFR legacy has yielded 195 resolutions and 288 liquidations till date. This also means that the resolution rate for non-BIFR legacy cases is more than three times higher at 40 per cent when compared to BIFR cases (Figure 20).

Figure 19: Status of CIRPs since its inception (as on December 30, 2020)

Admitted	•CIRPS AT THE BEGINNING OF PERIOD -	4,117
Closure by	•APPEAL/REVIEW SETTLED -	549
	•WITHDRAWAL UNDER SECTION 12 A -	348
	•APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION PLAN -	308
	•COMMENCEMENT OF LIQUIDATION -	1,112
Ongoing	•CIRPS AT THE END OF PERIOD -	1,800

Source: IBBI

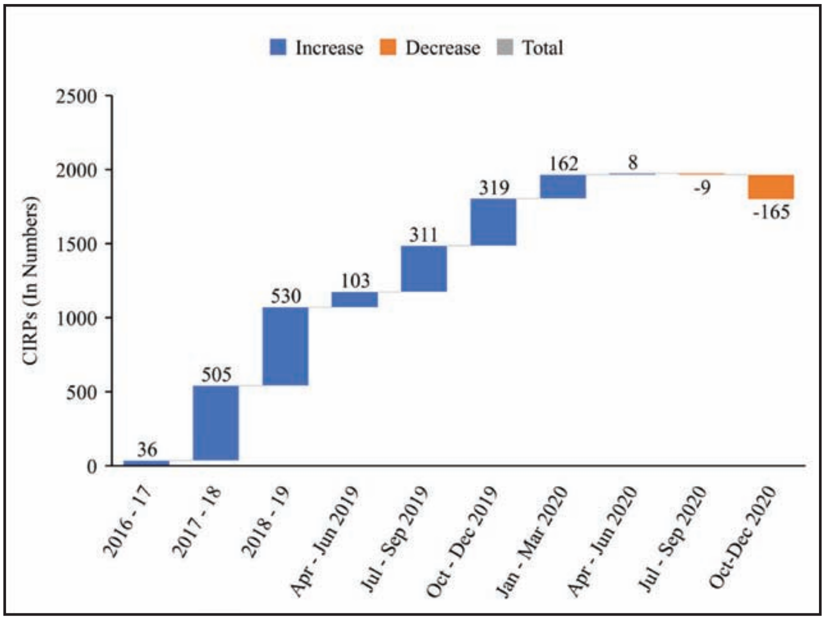
Figure 20: CIRP outcomes based on BIFR and non-BIFR classification



Source: IBBI

4.58 The ongoing CIRPs at the end of March 2020 were 1966 (Figure 21). In view of COVID-19 pandemic, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 was promulgated on June 5, 2020 which suspended initiation of the CIRP of a corporate debtor (CD) under section 7, 9 and 10 for any default arising on or after March 25, 2020. Further, the government extended the suspension of the Code twice for 3 months each on September 24, 2020 and December 22, 2020 to provide relief to the firms undergoing stress due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. The relaxation combined with continued resolutions has allowed the number of cases to decline since July 2020.

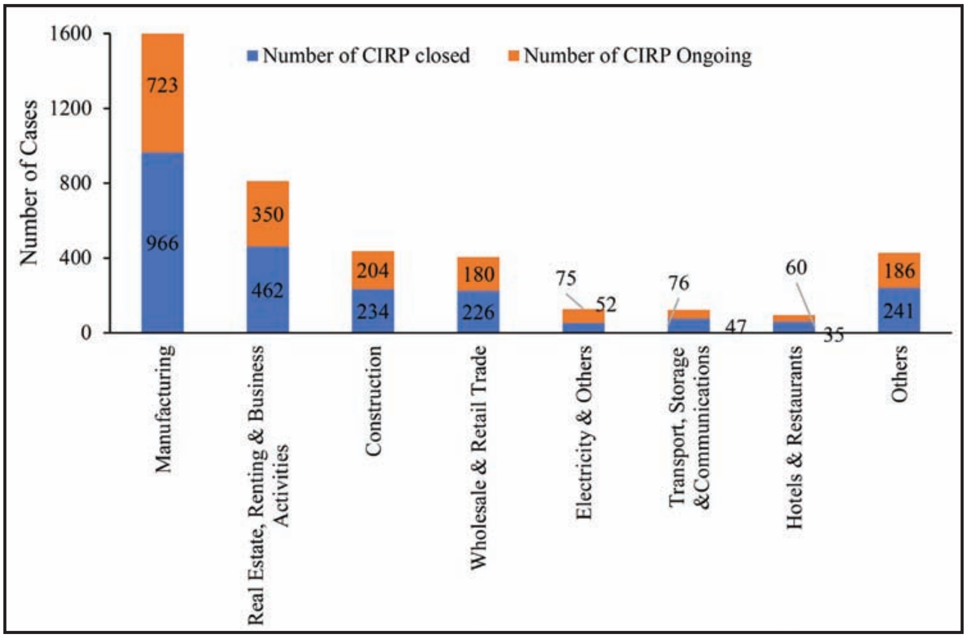
Figure 21: CIRP accumulation over time



Source: IBBI

4.59 Manufacturing Sector, Real Estate and Construction are among the top three sectors initiating CIRP (Figure 22) with 39 per cent, 20 per cent and 11 per cent of the ongoing CIRPs respectively.

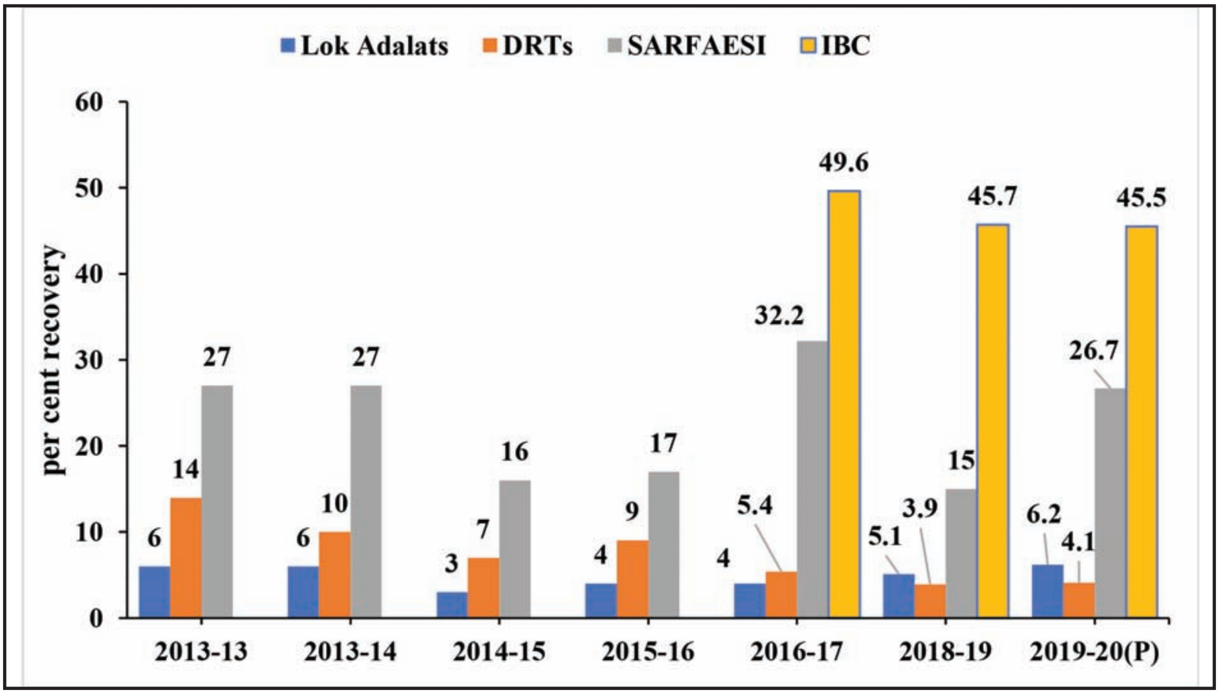
Figure 22: Sector-wise status of CIRPs (as on December 2020)



Source: IBBI

4.60 **Resolution**: The Code has rescued 308 CDs as on December 2020 through resolution plans. They owed ₹ 4.99 lakh crore to creditors. However, the realisable value of the assets available with them, when they entered the CIRP, was only ₹ 1.03 lakh crore. Under the Code, the creditors recovered ₹ 1.99 lakh crore, which is more than 193 per cent of the realisable value of these CDs. The recovery for financial creditors (FCs), as compared to their claims, was found to be more than 43 per cent for all the years since the inception of the Code. The Code has facilitated the recovery of NPAs by banks. RBI data indicates that as a percentage of claims, scheduled commercial banks (SCBs) have been able to recover 45.5 per cent of the amount involved through IBC for the financial year 2019-20, which is the highest as compared to recovery under other modes and legislations (Figure 23). Further, the amount recovered by SCBs under IBC was ₹ 1.73 lakh crores which is more than all the amount recovered by all other alternative mechanisms combined for 2019-20.

Figure 23: NPAs of SCBs Recovered through Various Channels



Source: Off-site returns, RBI and IBBI
Note: P: Provisional

Box 2. Status of Twelve large accounts

Since a few cases accounted for a large proportion of money involved in the resolution process, the resolution process of 12 large accounts was initiated by banks, as directed by RBI in June 2017. Together they had an outstanding claim of ₹ 3.45 lakh crore as against liquidation value of ₹ 73,220 crores. Of these, resolution plan in respect of eight CDs have been approved and orders for liquidation have been passed in respect of two CDs. Thus, CIRPs for two firms and liquidation in respect of two firms are ongoing and are at different stages of the process. The status of the 12 large accounts is presented in Table A.

Table A: Status of Twelve Large Accounts (Amount in ₹ crore)

Name of CD	Claims of FCs Dealt Under Resolution			Realisation by all Claimants as a percentage of Liquidation Value	Successful Resolution Applicant
	Amount Admitted	Amount Realised	Realisation as % of Claims		
Completed					
Electrosteel Steels Limited	13,175	5,320	40.38	183.45	Vedanta Ltd.
Bhushan Steel Limited	56,022	35,571	63.50	252.88	Bamnipal Steel Ltd.
Monnet Ispat & Energy Limited	11,015	2,892	26.26	123.35	Consortium of JSW and AION Investments Pvt. Ltd.
Essar Steel India Limited	49,473	41,018	82.91	266.65	Arcelor Mittal India Pvt. Ltd.
Alok Industries Limited	29,523	5,052	17.11	115.39	Reliance Industries Limited, JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company Ltd., JMFARC – March 2018 Trust
Jyoti Structures Limited	7,365	3,691	50.12	387.44	Group of HNIs led by Mr Sharad Sanghi.
Bhushan Power & Steel Limited	47,158	19,350	41.03	209.12	JSW Limited
Jaypee Infratech Limited	23,176	23,223	100.20	130.82	NBCC (India) Limited
Amtek Auto Limited	12,641	2,615	20.68	169.65	Deccan Value Investors L.P. and DVI PE (Mauritius) Ltd.
Under Process					
Era Infra Engineering Limited			Under CIRP		
Lanco Infratech Limited			Under Liquidation		
ABG Shipyard Limited			Under Liquidation		

Source: IBBI

4.61 **Liquidation** – Although the Code has rescued 308 CDs, 1112 CDs went into liquidation. The CDs rescued had assets valued at ₹ 1.03 lakh crore, while the CDs (for which data are available) referred for liquidation had assets valued at ₹ 0.43 lakh crore when they entered the CIRP. Thus, in value terms, around three fourth of distressed assets were rescued. Till

December 31, 2020, 181 CDs have been completely liquidated which had outstanding claims of ₹ 26,251 crores, but the assets valued at ₹598 crores. ₹ 607 crores were realised through the liquidation of these companies.

4.62 **Time** – The 308 CIRPs, which have yielded resolution plans by the end of December 2020, took on average 441 days for the conclusion of the process. Similarly, the 1112 CIRPs, which ended up in orders for liquidation, took on average 328 days for the conclusion. Further, 181 liquidation processes, which have closed by submission of final reports till December 31, 2020, took on average 380 days for closure. Similarly, 352 voluntary liquidation processes, which have closed by submission of final reports, took on average 370 days for closure.

4.63 **Cost** – Out of the total 308 CIRPs have yielded resolution plans until December 2020, the cost details are available in respect of 260 CIRPs. The cost works out on average 0.79 per cent of liquidation value and 0.42 per cent of resolution value.

Behavioural Change

4.64 The Code has brought about significant behavioural changes among the creditors and debtors thereby redefining debtor-creditor relationship. The inevitable consequence of a resolution process (the control and management of the firm move away from existing promoters and managers, most probably, forever) deters the management and promoter of the firm from operating below the optimum level of efficiency. Further, it encourages the debtors to settle default expeditiously with the creditor at the earliest, preferably outside the Code. There have been many instances where debtors have been settling their debts on their own or settling immediately on the filing of an application with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) before it is admitted. It is pertinent to note that since the enactment of the Code in 2016, of the 18,892 applications that were dealt with, as many as 14,884 cases involving defaults of ₹ 5.15 lakh crore were withdrawn by September, 2020 from various benches of the NCLT, before these applications were admitted by the Adjudicating Authority and 897 processes were closed mid-way by December, 2020. These figures indicate that almost 83 per cent of the CDs are getting resolved on the way, before the official commencement of CIRP under the Code on account of behavioural change among the defaulting debtors. Only 7 per cent of the CDs have undergone the entire process yielding either resolution or liquidation. Remaining 10 per cent of CDs are still undergoing the process (Table 15 and 16).

Table 16: Outcomes under the Code: Status of applications filed (as of December 2020)

Particulars	No. of Corporates	Amount (₹ Crore)	
Applications filed	28,441	NA	
Applications Pending for consideration	9,549	NA	
Application Dealt	18,892	Liquidation Value	Realisation Value
Applications withdrawn before admission*	14,884*	NA*	5,15,170*
Process commenced	4,117	NA	NA

Particulars	No. of Corporates	Amount (₹ Crore)	
Process closed mid-way	897	NA	NA
Process closed by resolution plan	308	1,03,270	1,99,511
Process closed for liquidation	1,112	42,362	NA
Ongoing processes	1,800	NA	NA

Source: IBBI
Note: *Data on applications withdrawn before admission is maintained by MCA. This data is as of September, 2020.

Table 16: Rescue of distressed assets (as of Dec 2020)

Description	Companies Rescued	Companies Ordered for Liquidation
No. of Companies	308	1,112
Aggregate Claims	4,99,928	6,04,574
Aggregate Liquidation Value	1,03,270	43,048
Assets available % of Aggregate Claims	20.65	7.12
Resolution Value	1,99,511	NA
Resolution Value as % of Liquidation Value	193.19	NA
Resolution Value as % of Aggregate Claims	39.91	NA
Average time taken	441 days	328 days
Cost % of Resolution Value	0.42	NA

Source: IBBI and MCA

4.65 In view of COVID-19, the following measures were undertaken by the government:

- The Government increased the threshold amount of default required to initiate an insolvency proceeding from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1 crore in end March 2020.
- The Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020, inserted section 10A to suspend initiation of the CIRP of a corporate debtor (CD) under section 7, 9 and 10 for any default arising on or after March 25, 2020 which was further extended twice for 3 months each on September 25, 2020 and December 22, 2020.

4.66 Further, various measures were undertaken by judiciary and the regulator, including:

- For the matters already under a CIRP in accordance with the provisions of the IBC, the Supreme Court suo moto passed an order extending the limitation period for all matters with effect from March 15, 2020 till further orders.
- The NCLAT, vide order dated March 30, 2020, decided that the period of lockdown ordered by the Central Government and the State Governments shall be excluded for the purpose of counting of the period for resolution process under section 12 of the Code, in all cases where CIRP has been initiated and pending before any Bench of the NCLT or in appeal before NCLAT. It further ordered that any interim order/ stay order passed by the NCLAT in any one or the other appeal under the Code shall continue till next date of hearing.

- IBBI amended the CIRP regulations and Liquidation Process regulations to provide that the period of lockdown imposed by the Central Government in the wake of COVID-19 outbreak shall not be counted for the purposes of time-line for any activity that could not be completed due to the lockdown, in relation to a CIRP and Liquidation process, subject to the overall time-limit provided in the Code.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

➢ Monetary policy remained accommodative in 2020.

➢ The repo rate has been cut by 115 bps since March 2020.

➢ Systemic liquidity in 2020-21 remained in surplus so far. RBI undertook various conventional and unconventional measures like OMOs, Long Term Repo Operations, Targeted Long Term Repo Operations etc. to manage liquidity situation in the economy.

➢ The transmission of high reserve money growth to money supply growth was only partial, showing impaired liquidity transmission as the banks put money back with RBI under reverse repo.

➢ Credit growth of banks slowed down to 6.7 per cent as on January 1, 2021. The credit off take from banking sector witnessed a broad based slowdown.

➢ Gross Non Performing Assets ratio of Scheduled Commercial Banks decreased from 8.21 per cent at the end of March 2020 to 7.49 per cent at the end of September 2020. However, this has to be seen in conjunction with the asset classification relief provided to borrowers on account of the pandemic.

➢ The monetary transmission of lower policy rates to deposit and lending rates improved in this year.

➢ Nifty 50 and S&P BSE Sensex reached record high closing of 14,644.7 and 49,792.12 on January 20, 2021 respectively.

➢ The recovery rate for the Scheduled Commercial Banks through IBC (since its inception) has been over 45 per cent.

➢ In view of COVID-19 pandemic, initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) was suspended for any default arising on or after March 25, 2020 for a period of 6 months. This was further extended twice for 3 months on September 24, 2020 and December 22, 2020. The suspension along with continued clearance of CIRPs allowed a small decline in accumulated cases.

ANNEXURE 1

REGULATORY POLICY MEASURES IN RESPECT OF BANKS TO MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Date of Announcement	Measures Announced
March 27, 2020	(i) Covid-19 Regulatory Package was announced; wherein lending institutions were permitted to grant moratorium and deferment of interest for three months i.e. March 01, 2020 to May 31, 2020 in respect of instalments of term loans and working capital sanctioned in the form of Cash Credit/Overdraft respectively on the outstanding as on March 1, 2020;
	(ii) The implementation of NSFR guidelines, which were to come into effect from April 1, 2020 onwards was deferred by six months to October 1, 2020 dated March 27, 2020; (iii) The implementation of the last tranche of 0.625 per cent of Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) was deferred from March 31, 2020 to September 30, 2020.
April 01, 2020	Deferment of activation of Counter-cyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB) for a period of one year or earlier, as may be necessary, based on the review and empirical analysis of CCyB indicators.
April 17, 2020	(i) Temporary reliefs were provided regarding resolution of stressed assets in the form of extension of timeline for review period and resolution period for accounts in review period and under resolution without additional provisions as on March 01, 2020 respectively; (ii) Certain reliefs was provided regarding asset classification for accounts where the moratorium permitted in terms of the earlier circular dated March 27, 2020 has been granted, while concomitantly tightening the provisioning requirements to ensure the banks are well provisioned to meet any potential slippages; (iii) All banks shall not make any further dividend payouts from the profits pertaining to the financial year ended March 31, 2020 until further instructions; (iv) Measures regarding prudential liquidity requirements were announced: *a.* Entire SLR-eligible assets held by banks are now permitted to be reckoned as HQLAs for meeting LCR. *b.* In order to accommodate the burden on banks' cash flows, banks were permitted to maintain LCR as under: • From date of circular to September 30, 2020 - 80 per cent • Oct 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021 - 90 per cent; • April 1, 2021 onwards - 100 per cent.

Date of Announcement	Measures Announced
April 29, 2020	All regulatory returns required to be submitted by the Scheduled Commercial Banks, Payment Banks and Local Area Banks, AIFIs, and Cooperative Banks to the Department of Regulation were permitted to be submitted with a delay of upto 30 days from the due date. The extension was applicable to regulatory returns required to be submitted upto June 30, 2020.
May 23, 2020	(i) Some measures were extended.Lending institutions were permitted to grant moratorium and deferment by another three months i.e. i.e. from June 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020. Lending institutions were permitted, at their discretion, to convert the accumulated interest in case of CC/OD for the deferment period up to August 31, 2020, into a funded interest term loan (FITL) which shall be repayable not later than March 31, 2021. In respect of C/OD facilities facing stress on account of the pandemic, lending institutions were permitted to recalculate the drawing power by reducing the margins till August 31, 2020 as a one-time measure such that the margins are restored by March 31, 2021, and / or view the working capital sanctioned limits upto March 31, 2021, based on a reassessment of the working capital cycle. (ii) Increased a bank's exposure to a group of connected counterparties from 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the eligible capital base of the bank, as a one-time measure. The increased limit will be applicable up to June 30, 2021. (iii) Increased the maximum permissible period of pre-shipment and post-shipment export credit sanctioned by banks from one year to 15 months, for disbursements made upto July 31, 2020; (iv) Extension of timeline by excluding the period from March 1, 2020 to August 31, 2020 from the calculation of review period and resolution for accounts in review period and under resolution without additional provisions as on March 01, 2020 respectively.
June 21, 2020	Credit facilities (Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line) extended under the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme by lending institutions were permitted to be assigned zero risk weight to the extent of guarantee coverage.
July 01, 2020	(i) Released Eligibility criteria for NBFCs/HFCs under the Scheme to improve the liquidity position of NBFCs/HFCs through a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). (ii) Banks were permitted to reckon the funds infused by the promoters in their MSME units through loans availed under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt for stressed MSMEs issued by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) as equity/quasi equity from the promoters for debt-equity computation.

Date of Announcement	Measures Announced
August 06, 2020	(i) A window is provided under the Prudential Framework to enable the lenders to implement a resolution plan in respect of eligible corporate exposures without change in ownership, and personal loans, while classifying such exposures as Standard, subject to specified conditions;
	(ii) Increased the permissible loan to value ratio (LTV) for loans against pledge of gold ornaments and jewellery for non-agricultural purposes from 75 per cent to 90 per cent; (iii) Extended the one-time restructuring of MSME advances for accounts classified as 'standard' as on March 01, 2020 and does not exceed Rs 25 crore.
September 07, 2020	Based on the recommendations of the Expert Committee, Lending institutions are required to consider five key ratios – Total Outside Liabilities/Adjusted Tangible Net Worth (TOL/ATNW), Total Debt / EBITDA, Current Ratio, Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR), Average Debt Service Coverage Ratio (ADSCR) – and the sector-specific thresholds for each while preparing the financial assumptions in respect of resolution plans. The thresholds for 26 sectors, as recommended by the Expert Committee, were notified whereas the lending institutions were advised to make their own internal assessments in respect of other sectors.
September 29, 2020	The implementation of the last tranche of 0.625 per cent of Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) was deferred from September 30, 2020 to April 1, 2021. The implementation of NSFR guidelines, which was to come into effect from October 1, 2020 onwards was deferred by a further period of six months. These guidelines shall now come into effect from April 1, 2021.
October 16, 2020	The celling for LTV ratios for housing loans sanctioned by banks on or after October 16, 2020 till March 31, 2022 was increased to 90 per cent.
October 26, 2020	Reserve Bank advised the lending institutions about the Scheme announced by Government of India for grant of ex-gratia payment of difference between compound interest and simple interest for six months to borrowers in specified loan accounts (1.3.2020 to 31.8.2020) (the 'Scheme') on October 23, 2020.

05
CHAPTER

Prices and Inflation

CPI-Combined (C) inflation has moderated since 2013-14. However, inflation dynamics have changed considerably in 2020. Overall, headline CPI inflation remained high during the COVID-19 induced lockdown period and subsequently, due to the persistence of supply side disruptions. The rise in inflation was mostly driven by food inflation, which increased to 9.1 per cent during 2020-21 (Apr-Dec). Due to COVID-19 induced disruptions, an overall increase in the price momentum is witnessed, driving inflation since April 2020, whereas positive base effect has been a moderating factor. The difference in rural-urban CPI inflation, which was high in 2019, saw a decline from November 2019 that continued in 2020. Inflation ranged between 3.2 per cent to 11 per cent across States/UTs in 2020-21 (Jun-Dec) compared to (-) 0.3 per cent to 7.6 per cent in the same period last year. Thali prices for both vegetarian and non-vegetarian Thalis declined significantly in January-March 2020 before rising sharply during April to November in both rural and urban areas before easing in December 2020. The easing in CPI-C is expected to ease Thali prices going forward.

The Survey finds that sole focus on CPI-C inflation may not be appropriate for four reasons. First, food inflation, which contributes significantly to CPI-C is driven primarily by supply-side factors. Second, given its role as the headline target for monetary policy, changes in CPI-C anchor inflation expectations. This occurs despite inflation in CPI-C being driven by supply-side factors that drive food inflation. Third, several components of food inflation are transitory with wide variations within the food and beverages group. Finally, food inflation has been driving overall CPI-C inflation due to the relatively higher weight of food items in the index. While food habits have undergone revisions over the decade since 2011-12, which is base year of CPI, the same is not reflected in the index yet. The base year of CPI therefore needs to be revised to overcome the measurement error that may be arising from the change in food habits. For all these reasons, a greater focus on core inflation is warranted. Further, given the significant increases in e-commerce transactions, new sources of price data capturing e-commerce transactions must get incorporated in the construction of price indices. During the year, the government took several measures to make crucial drugs for COVID-19 treatment available at affordable prices, to stabilise prices of sensitive food items like banning of export of onions, imposition of stock limit on onions, easing of restriction on imports of pulses etc. However, consistency in import policy of sensitive food items warrants attention as frequent changes in import policy of pulses and edible oils adds to confusion and delays. To rein in the vegetable inflation, review of relevant buffer stock policies is essential. To avoid supply-side disruptions that cause inflation seasonality in vegetables, food, CPI-C and in inflation expectations, a system needs to be developed to reduce wastages and ensure timely release of stock.

INTRODUCTION

5.1 Year 2020 was unprecedented with the global pandemic of COVID-19 induced social distancing disrupting economic activity globally. At the domestic level, two opposing forces were at play. On the one hand, there was a dampening of demand owing to lower economic activity. On the other hand, supply chain disruptions have caused spikes in food inflation that have continued to persist during the unlocking of the economy, though the effect has softened in the recent months. Overall, headline CPI inflation remained high during the lockdown period and subsequently as well, due to the persistence of supply side disruptions (Table 1). At the global level, inflation remained benign on the back of subdued economic activity as a result of COVID-19 outbreak and sharp fall in international crude oil prices in advanced economies. In Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs), there was slight fall in inflation on account of weaker economic activity, though there has been uptick in inflation in some economies ending at similar levels as in the previous year (IMF, 2020) (Figure 1).

Table 1: General inflation based on different price indices (in per cent)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
WPI	5.2	1.2	–3.7	1.7	3.0	4.3	1.7	–0.1 (P)
CPI - C	9.4	5.9	4.9	4.5	3.6	3.4	4.8	6.6 (P)^
CPI - IW	9.8	6.4	5.6	4.2	2.9	5.6	7.3	5.5#
CPI - AL	11.6	6.6	4.4	4.2	2.2	2.1	8.0	7.0
CPI - RL	11.5	6.9	4.6	4.2	2.3	2.2	7.7	6.8

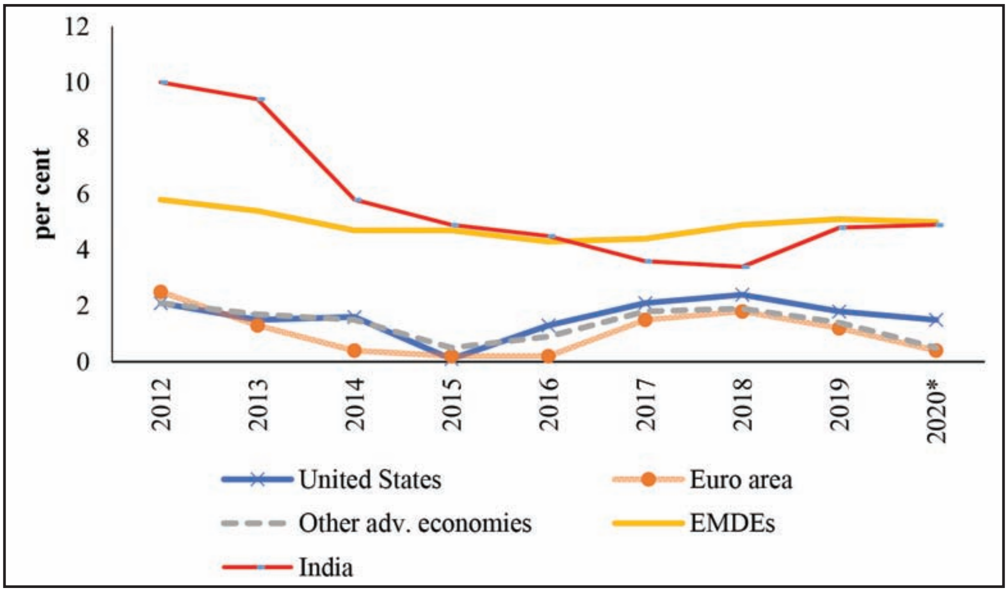
Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) for Wholesale Price Index, National Statistical Office (NSO) for CPI-C and Labour Bureau for CPI-IW, CPI-AL and CPI-RL.

Notes: #CPI-IW inflation for 2020-21 is based on new series 2016=100; (P) - Provisional; C- stands for Combined, IW- stands for Industrial Workers, AL - stands for Agricultural Labourers and RL- stands for Rural Labourers.

* April to December 2020 for WPI, CPI-C and April- November 2020 for others.

^ CPI-C inflation for the months of April-May, 2020 are imputed, which are based on limited set of observations due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 1: Annual Average Consumer Price Inflation in Advanced Economies and EMDEs



Source: World Economic Outlook, October 2020 Update, IMF

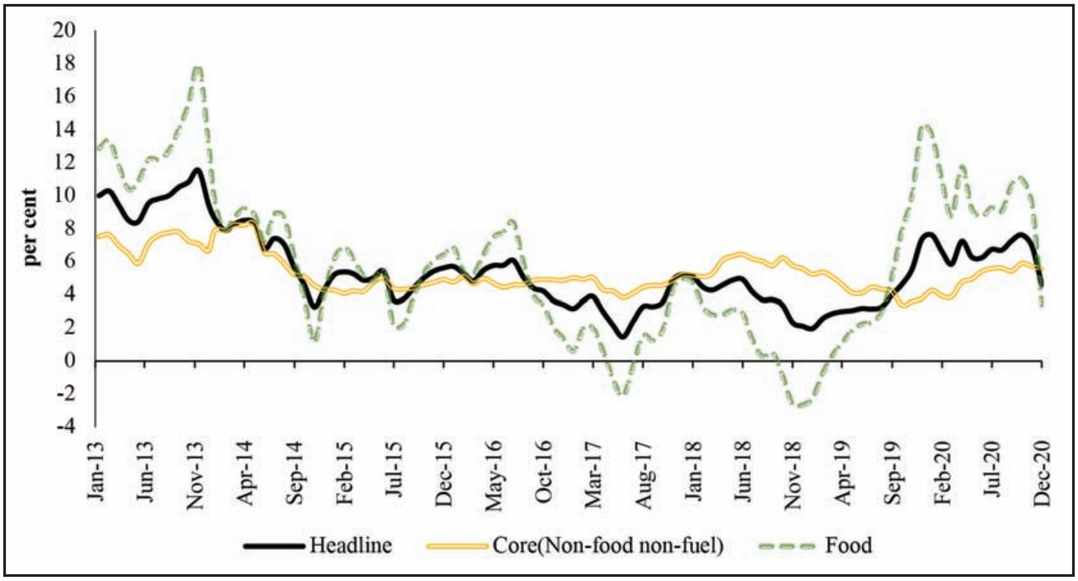
Note: *The figure for 2020 is projected by IMF

Advanced Economies include 16 economies and EMDEs include 156 economies as per IMF classification

CURRENT TRENDS IN INFLATION

5.2 Headline inflation based on CPI-Combined (CPI-C) was on a downward path from 2014 to 2018. Though a rising trend was observed since 2019, a moderation in inflation is clearly visible now (Figure 2). The average CPI-C inflation, which was 5.9 per cent in 2014-15, fell continuously to 3.4 per cent in 2018-19 and recorded 4.8 per cent in 2019-20. It however increased to 6.6 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) before easing to a 15-month low of 4.6 per cent in December 2020. Within various groups of CPI-C, the increase in inflation in the current year was mainly driven by rise in food inflation, which increased from 0.1 per cent in 2018-19 to 6.7 per cent in 2019-20 and further to 9.1 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec), owing to build up in vegetable prices. However, the swift steps taken by the Government eased food inflation significantly to 3.4 per cent in December 2020 from a high of 11 per cent in October 2020. CPI Core (non-food non-fuel) inflation declined from 5.8 per cent in 2018-19 to 4.0 per cent in 2019-20 and averaged 5.4 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) (Table 2). Rise in core inflation in the current year is mainly on account of miscellaneous group which primarily consists of services. Inflation in transport & communication, which have maximum weightage in the miscellaneous group, increased to 9.4 per cent in the current year as compared to 2.4 per cent in 2019-20. Further, volatility in gold and silver prices also pushed core inflation up. However, at major group level of CPI-C, significant fall has been observed in housing inflation from 6.7 per cent in 2018-19 to 4.5 per cent in 2019-20 and further to 3.3 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec).

Figure 2: Trends in CPI-C Headline, Core and Food inflation



Source: NSO.

Table 2: Inflation in selected groups of CPI-C Base 2012 (in per cent)

Description	Weights	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21#	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20 (P)
All Groups	100	3.4	4.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.3	7.6	6.9	4.6
CFPI*	39.06	0.1	6.7	9.1	9.3	9.1	10.7	11.0	9.5	3.4
Food & beverages	45.86	0.7	6.0	8.4	8.5	8.3	9.8	10.1	8.9	3.9
Cereals & products	9.67	2.1	2.8	5.2	6.9	5.9	4.7	3.5	2.5	1.0
Meat & fish	3.61	4.0	9.3	16.3	17.3	16.5	17.5	18.6	17.0	15.2
Egg	0.43	2.3	4.5	13.4	7.7	10.1	15.6	21.7	20.4	16.1

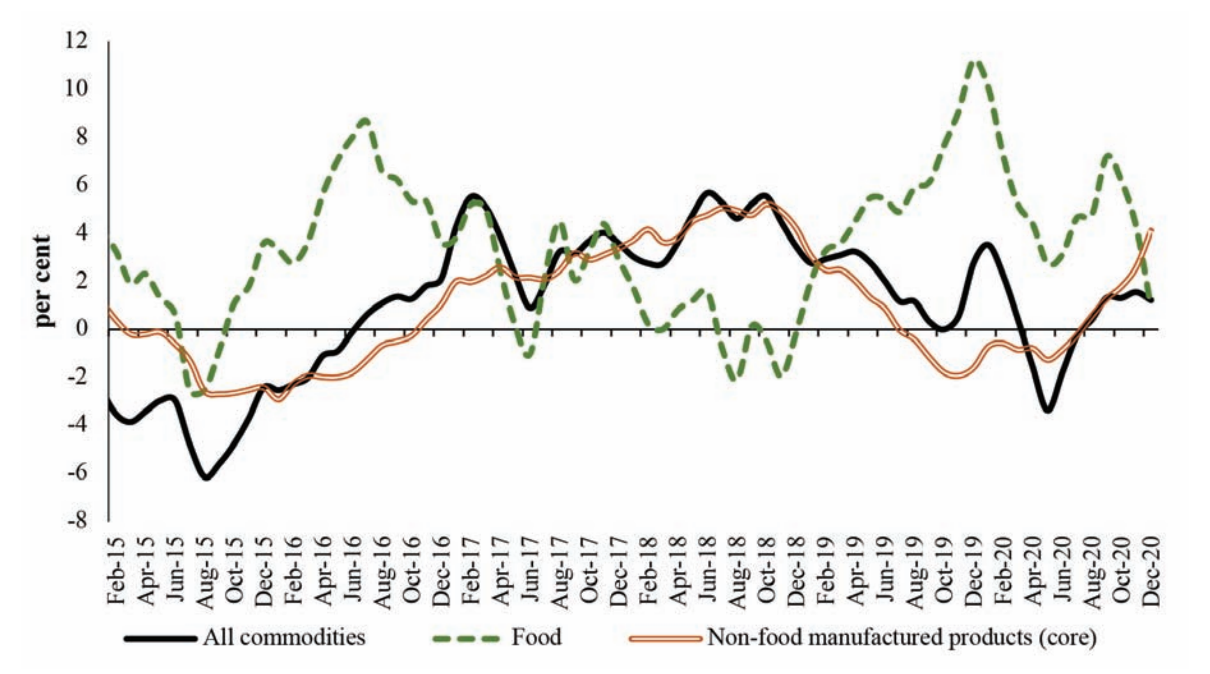
Description	Weights	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21#	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20 (P)
Milk & products	6.61	1.8	2.9	6.4	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.0	4.0
Oils & fats	3.56	2.1	2.9	14.0	12.2	12.4	13.4	15.2	17.9	20.0
Fruits	2.89	2.3	0.7	1.4	0.1	1.0	3.1	0.3	0.2	2.7
Vegetables	6.04	–5.2	21.3	11.0	11.1	11.5	20.8	22.1	15.5	–10.4
Pulses & products	2.38	–8.3	9.9	17.6	15.7	14.4	14.7	18.3	18.1	16.0
Sugar & confectionery	1.36	–7.0	0.8	3.5	3.6	3.9	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.5
Fuel & light	6.84	5.7	1.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	3.0
CPI Excl. Food & Fuel Group (Core)	47.3	5.8	4.0	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.7	5.5

Source: NSO.

Note: (P): Provisional, *Consumer Food Price Index, # April to December 2020

5.3 WPI inflation declined from 4.3 per cent in 2018-19 to 1.7 per cent in 2019-20 and further to (-) 0.1 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec). It remained negative from April to July 2020 and stood at 1.2 per cent in December 2020 (Figure 3). The decline in WPI inflation in the current year is mainly on account of fuel & power. Persistent volatility in the global crude oil prices during the year led to fall in inflation of major fuel products. WPI fuel & power inflation dropped sharply from 11.6 per cent in 2018-19 to (-) 1.8 per cent in 2019-20 and further to (-) 12.2 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec). WPI food inflation declined from 6.9 per cent in 2019-20 to 4.2 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) and WPI core inflation increased to 0.8 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) as compared to (-) 0.4 per cent in 2019-20 (Table 3).

Figure 3: Trends in WPI All commodities, Core and Food inflation



Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT

Table 3: Inflation in selected groups of WPI- Base 2011-12 (in per cent)

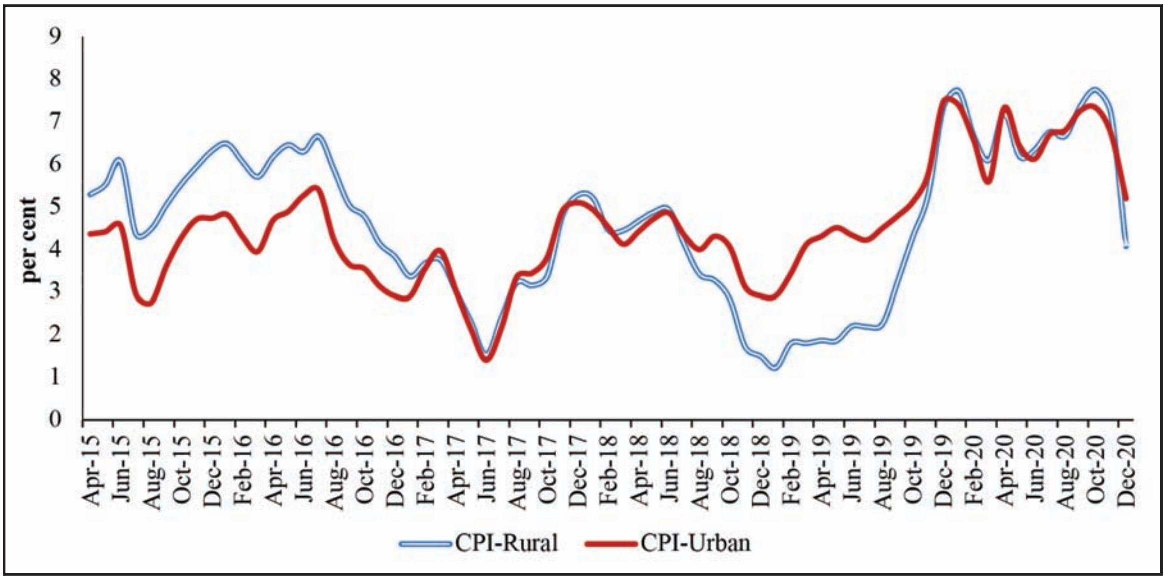
Description	Weight	2018–19	2019–20	2020–21#	Jul–20	Aug–20	Sep–20	Oct–20	Nov–20 (P)	Dec–20 (P)
All commodities	100.0	4.3	1.7	–0.1	–0.2	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2

Description	Weight	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21#	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20 (P)	Dec-20 (P)
Food Index	24.4	0.6	6.9	4.2	4.7	4.8	7.2	6.2	4.3	0.9
Food articles	15.3	0.3	8.4	3.9	4.5	4.4	8.4	7.1	3.9	–1.1
Cereals	2.8	5.5	7.5	–1.4	0.7	–1.6	–3.7	–5.2	–5.5	–6.5
Pulses	0.6	–9.4	15.9	12.1	10.2	9.9	12.5	16.1	13.0	9.7
Vegetables	1.9	–8.4	31.2	7.1	8.2	7.2	38.1	26.7	12.2	–13.2
Fruits	1.6	–1.7	3.2	–1.3	–3.0	–0.3	–4.6	–4.3	–3.8	1.4
Milk	4.4	2.4	2.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	3.9
Egg, meat & fish	2.4	1.7	6.5	3.4	5.3	6.2	4.1	4.2	0.6	1.4
Food products	9.1	0.9	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	2.6	7.5	1.4	17.3	15.9	17.7	18.7	20.6	23.2	21.8
Sugar	1.1	–10.7	3.9	0.1	3.3	0.5	–0.8	–1.5	–0.8	–0.3
Fuel & power	13.2	11.6	–1.8	–12.2	–9.8	–9.1	–8.6	–11.1	–9.9	–8.7
Non–Food manufactured products (Core)	55.1	4.2	–0.4	0.8	–0.2	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.6	4.1

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, DPIIT.
Note: P: Provisional, #April to December 2020.

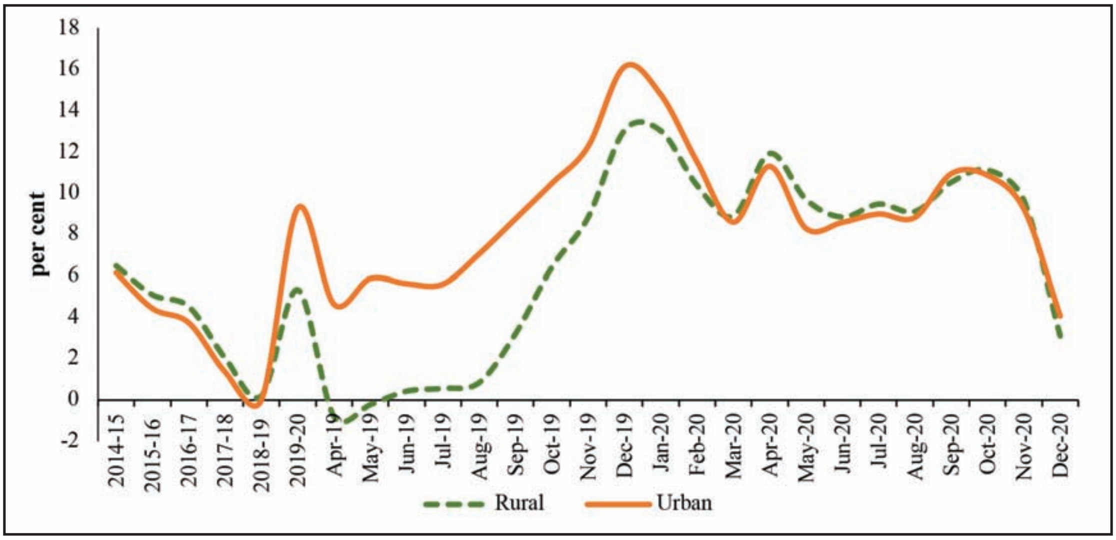
5.4 The rural-urban difference in CPI inflation, which was high in 2019, saw a decline in 2020. From July 2018 to December 2019, CPI-Urban inflation was consistently above CPI-Rural inflation, mainly on account of the differential rates of food inflation between rural and urban areas witnessed during this period. However, in the current year, CPI-Urban inflation has moved closely with CPI-Rural inflation (Figure 4). Although food inflation in rural and urban areas has almost converged now (Figure 5), divergence in rural-urban inflation is observed in other components of CPI (Figure 6). Inflation in non-food components of CPI is higher in urban areas as compared to rural areas in the current year. While fuel & light inflation is (-) 0.1 per cent in rural areas, it is 6.7 per cent in urban areas. The rural-urban differential in other components is in the range of 1.6 to 2.3 percentage points, except housing, which is not compiled for rural areas.

Figure 4: CPI Rural and Urban inflation



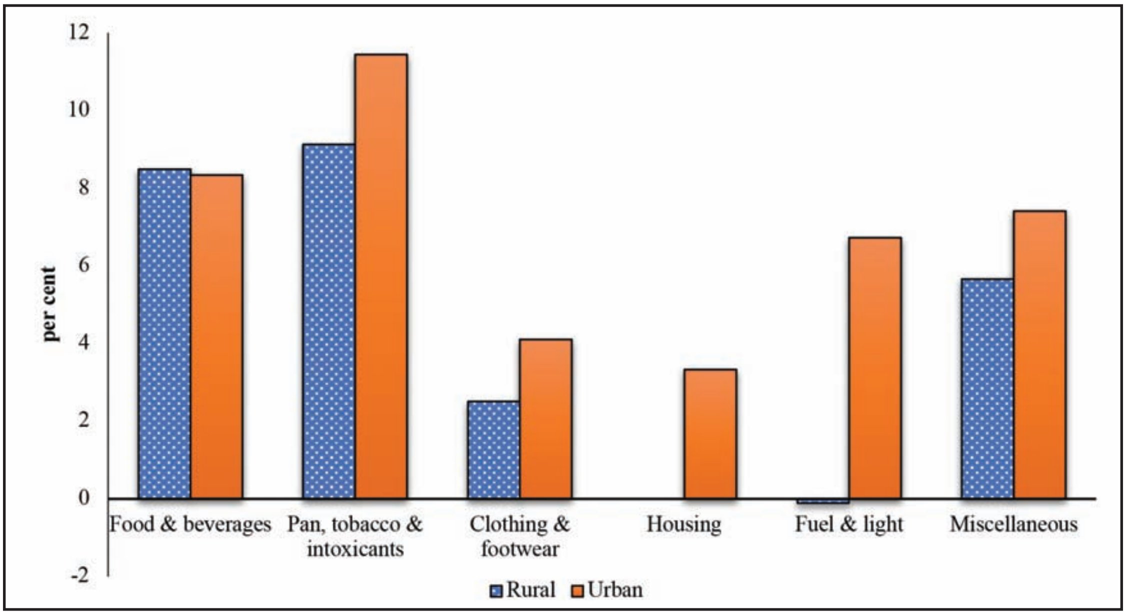
Source: NSO.

Figure 5: Rural and Urban CPI food inflation



Source: NSO

Figure 6: Component-wise rural and urban inflation in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec)



Source: NSO

5.5 CPI-IW is a price index released by the Labour Bureau to measure the impact of price rise on the cost of living for working class families spread across certain select industries. The base year of CPI-IW has been revised from its earlier 2001 to a more recent base year of 2016 (Box 1).

Box 1: Base Revision of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)

The CPI-IW is compiled and disseminated by the Labour Bureau on a monthly basis. It measures changes in the retail prices of a fixed basket of goods and services being consumed by an average working-class family. Apart from serving as a guide for policy formulations, these index numbers are utilized for fixing/revising wages, regulating the dearness allowances paid to large number of manual workers and Central/ State Govt. employees. To capture the latest consumption pattern of working-class family, Labour Bureau has revised the base year of the existing CPI-IW series 2001=100 to a more recent base year 2016=100.

The new series of CPI-IW covers the industrial workers from the existing seven sectors viz. Factories, Mines, Plantation, Railways, Public Motor Transport Undertakings, Electricity Generating & Distributing Establishments and Ports & Docks. The new series has a wider coverage in terms of sample size, number of centres, markets/outlets, items etc. The major changes in the new series are summarized in the following Table.

Refinements in CPI-IW base updation 2016

	Old series	New series
Base	2001=100	2016=100
Coverage of States/UTs	25	28
Coverage of Centres	78	88
Coverage of Markets	289	317
Working Class families covered in the base year survey	41040	48384
Number of Items	392	463
Compilation of Indices	Arithmetic Mean of price relatives	Geometric Mean of price relatives

As recommended by Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL), Labour Bureau has revised the classification of items in CPI-IW into different Groups and Sub-Groups in line with NSO's Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP). The revised six groups based on the COICOP classification and their respective weights for different series are as follows.

All India group weight distribution for different series of CPI-IW

Groups	Weights (%)		
	1982	2001	2016
Food & Beverages*	57.0	46.2	39.17
Pan, Supari, Tobacco & Intoxicants	3.15	2.27	2.07
Fuel & Light	6.28	6.43	5.5
Housing	8.67	15.27	16.87
Clothing & Footwear**	8.54	6.57	6.08
Miscellaneous	16.36	23.26	30.31
General Index	100.00	100.00	100.00

*Food and Beverages was Food Group during previous series.
**Clothing and Footwear was Clothing, Bedding and Footwear during previous series.

The food & beverages group and the miscellaneous group have been further divided into various sub-groups. The weights for the purpose of compilation of index numbers have been derived on the basis of average monthly family expenditure. The average budget derived from a family budget enquiry consisted of all items of expenditure reported by the families surveyed under Working Class Family Income & Expenditure Survey (WCFI&ES), 2016. The weight of food & beverages has declined over time whereas the weight of miscellaneous group (mainly services) has increased substantially under 2016 series vis-à-vis earlier series. The linking factor for the two series is 2.88. Linking factor allows us to maintain continuity in the time series data on the price index. This would help in comparing the new series with the old one. The linking factor has been derived by taking the ratio of average of monthly indices of old series to new series for the period of 12 months (from September 2019 to August 2020).

INFLATION TREND: MOMENTUM AND BASE EFFECT

5.6 Inflation trends are usually interpreted using the twelve-month change in the index to eliminate the effect of seasonal fluctuations. However, one challenge with using the YoY change in inflation is that it does not distinguish between recent price changes and price changes a year before.

When changes in the CPI in the base month have a considerable effect on changes in YoY inflation, this is referred to as base effect. Base effects are therefore the contribution to changes in the annual rate of measured inflation from abnormal changes in the CPI in the base period. Hence, we need to distinguish whether changes in inflation are caused by price changes in the current month, or by extreme price changes in the base period (Central Bank of Iceland, 2007).

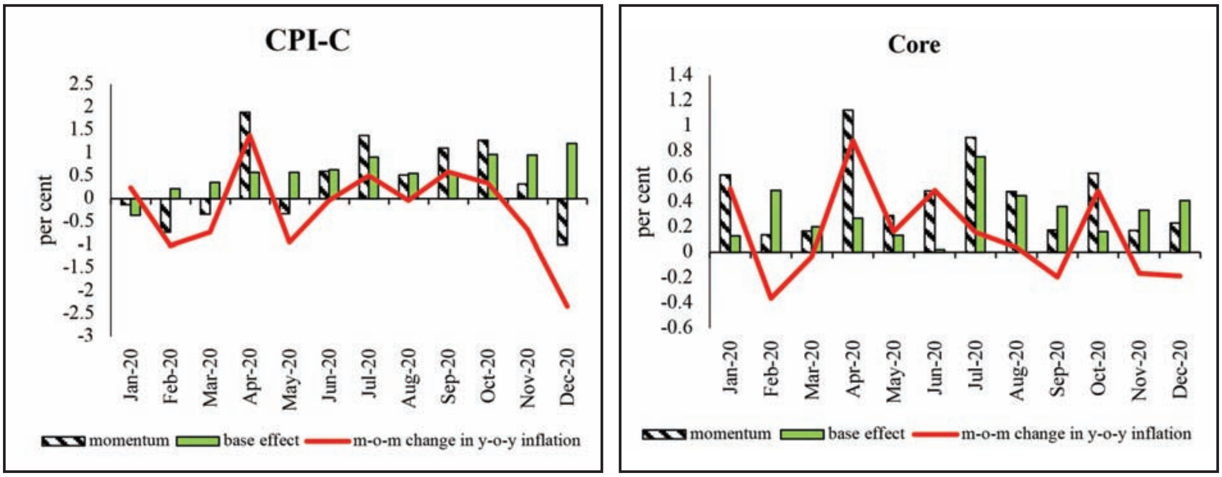
5.7 Arithmetically, the explanation of why π_{t-1} (YoY inflation in period *t-1*) moved to π_t (YoY inflation in period *t*) consists of two parts:

1. **Momentum**: why p_{t-1} moved to p_t (month-on-month change in price index). It captures the recent price changes.
2. **Base effect**: why p_{t-12} moved from p_{t-13}. It captures the price changes a year ago.

5.8 Thus, the difference between the YoY inflation rates in two subsequent months is approximately the same as the difference between the month-on-month rate in the current month and the month-on-month rate twelve months previously (European Central Bank, 2005). A lower base effect or higher momentum has a positive impact on the change in inflation.

$$\pi_t - \pi_{t-1} = [\underbrace{(\ln(p_t) - \ln(p_{t-1}))}_{\text{Momentum Effect}} - \underbrace{(\ln(p_{t-12}) - \ln(p_{t-13}))}_{\text{Base Effect}}] * 100$$

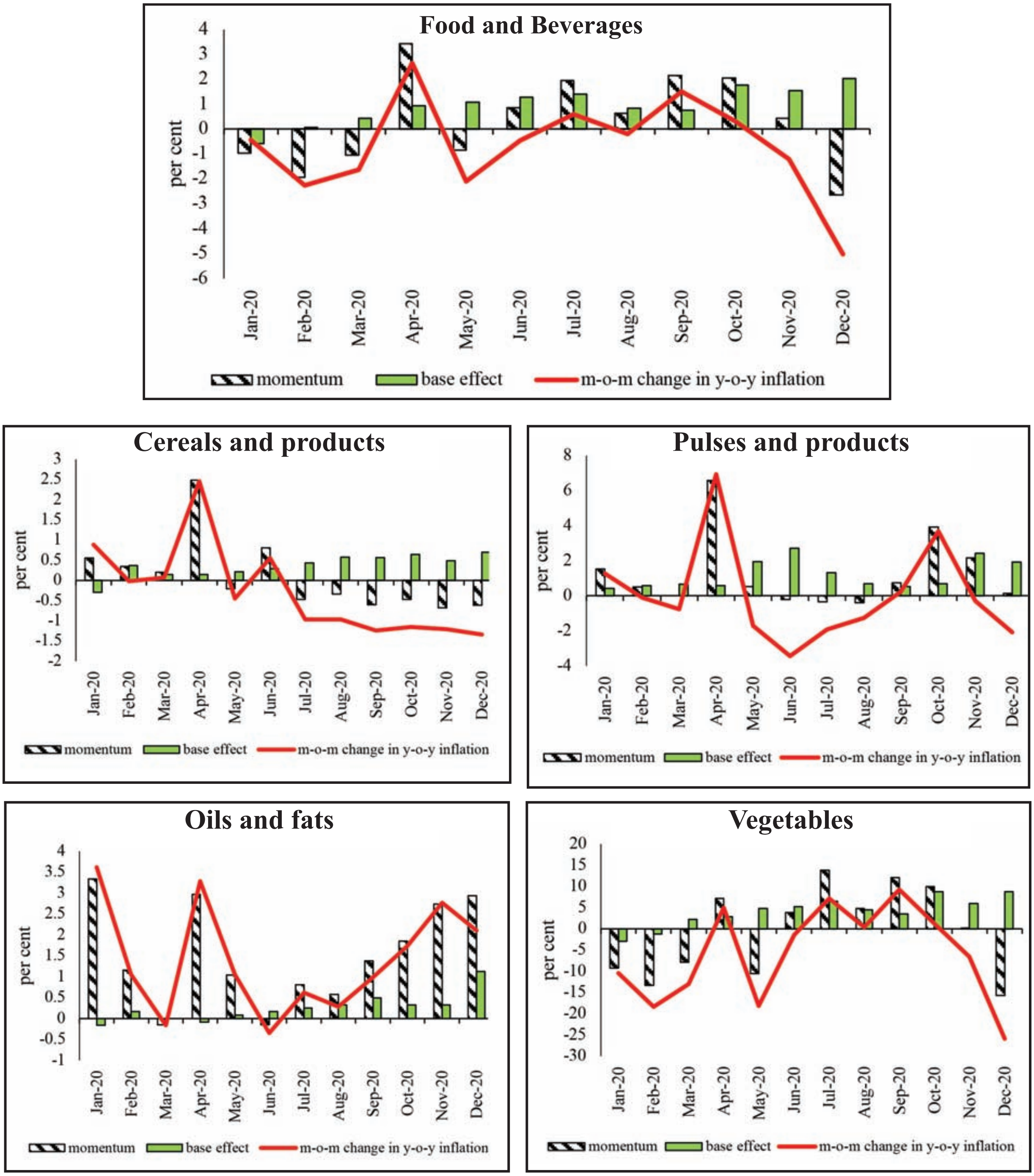
Figure 7: CPI-C and core inflation

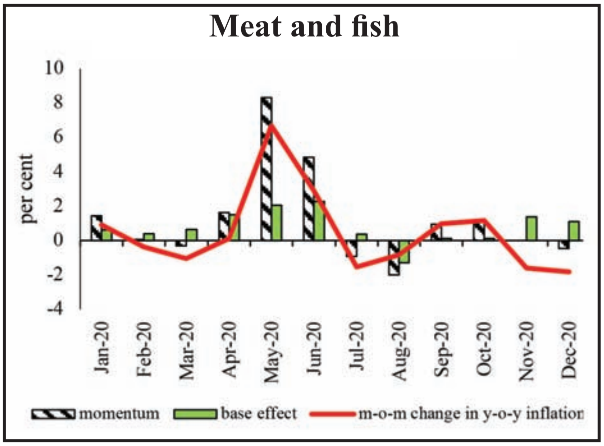


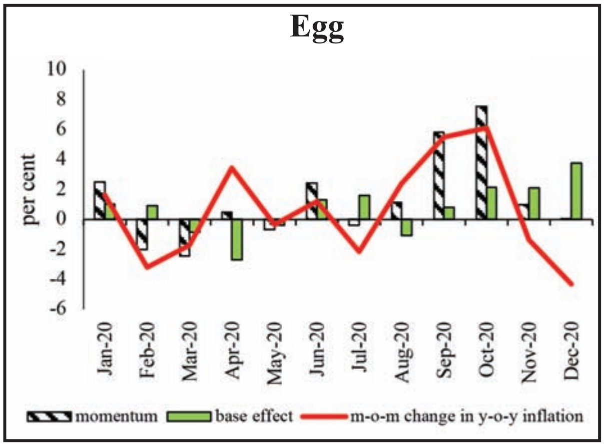
Source: NSO

5.9 CPI headline and CPI core inflation from April 2020 to October 2020 was driven mostly by substantial increase in price momentum i.e., increase in recent price index was pushing up the inflation each month (Figure 7). In both cases, positive base effect helped moderate the inflation. A major jump is witnessed in April 2020, with inflation rate increasing from 5.8 per cent in March 2020 to 7.2 per cent in April 2020 and then declining to 6.3 per cent in May 2020. The jump is mainly witnessed on account of sudden and sharp increase in momentum in the month of April 2020, possibly due to the initial disruptions caused by COVID-19 lockdown. By November 2020, price momentum moderated significantly and coupled with positive base effect helped ease inflation.

Figure 8: CPI food and beverages and its sub-group inflation





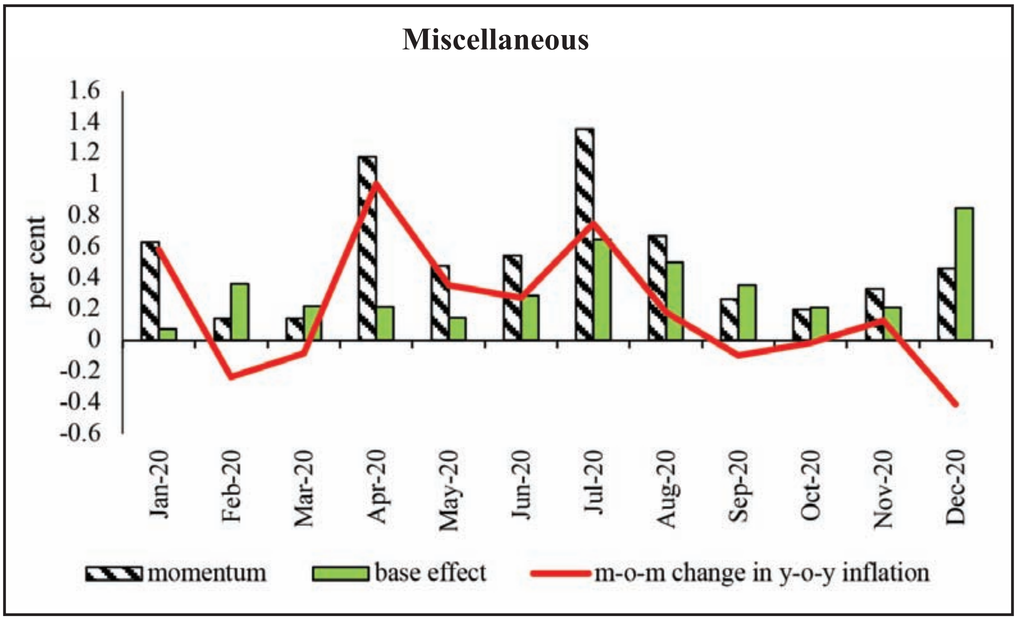


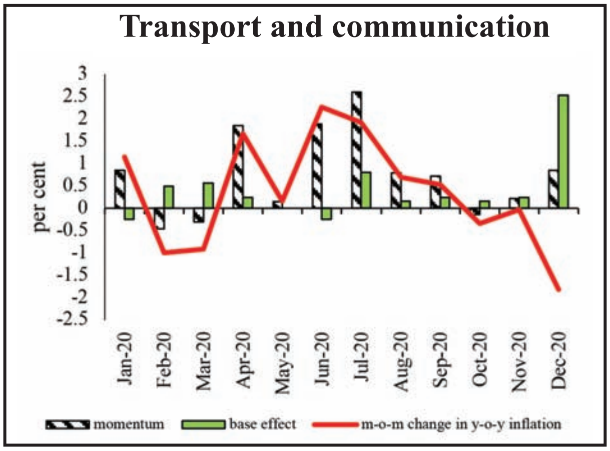
Source: NSO

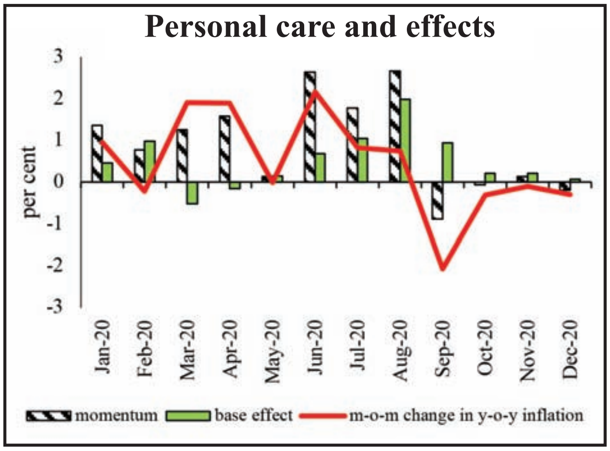
5.10 In the 'food and beverages' group, a similar pattern is observed as in the case of CPI headline and CPI core. In November 2020, decline in price momentum along with high base effect helped ease food inflation (Figure 8). Among the various sub-groups under 'food and beverages' group, different patterns emerge. For example, in case of cereals, since July 2020 the decline in monthly YoY inflation is led by both negative price momentum and positive base effect. In case of oils and fats, the high inflation is mostly driven by substantial jump in price momentum; base effect has been moderate in this case. Even in the case of vegetables, inflation is mostly driven by large increase in price momentum since July 2020.

5.11 In 'transport and communication' and 'personal care and effects', increase in inflation since April 2020 has been a result of sudden jump in price momentum (Figure 9). However, price momentum moderated substantially since August 2020 in 'transport and communication' and turned negative in September 2020 for 'personal care and effects'. Overall, price momentum has dominated the change in inflation during the year. Government has, therefore, rightly intervened in containing inflation, especially in vegetables.

Figure 9: CPI Miscellaneous group and its sub groups inflation





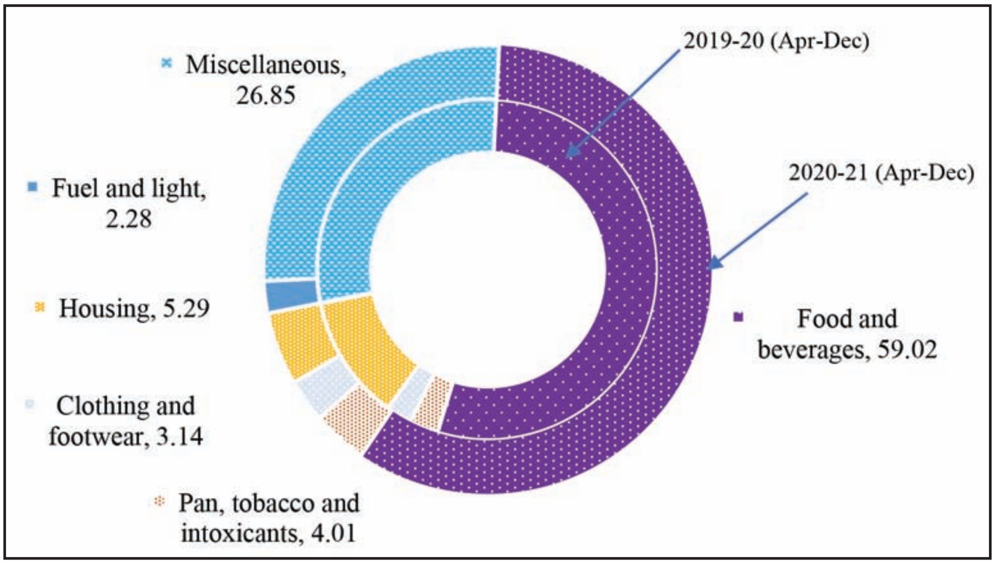


Source: NSO

DRIVERS OF INFLATION: THE PRODIGIOUS IMPACT OF FOOD INFLATION

5.12 During 2019-20 (Apr-Dec) as well as 2020-21 (Apr-Dec), the major driver of CPI-C inflation was the food and beverages group, though its contribution has increased to 59.0 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) compared to 53.7 per cent in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec). Miscellaneous group was the second largest contributor to inflation, contributing to 26.8 per cent of overall inflation (Figure 10). Among the sub-groups in miscellaneous group, transport and communication contributed the most followed by personal care and effects.

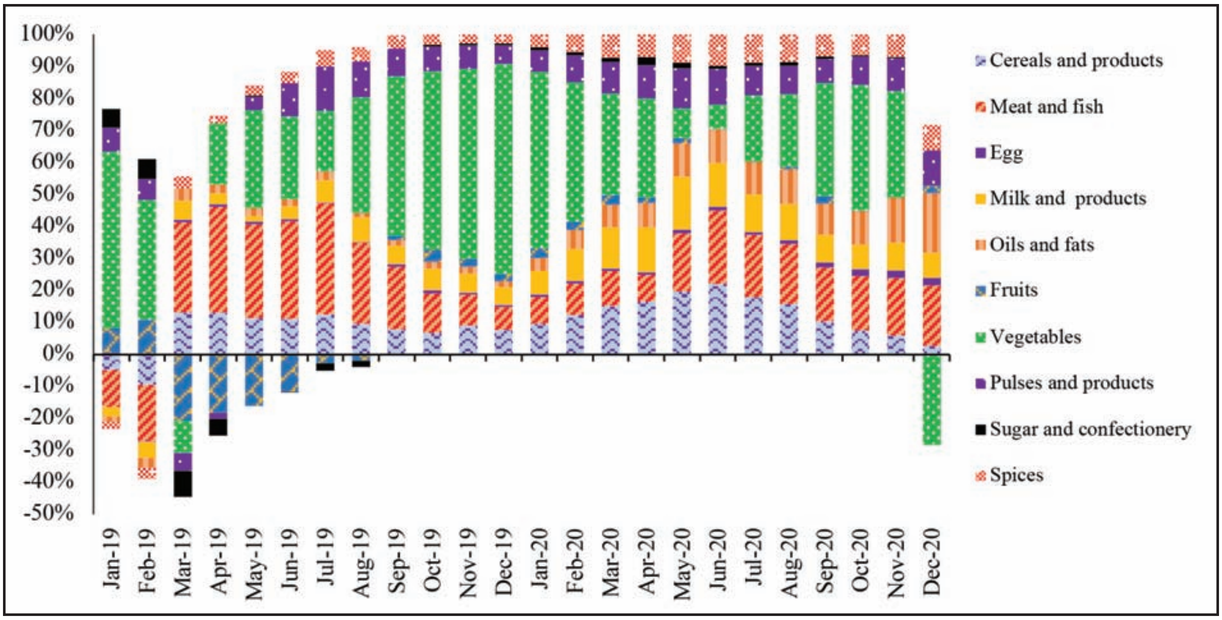
Figure 10: Contribution of groups to overall CPI-C inflation in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec) and 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) in per cent



Source: NSO

5.13 Food inflation based on CFPI which remained negative from October 2018 to February 2019, showed a sharp increase since the second half of 2019, mainly due to surge in vegetable prices, before declining in the recent months. High food inflation since March, 2020 is indicative of supply chain bottlenecks owing to COVID-19 induced disruptions. The contribution of food sub-groups to CFPI shows that 'vegetables', 'meat & fish', 'oils & fats' and 'pulses &products' were the major contributors to food inflation in the current year (Figure 11). Contribution of vegetables turned negative in December 2020 owing to sharp fall in vegetable prices. Cereals, which contributed highly to food inflation in June 2020, has declined continuously since then.

Figure 11: Contribution of food sub-groups to CFPI



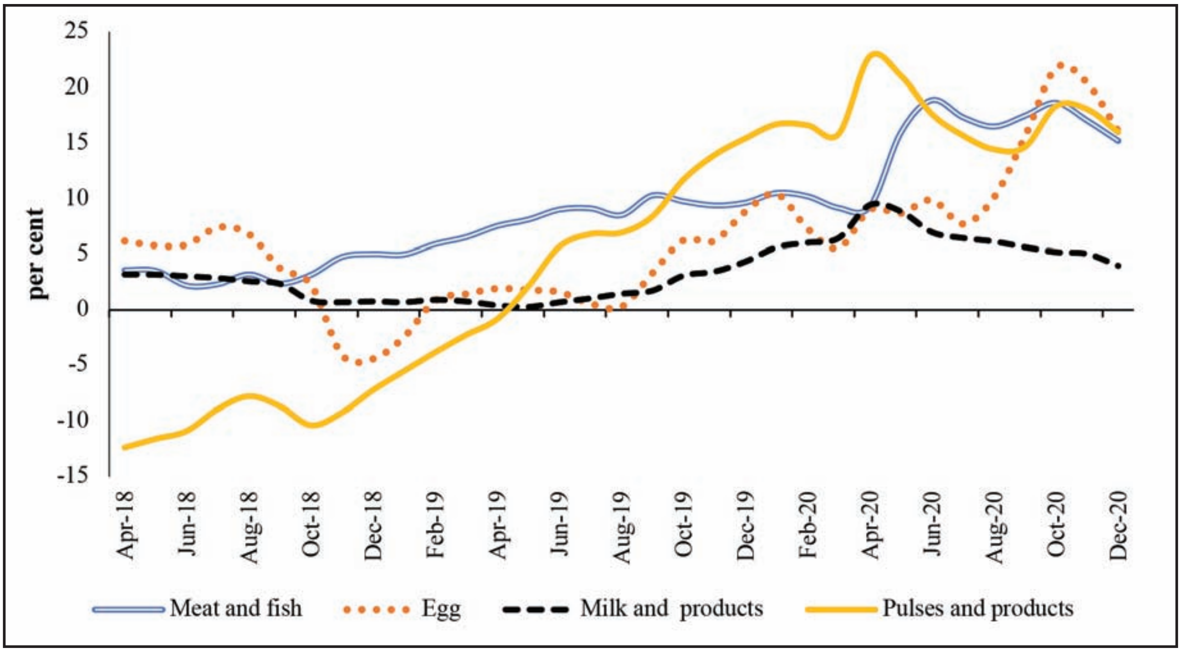
Source: NSO.

5.14 Inflation in vegetables remained elevated during the period September 2019 to April 2020. It declined to 4 per cent in June 2020 and remained in double digits from July to November 2020. The rise in vegetables inflation was mainly on account of rise in prices of potatoes and onions during the lean season. In the case of onion, arrivals declined by 74 per cent in April 2020 and by 62 per cent in case of potatoes in August 2020. However, immediate steps have been taken by the Government to contain the price rise of these items, resulting in a steep decline in vegetables inflation to (-)10.4 per cent in December 2020.

5.15 Apart from vegetables, inflation in some of the protein rich items like egg, meat & fish and pulses & products remained elevated in the current year, thereby contributing significantly to food inflation. The only exception was inflation in milk & products which declined continuously from 9.4 per cent in April 2020 to 4.0 per cent in December 2020. Inflation in meat & fish has remained in double digits in most part of the current year mainly on account of rise in prices of chicken and mutton. After reaching peak in April 2020, inflation in pulses & products declined, before rising to 18.3 per cent in October 2020 and then declined to 16.0 per cent in December 2020. However, lately, inflation in all these items has declined (Figure 12).

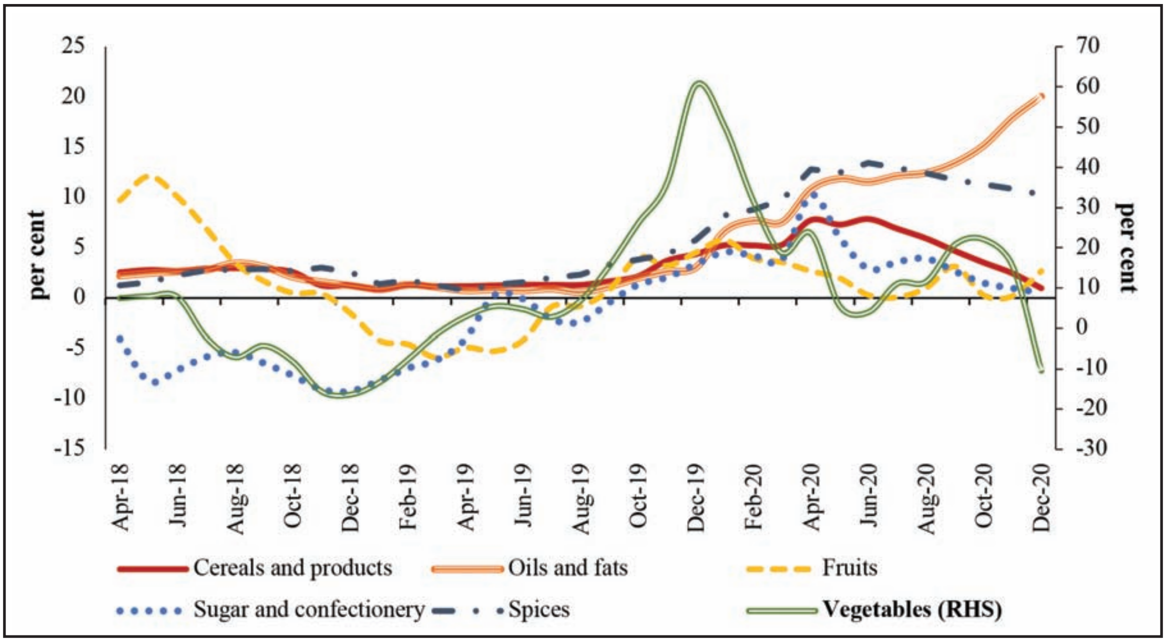
5.16 Further, inflation in oils & fats and spices has shown a rising trend in the current year. However, sizeable drop in inflation since April 2020 has been observed for some of the major food groups like cereals & products which declined from 7.8 per cent in April 2020 to 1.0 per cent in December 2020, and sugar which declined from 10.3 per cent in April 2020 to 0.5 per cent in December 2020 (Figure 13).

Figure 12: CPI inflation in protein rich items



Source: NSO

Figure 13: CPI inflation in other major food groups

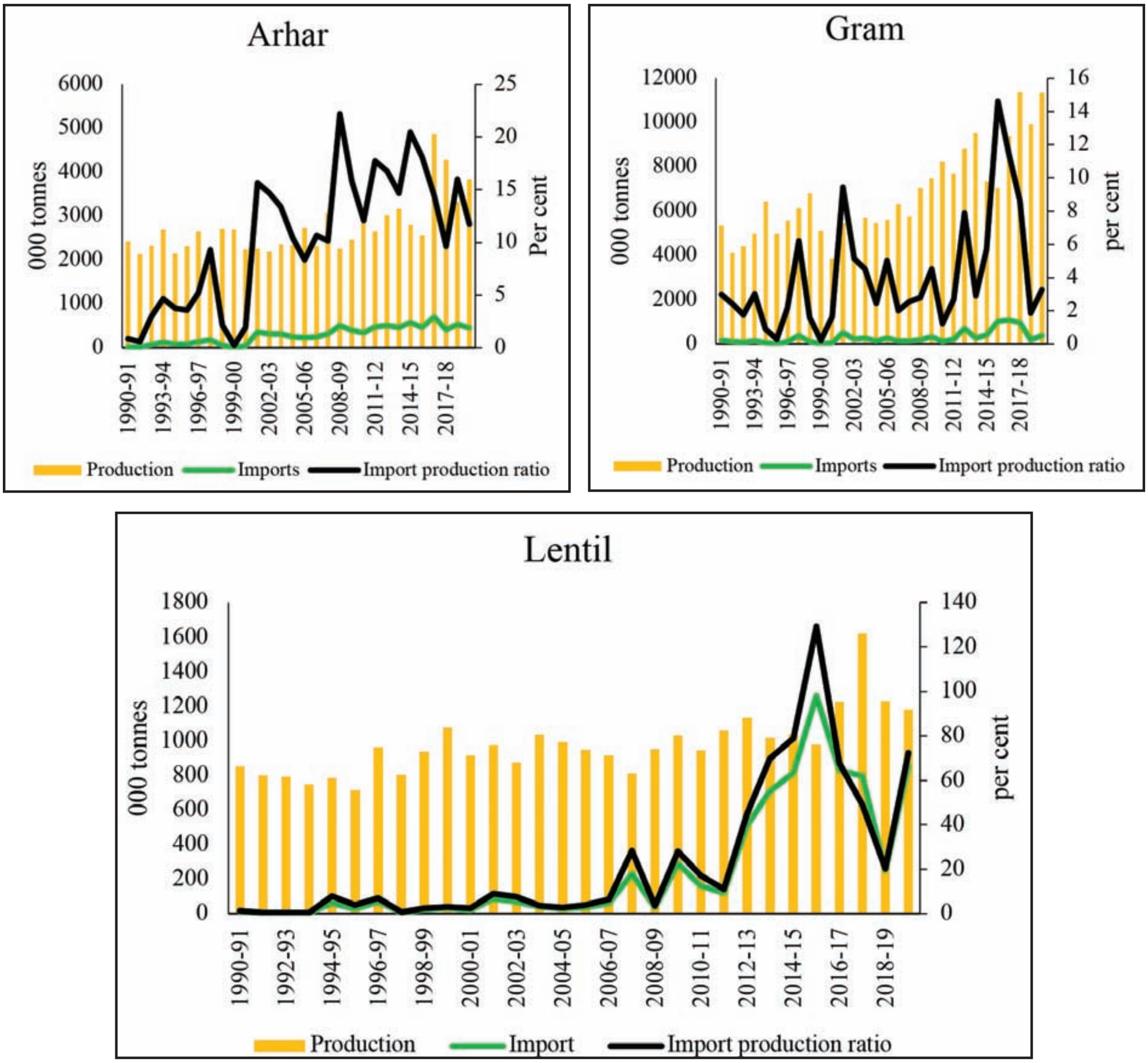


Source: NSO

5.17 Pulses inflation has been above 5 per cent since June 2019 and has been on an upward trend since then. In April 2020, a sudden spike was observed and inflation touched 22.8 per cent likely due to the disruptions caused by COVID-19 related restrictions and stocking of pulses by households during the lockdown. Although production of total pulses has increased in 2019-20 and 2020-21, at item level, production of urad has declined significantly in 2019-20 compared to the previous year. Production of moong was stable in 2019-20. Production of lentils was also lower in 2019-20. Further, the estimated production of pulses in 2019-20 and 2020-21 has been less than the target. At item level, all pulses except split-gram recorded double-digit CPI inflation in December 2020. However, in December 2020, inflation of all pulses, except peas and ‘other pulses’ declined as compared to the previous month.

5.18 Imports can add to the availability of any commodity and thus moderate prices in case of shortfalls in domestic supply. In the case of pulses, it is seen that import is highly negatively correlated with production (Figure 14). In the year of low production, import increases and in the year of bumper crop, imports fall. Each year, import policy is changed according to the level of production. However, such frequent changes in import policy adds to confusion of market participants owing to uncertainty in policy regime.

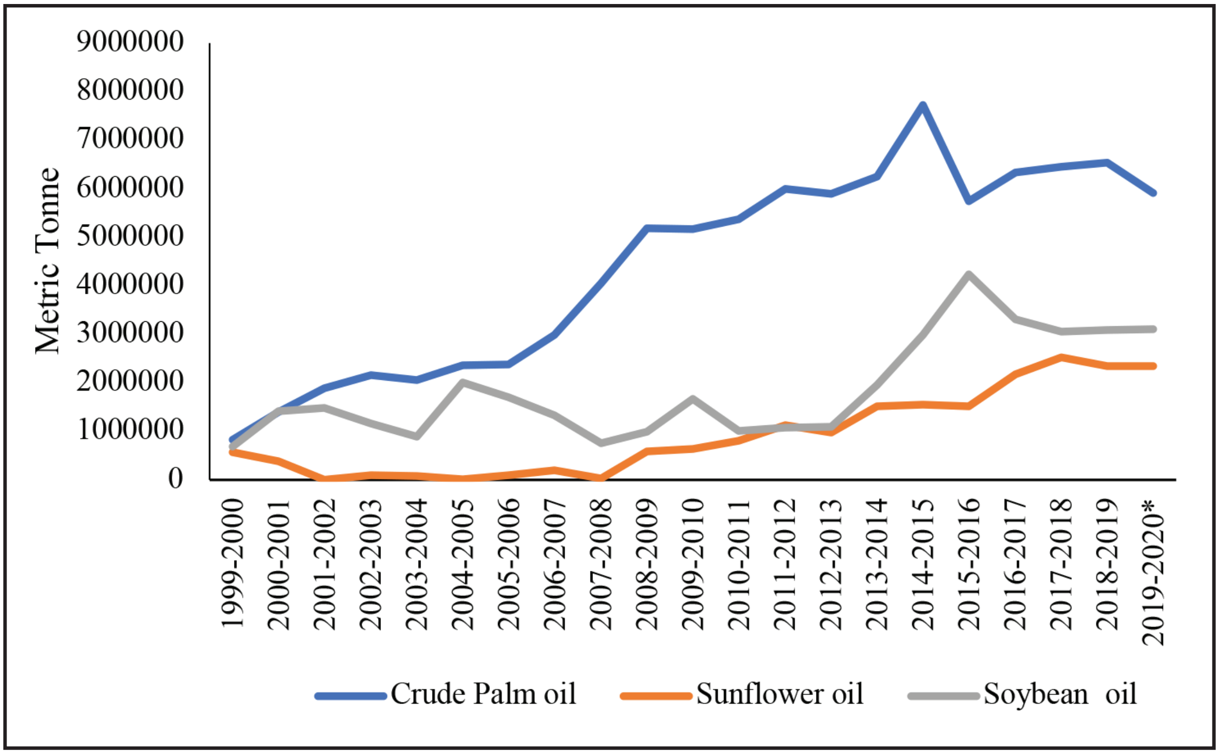
Figure 14: Production, import and import production ratio



Source: CMIE

5.19 CPI inflation in oils and fats has been increasing since August 2019 and has reached 20 per cent in December 2020. While inflation in mustard oil, groundnut oil and refined oil (sunflower, soyabean etc.) is above 20 per cent, coconut oil is above 10 per cent in December 2020. India is the largest importer of edible oils. Demand for edible oils is rising in India, while domestic production is almost stagnant, due to which dependence on imports has increased over the years (Figure 15). This is risky as problems in the world market may have serious repercussions on the domestic market. Effective measures to increase domestic production are necessary to reduce import dependency (CACP, 2020). Imports in 2020 were affected as Malaysia and Indonesia imposed export tariffs on crude palm oil. This affected domestic prices of palm oil from Jan-Jun 2020.

Figure 15: Import of edible oils



*Till September
Source: Solvent Extractors Association of India.

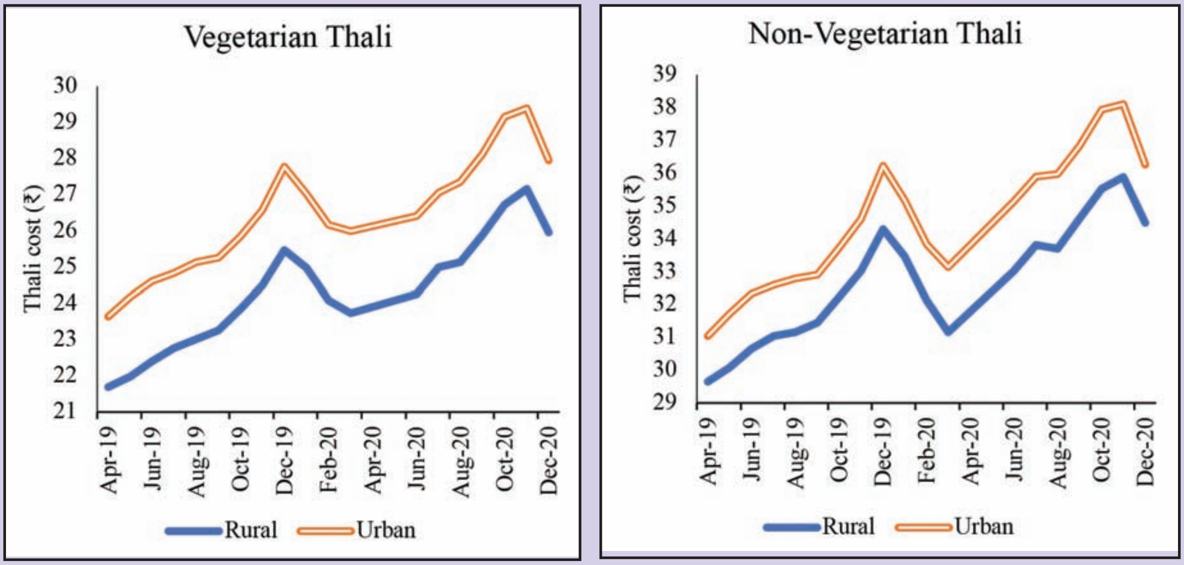
5.20 Escalation in wholesale prices was also witnessed after the COVID-19 induced restrictions possibly because of labour shortages on account of reverse migration, social distancing in factories, and other transaction costs in the production and distribution network. Although production of total oilseeds is estimated to have increased in 2019-20 and 2020-21, production of soyabean has declined significantly in 2019-20. The kharif production of sunflower for 2020-21 is estimated to have declined as compared to the previous year. The production of sunflower has been declining continuously over the years, and only a marginal increase has been observed in 2019-20. Production of mustard also has declined in 2019-20.

5.21 The variations in the prices of essential food commodities are experienced by the common man through its impact on the households' food budget. An attempt was made in this regard to assess the cost of a plate of food in Vol-I, Economic Survey, 2019-20 in the form of *Thalinomics* (Box 2).

Box 2: Thalinomics: Cost of a plate of food in 2020-21

The Economic Survey, 2019-20 Volume-I put forth a novel concept of a thali in the Chapter titled *"Thalinomics": The Economics of a Plate of Food in India.* Using the methodology prescribed in the chapter and using the recommended dietary allowances of cereal, pulses/ meat, vegetable, spices, edible oil and fuel based on the dietary guidelines prescribed for an Indian adult male heavy worker (NIN, 2011), the NSO has compiled the Thali index using the data collected by NSO for CPI-C. The State-wise shares within cereals, pulses etc. are decided as per the Consumption Expenditure Survey 68th Round data (2011-12). PDS prices for both rural and urban sectors and prices of items canvassed in respect of affluent markets in urban areas, have been excluded. It may be noted that excluding PDS consumption does have some challenges. Thali cost represents the cost of a meal cooked within household but as it excludes PDS consumption is wholly based on the transactional prices of the said components of thali, it may be true that the actual cost for a real household may differ from that computed here and may be dependent on the efficacy of the PDS system in a State. The following figures shows the trends in thali cost at All-India level for Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian thalis since April 2019. While Thali cost have increased between June 2020 and November 2020, they witnessed a sharp fall in the month of December reflecting the fall in the prices of many essential food commodities.

All-India Thali Costs



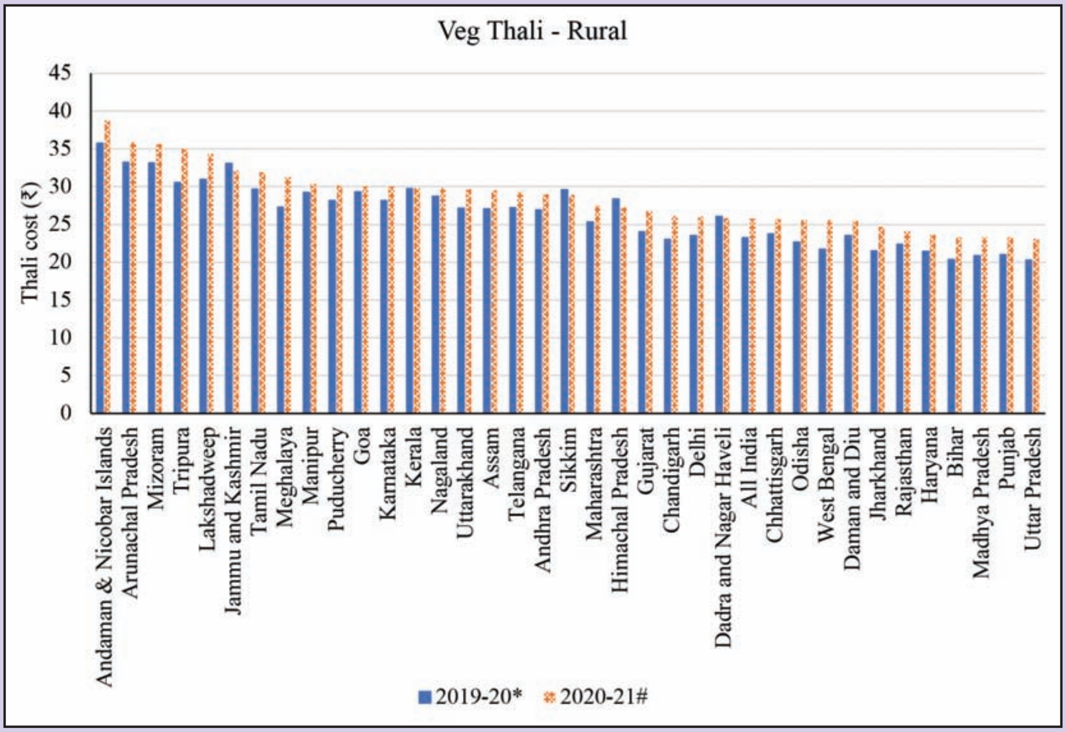
Source: NSO

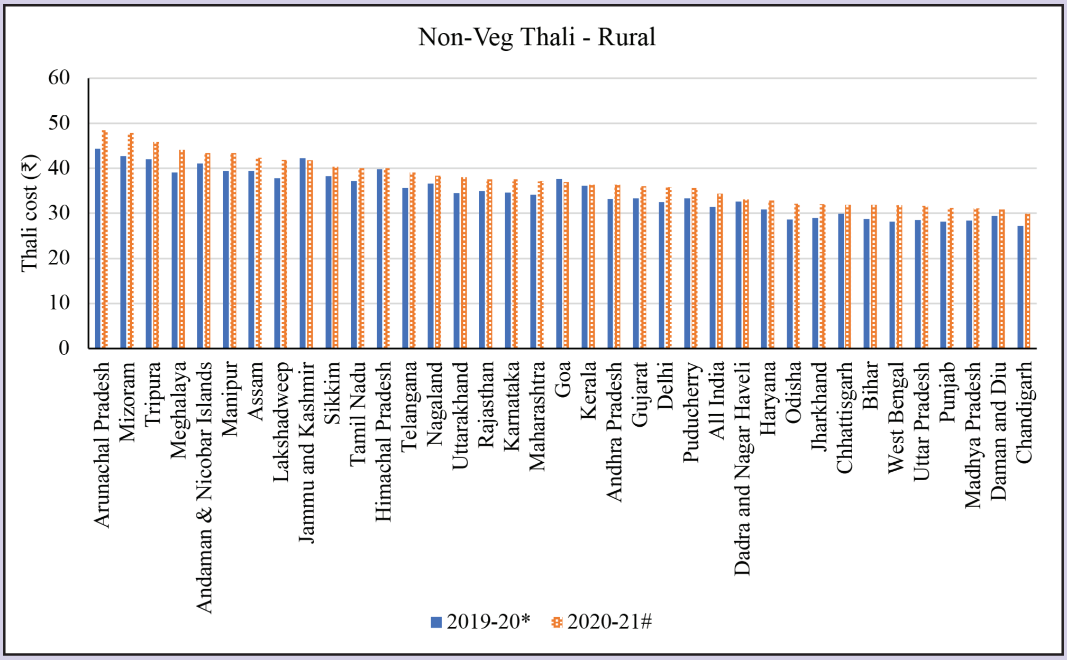
Note: 1. Thali cost for the months of April, 2020 & May, 2020 are not compiled as sufficient price data was not available due to lockdown situation of COVID-19 pandemic.

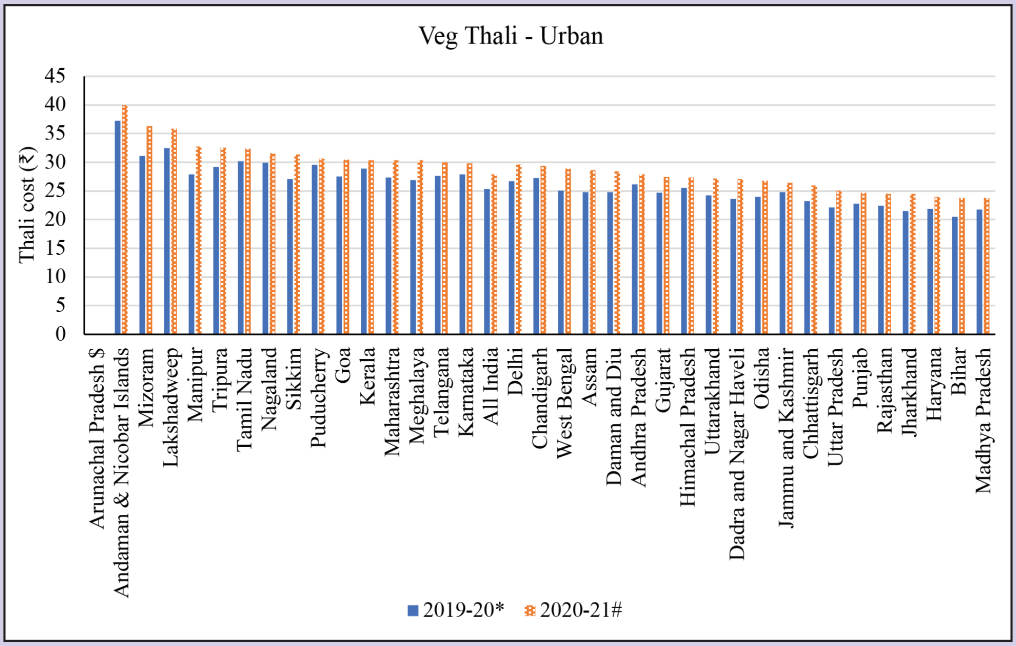
2. Thali cost represents the cost of a meal cooked within household but excludes PDS consumption and may therefore differ from the actual cost for a real household.

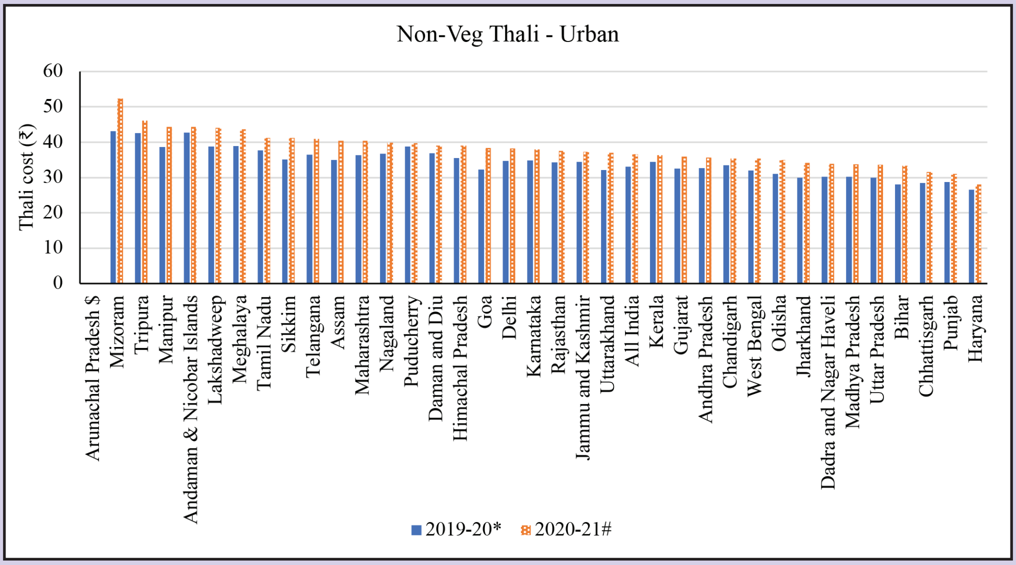
Thali costs displayed much variation among the states. In 2020-21(Jun-Dec, 2020), the most expensive Veg thali in the rural areas was in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (₹38.7) while the cheapest in rural areas was in Uttar Pradesh (₹23.1). In terms of Non-Veg thali during the same period, the most expensive was in Arunachal Pradesh (₹48.5) while cheapest was in Chandigarh (₹29.9) in rural areas. In 2020-21(Jun-Dec, 2020), the most expensive Veg thali in the urban areas was in Andaman & Nicobar Islands (₹40.0) while the cheapest was in Madhya Pradesh (₹24.0). In terms of Non-Veg thali during the same period, the most expensive was in Mizoram (₹52.4) while cheapest was in Haryana (₹28.0) in urban areas.

Thali Costs at the state level







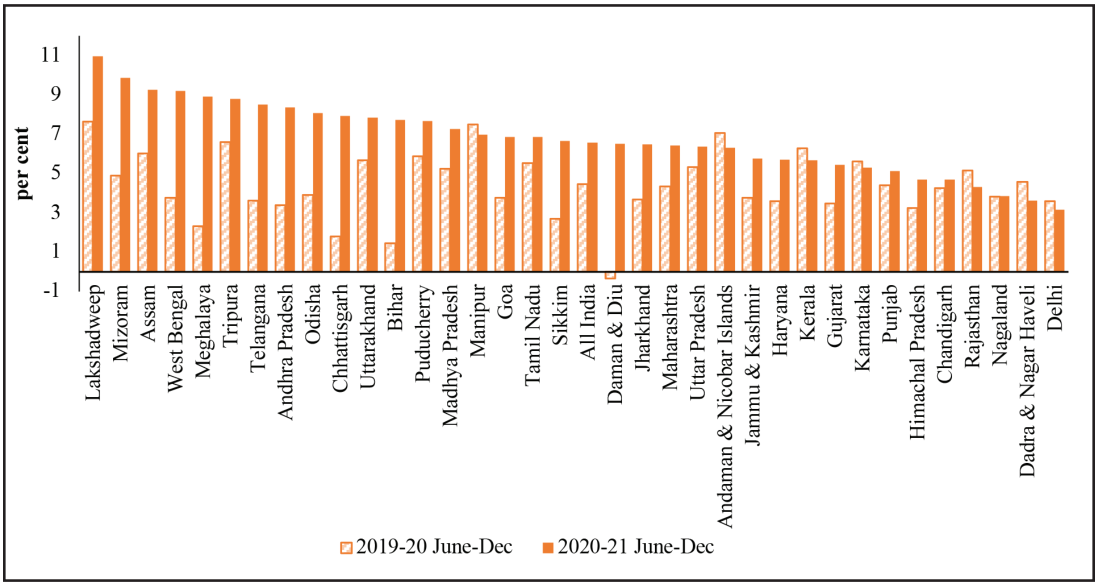


Source: NSO
Note: * Apr-Dec, 2019
$ Data for Urban areas is not compiled by NSO for Arunachal Pradesh
# Thali costs for the months of April, 2020 & May, 2020 are not compiled as sufficient price data was not available due to lockdown situation of COVID-19 pandemic and therefore 2020-21 corresponds to Jun-Dec, 2020.

INFLATION IN STATES

5.22 CPI-C inflation increased in most of the states in the current year. However, regional variation persists. Inflation ranged between 3.2 per cent to 11 per cent across States/UTs in 2020-21 (Jun-Dec) compared to (-) 0.3 per cent to 7.6 per cent in the same period last year. In 17 States/UTs, overall inflation is below the all-India average in the current year with Delhi having the lowest inflation, followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Figure 16).

Figure 16: CPI- Combined inflation for States/UTs (in per cent)



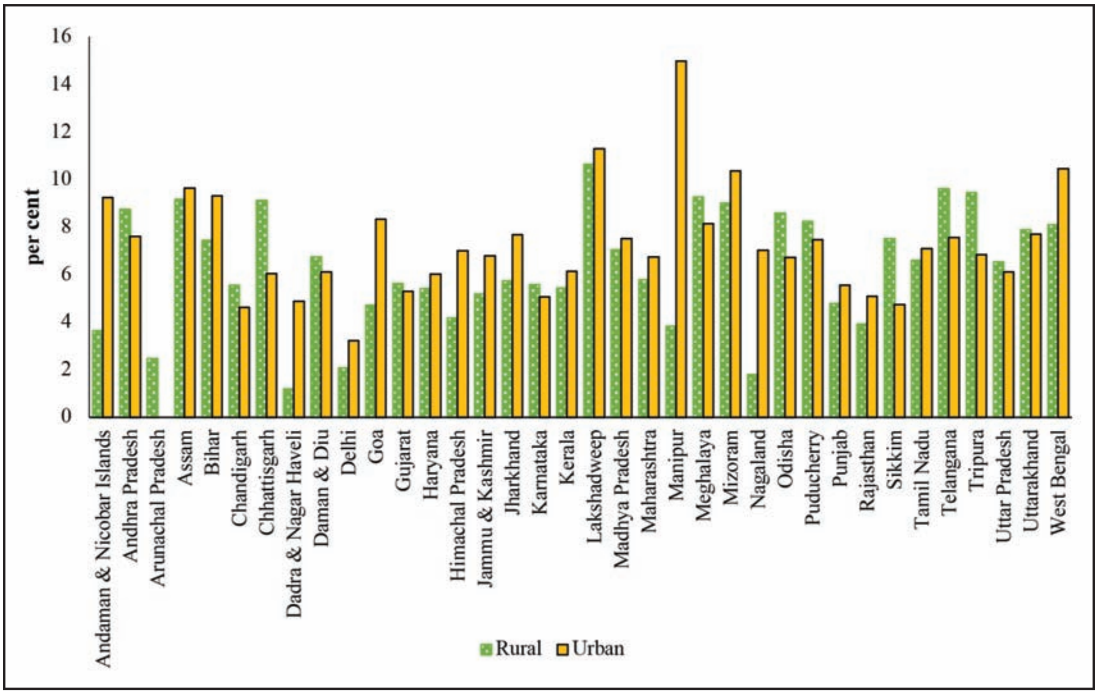
Source: NSO

Notes: 1. State level CPI inflation is not available for April and May 2020.

2. Arunachal Pradesh is not considered as CPI-C is not published on a regular basis for this state.

5.23 Majority of the States/UTs has witnessed higher urban inflation than rural inflation in the current year with variations (Figure 17a), mainly due to high food inflation in urban areas.

Figure 17a: Rural and Urban CPI inflation for States/UTs in 2020-21 (Jun-Dec)



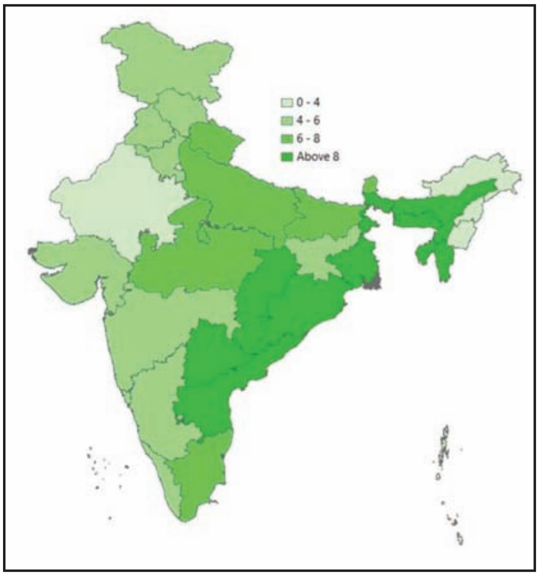
Source: NSO

Notes: 1. State level CPI indices are not available for April and May 2020.

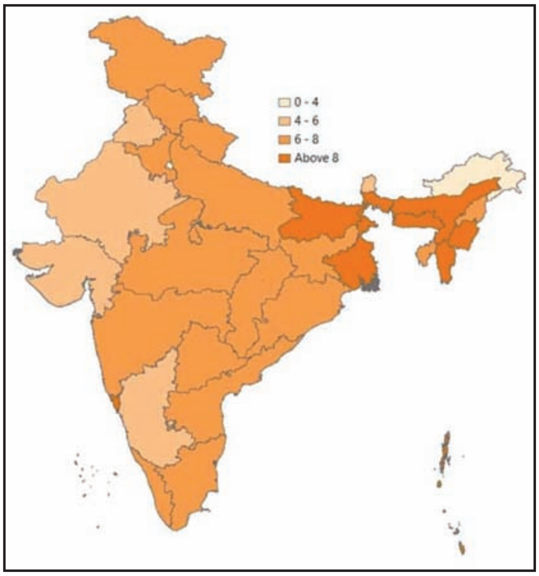
2. CPI Urban inflation is not available for Arunachal Pradesh as it is not published on a regular basis for this state

5.24 States in the North Eastern region as well as those in the East, experienced relatively higher inflation in rural areas. These states also experienced high urban inflation (Figure 17b & c).

17b. CPI- Rural Inflation in 2020-21 (Jun-Dec)



17c. CPI- Urban Inflation in 2020-21 (Jun-Dec)

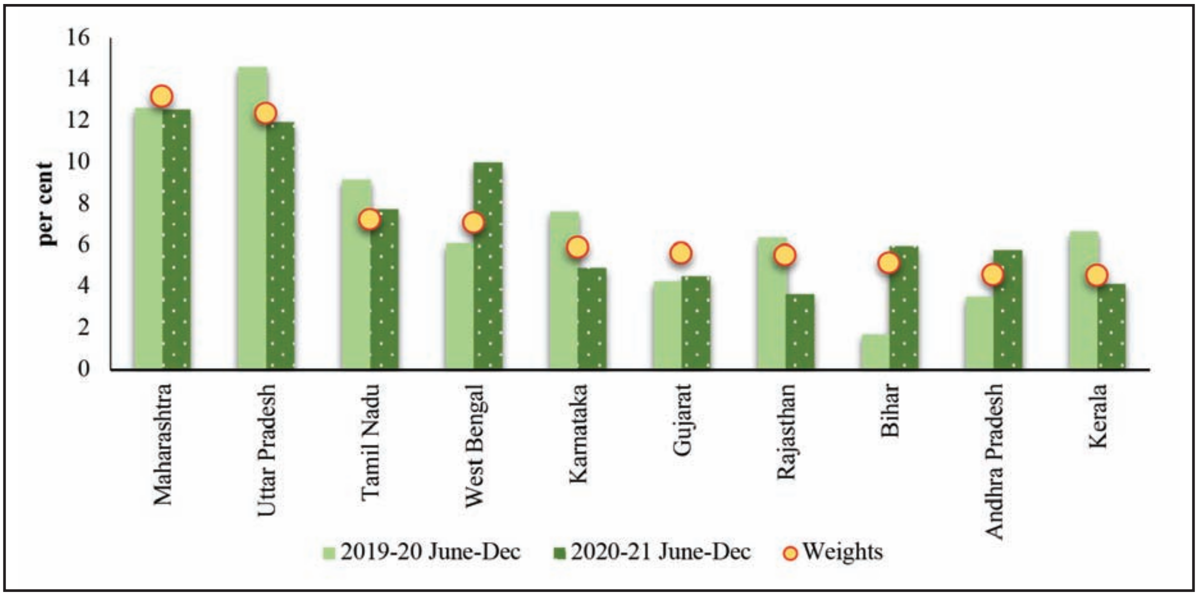


Source: NSO

Notes: CPI Urban inflation is not available for Arunachal Pradesh as it is not published on a regular basis for this state.

5.25 Top ten States (as per weights) having 71.2 per cent weight in CPI-C contributed 71.2 per cent to overall CPI inflation in the current year (Jun-Dec), as compared to 72.7 per cent during the same period last year (Figure 18).

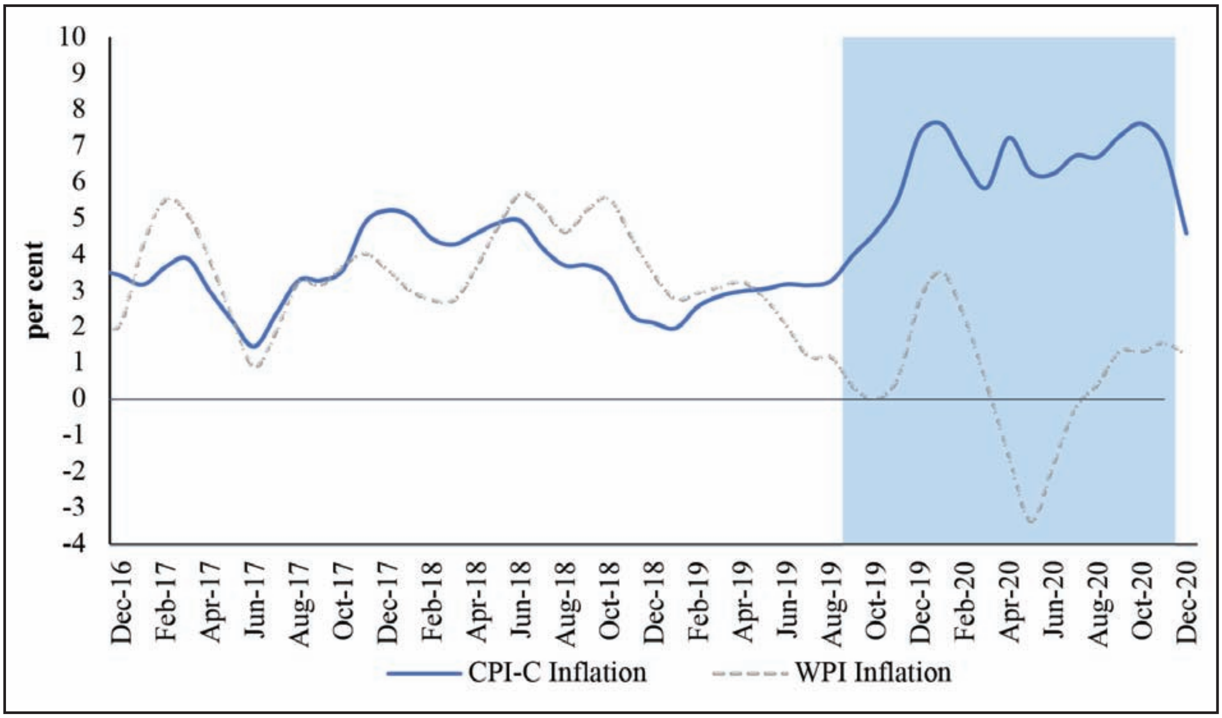
Figure 18: Contribution of Top 10 States (as per weights) to Overall CPI inflation



Source: NSO

Note: State level CPI indices are not available for April and May 2020. Value of the weight is the height at which the bubble stands. For eg, for Maharashtra, it is 13.2% and for Kerala, it is 4.6%.

Figure 19: CPI-C and WPI Inflation



Source: NSO and OEA, DPIIT

Note: The shaded region in the graph represents the period where Consumer Food Price Inflation has been higher than Non-Food inflation

WHICH MEASURE OF INFLATION REFLECTED ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BETTER IN 2020-21?

5.26 The previous two sections indicate the role of supply-side constraints, especially in the case of perishable vegetables contributing to inflation. Since February 2017, CPI-C inflation and WPI inflation have been moving more or less in tandem till beginning of 2019-20. After this period, gap has emerged, which has widened in the recent months (Figure 19). Between April-July 2020, WPI inflation has been in the negative region while CPI-C inflation has been above 6 per cent. The major feature in this widening gap is that this has happened in a period witnessing high food inflation. The shaded region in Figure 19 shows the period during which CFPI inflation has remained higher than non-food inflation. The movement in CPI-C inflation is quite contrary to the weak demand conditions prevalent in the economy in the recent months owing to the COVID-19 crisis. Food items have a large weight of around 39 per cent in the CPI-C index. This means that shocks to food prices can have large impacts on CPI-C inflation.

5.27 For the period April 2020 to November 2020, CPI-C is weakly related to IIP growth while WPI inflation and CPI-C Core inflation are positively and strongly related to IIP growth. Therefore, core CPI-C inflation and WPI Inflation, have been more in sync with the demand conditions in the economy. During the period April 2020 to November 2020, the correlation coefficient between WPI inflation and YoY growth in IIP is around 0.8 while the correlation coefficient between CPI-C core inflation and IIP growth has been 0.9. The correlation between

IIP growth and CPI inflation during the same period is 0.2. Similarly, we can see high correlation of CPI Core inflation and WPI inflation with other metrics of production and demand in the Indian economy (Table 5).

Table 5: Correlation of production/demand metrics with CPI-C, Core and WPI Inflation in 2020-21#

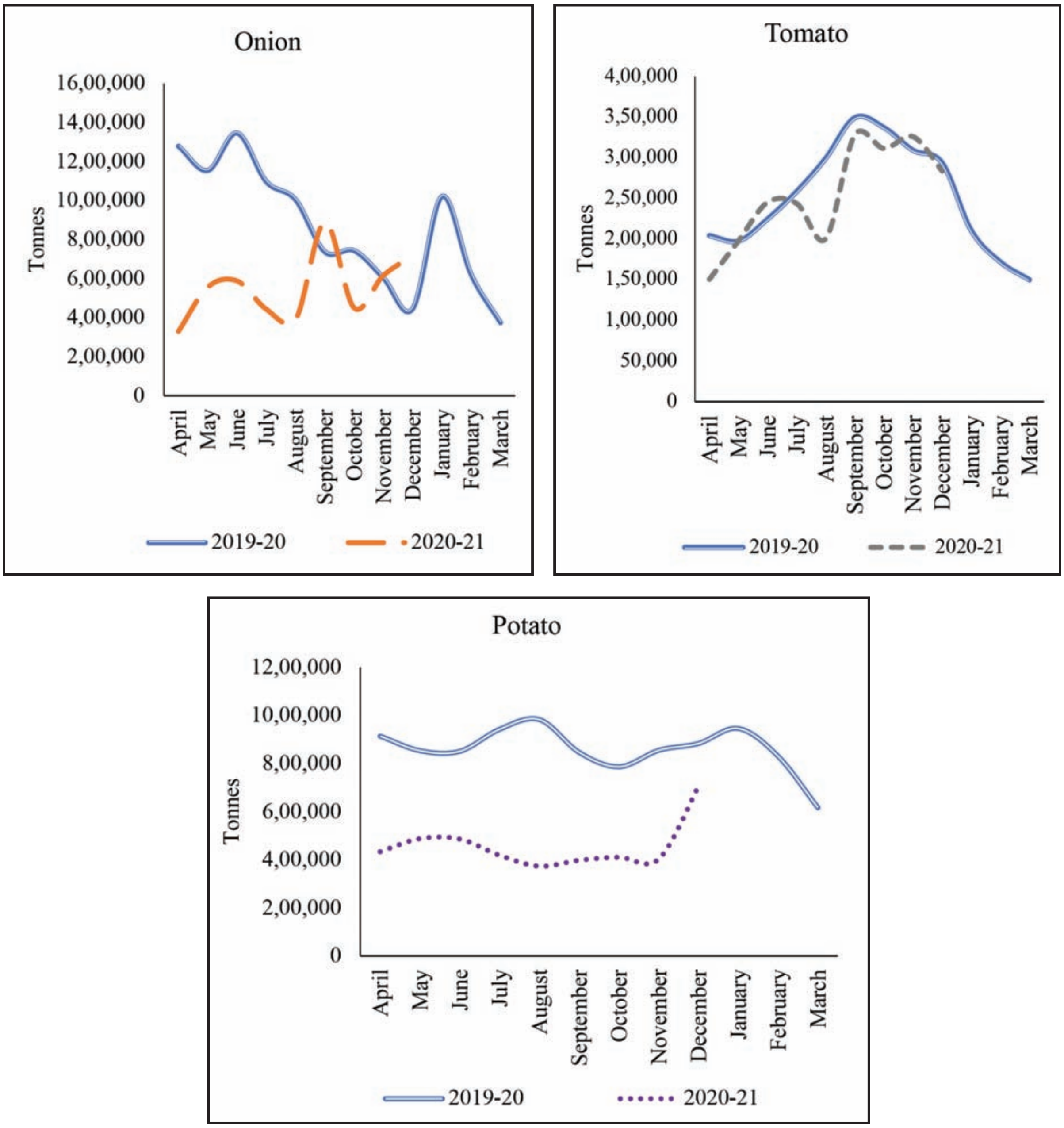
	CPI-C Inflation	CPI-C Non-food non-fuel (core)	WPI Inflation
Growth in tractor production*	– 0.34	0.87	0.68
Growth in vehicle registration*	– 0.27	0.78	0.89
Overall Growth of Eight Core Industries	0.20	0.90	0.75
Growth of Coal	0.65	0.62	0.86
Growth of Crude Oil	0.11	0.57	0.56
Growth of Natural Gas	0.19	0.97	0.77
Growth of Petroleum Refinery Products	– 0.06	0.61	0.51
Growth of Fertilizers	– 0.43	0.42	– 0.10
Growth of Steel	0.14	0.89	0.71
Growth of Cement	– 0.08	0.79	0.45
Growth of Electricity	0.48	0.91	0.85
IIP growth	0.23	0.92	0.77

Note: # April-November, 2020
* April-December, 2020

Source: Tractor and Mechanization Association, VAHAN Dashboard, Office of Economic Adviser, DPIIT and NSO

5.28 A tight monetary policy may have a role in managing inflation in case of excess demand driving high inflation. However, the current scenario presents a different picture. The current spike in CPI inflation driven by spike in food prices is mainly a supply-side phenomenon. This can be easily assessed from the fact that arrivals in the market, for agricultural commodities like onion, tomato and potato that have witnessed spikes in recent times, have been much lower compared to the previous years (Figure 20). Further, the weights of all items in CPI-C are based on NSO Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2011-12. Weight of food items in the index might have significantly decreased over the decade since 2011-12. There is a need to capture the revised weight of food items in the index to correctly depict the true picture of inflation in the country. Further, in the context of increasing retail e-commerce transactions, it is important to include such new sources of price data for the construction price indices.

Figure 20: Market arrivals of Onion, Tomato and Potato



Source: CMIE

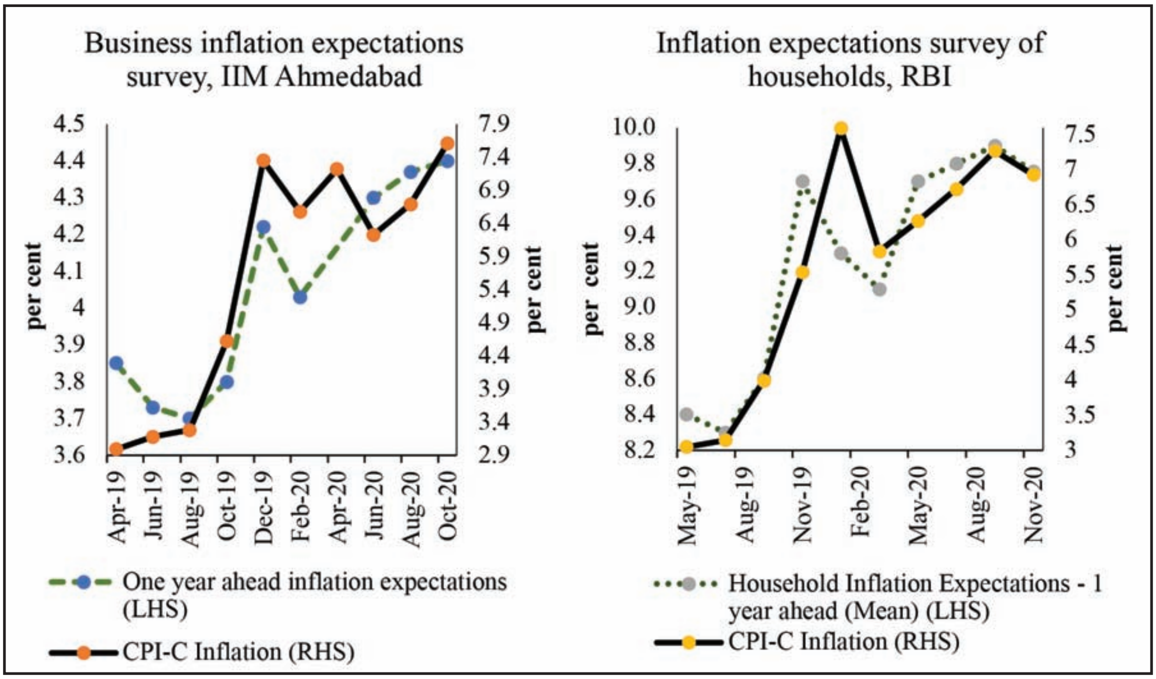
Box 3: Headline inflation or core inflation as target for monetary policy

Core inflation (inflation in the price index excluding food, fuel and other volatile components) has been viewed by many as the better measure of inflation for monetary policy purposes. *This is because food and fuel price shocks are transitory as well as* *mainly supply driven and therefore not a monetary phenomenon*. Theoretical work in the area has used models with price and/or wage stickiness to show that targeting core inflation maximizes welfare. When prices are sticky, mark-ups fluctuate and therefore also distort relative prices. In these models, the flexible price equilibrium is restored by central banks trying to minimize these fluctuations by targeting sticky prices. Much of the literature assumes that markets are complete, allowing households to fully insure against idiosyncratic risks. However, in the case of developing economies there are two deviations from these assumptions: 1) inability of agents to smooth their lifetime consumption, and 2) other structural differences such as a high share of food in household consumption expenditure (Anand et al., 2015). Anand et al. (2015) contend that while under complete markets, the choice of targeting strict core inflation is the best policy, with incomplete markets, headline inflation targeting is welfare improving relative to core inflation targeting. However, using a setup similar to Anand et al. (2015), Portillo et al. (2016) find that core (non-food) inflation stabilisation is very close to optimal even in the case of an economy with credit constrained consumers. Portillo et al. (2016) find that an optimal measure of inflation targeting should provide very low weight to food inflation. This weighting is much lower than the weightage of food in Headline CPI. A recent RBI working paper (Nadhanael, 2020), analyses weekly price data on 45 food items in India, for the period 2005-18, from the data collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The paper finds heterogeneity in the extent of price stickiness among food products. The prices of food items change, on average, in 1.29 months. Vegetable prices change at higher frequency than others (almost twice a month on average), price of pulses changes thrice almost every 2 months, the price of milk changes once in five months, and prices of eggs, meat and fish change on average once a month, prices of cereals change once almost every three and a half months. Given this finding of wide variations in the price stickiness of food items, the paper suggests that it is important to pay attention to the sticky component of food inflation in addition to core inflation.

INFLATION EXPECTATIONS

5.29 The one year ahead inflation expectation for CPI-C inflation has risen during the current year. As per the business inflation expectations survey of Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Ahmedabad, one year ahead inflation expectations for CPI-C inflation slightly rose from 4.0 per cent in February 2020 to 4.4 per cent in October 2020. Inflation expectations survey of households conducted by RBI also pointed to a slight rise in inflation expectations from 9.1 per cent in March 2020 to 9.7 per cent in November 2020, though it was lower compared to September 2020. The movement in the inflation expectations have been roughly in the direction of movement of the current inflation rate as measured by CPI-C (Figure 21). This has an important implication with respect to the CPI-C being an important metric for monetary policy. Owing to being a metric of price change that households can relate to it targeting headline inflation can anchor inflation expectations.

Figure 21: One year ahead inflation expectations and current inflation



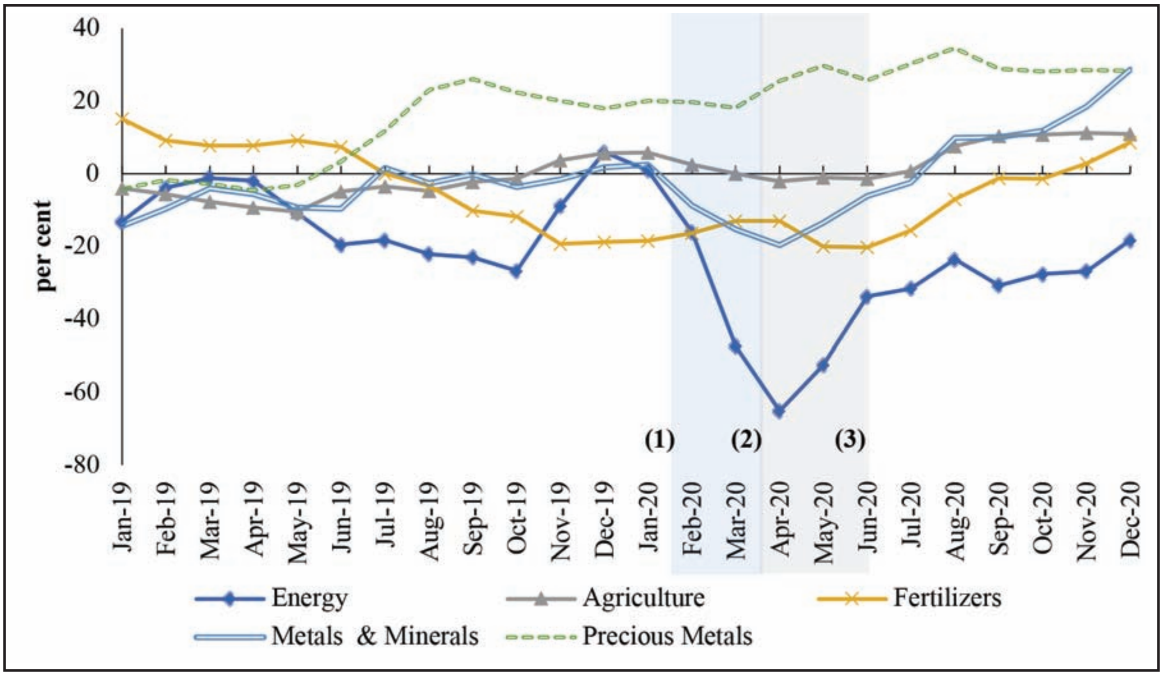
Source: IIM Ahmedabad; RBI, NSO

GLOBAL COMMODITY PRICES

5.30 The YoY growth in global commodity prices, except prices of precious metals and fertilizers, saw a decline from their levels in December 2019, between January and April 2020 owing to COVID-19 induced restrictions around the world and consequent fall in demand for these commodities after remaining subdued during 2019. The largest impact of COVID-19 has been on energy prices driven by fall in crude oil prices. Energy prices have seen some rebound since the pandemic owing to production cuts by OPEC+ countries (World Bank, 2020b), though they continue to be below levels of the previous year. Agricultural prices remained more or less stable during the period of pandemic induced restrictions. This may be attributed to the lower income elasticity of demand for these commodities compared to other commodities (World Bank, 2020a). Growth in prices of agricultural commodities, metals and minerals and fertilizers have now returned to the positive territory (Figure 22). Edible oil prices have been a major driving force in putting upward pressures on agriculture prices. Metal prices have risen owing to higher industrial demand from China (World Bank, 2020b). The average growth in energy index stood at (-) 35.1 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) compared to (-) 14.7 per cent in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec). On the other hand, average growth in agriculture index was 5.2 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) compared to (-) 3.2 per cent in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec). Precious metals saw a 28.9 per cent growth in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) compared to 12.5 per cent in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec).

5.31 Gold prices saw sharp spike in prices during 2020. Gold prices rose as investors turned to gold as a safe haven investment amid COVID-19 induced economic uncertainties (Figure 23). Global Economic Policy Uncertainty (GEPU) Index is constructed using information from newspaper articles and proxies policy related economic uncertainty (Baker et al., 2016). From January 2020 onwards, gold prices have sharply increased with the sharp rise in the GEPU. In fact, compared to other assets, gold had returns during the year that were considerably higher (Figure 24).

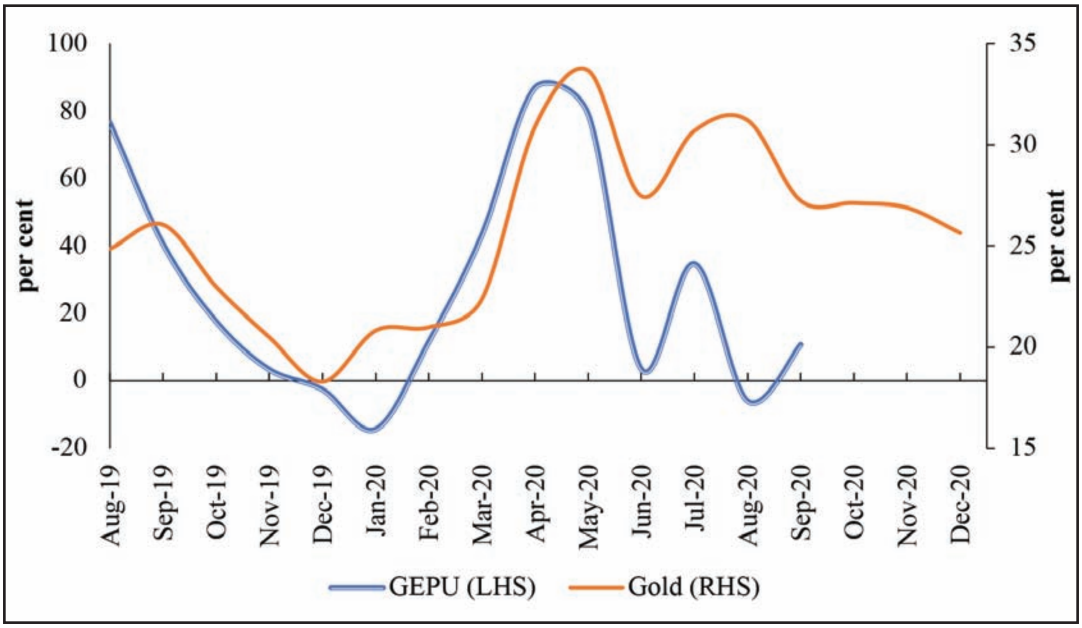
Figure 22: Trends in international commodity prices (YoY growth)



Note: 1. First human to human transmission of COVID-19 confirmed in January, 2020
2. Restrictions on economic activity imposed in major economies in March, 2020
3. Restrictions start being lifted in major economies.

Source: World Bank; WHO; https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-timeline-idUSKBN23Z0UW

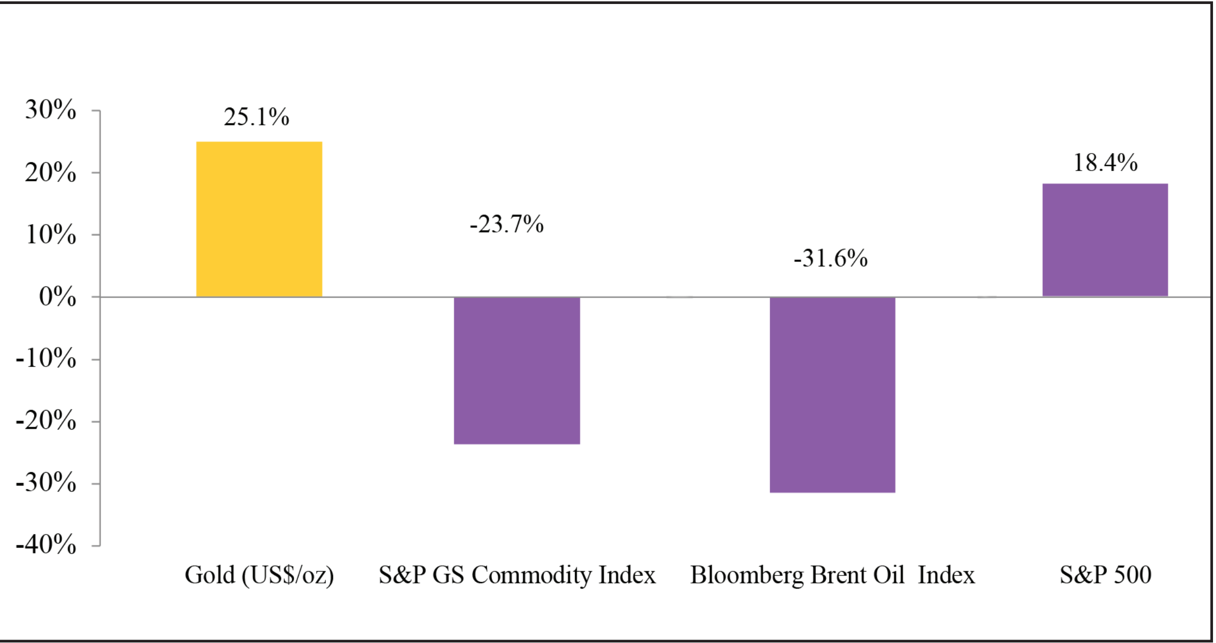
Figure 23: Global Economic Policy Uncertainty (GEPU) and Gold Prices, YoY change



Source: Baker, Scott R., Bloom, Nick and Davis, Stephen J., Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index: Current Price Adjusted GDP [GEPUCURRENT], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis; https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/GEPUCURRENT. Gold prices from World Bank

Note: The Global Economic Policy Uncertainty Index is a GDP-weighted average of national EPU indices for 20 countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Russia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Figure 24: Year to Date Returns on Gold and other assets



Source: World Gold Council
Note: Data as on 31 December, 2020

REGULATION OF DRUG PRICES

5.32 Drug prices in India are regulated to ensure continued availability and affordability of essential lifesaving drugs with improved access to consumers. National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA), which is an independent regulator for pricing of drugs and to ensure availability and accessibility of medicines at affordable prices, has played an active role in addressing the exigencies arising out of COVID-19 pandemic and undertook necessary measures to ensure continued availability of life saving essential medicines throughout the country. It invoked extraordinary powers in public interest to ensure that policy enhances access to life saving drugs like Heparin and Medical Oxygen. NPPA has revised upward the ceiling price of Heparin, a Scheduled Drug, included in the COVID-19 Treatment Protocol for a period of six months to ensure its continued availability during the pandemic. NPPA also invoked extraordinary powers in public interest under Drug Price control Order, 2013 and National Disaster Management Act to cap the price of Liquid Medical Oxygen (LMO) and the Oxygen Inhalation (Medicinal gas) for six months. Timely intervention by NPPA eased the situation of Medical Oxygen availability throughout the country, especially in distant and far-flung areas. In order to ensure availability of N95 mask at affordable prices in the country, NPPA, directed Manufacturers/ Importers/Suppliers of N95 mask to maintain parity in prices for non-government procurements and to make .available the same at reasonable prices. After issuing such an advisory, major manufacturers/importers of N95 masks have reduced their prices significantly up to 67 per cent. NPPA fine-tuned its interventions during the COVID-19 pandemic to strike at profiteering tendencies by manufacturers/marketers in public interest. At the same time it also ensured enabling ecosystem for the industry to augment production of quality benchmarked medical devices for domestic use and exports.

5.33 During the pandemic period, the government constituted an Inter-Ministerial Empowered Committee to make recommendation for the export of drugs/items requested by foreign governments especially drugs like Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) and Paracetamol. NPPA coordinated with drug manufacturers of these medicines and created a master database and reporting framework for production and supply of these medicines. Based on the recommendations of Empowered Committee, Department of Pharmaceuticals/NPPA issued recommendation/orders which enabled the MEA/DGFT to fulfill various export commitments towards 114 countries in respect of HCQ and 24 countries in respect of Paracetamol, including SAARC Nations. On the intervention of Empowered Committee, during March-May 2020, the number of manufacturing units of Hydroxychloroquine increased from 2 to 12 and the country's production capacity of Hydroxychloroquine has increased three times i.e., from approximately 10 crore tablets per month to approximately 30 crore tablets per month. Currently, India is having surplus of Hydroxychloroquine tablets over and above its domestic requirements.

NHB RESIDEX

5.34 The Housing Price Indices (HPIs) are a broad measure of movement of residential property prices observed within a geographic boundary. The National Housing Bank (NHB) RESIDEX captures two housing price indices viz. HPI@ Assessment Prices and HPI@ Market Prices - Under Construction Properties based on the data available for 50 cities with quarterly updation. The Composite HPI@Assessment Prices which stood at 83 in June 2013 has moved up to 112 in the quarter ending September 2020. The index has moved up with a compound annual growth rate of 4.2 per cent over the years. The Composite HPI@ Market Prices for Under Construction Properties which stood at 85 in June 2013 has steadily moved up to 104 in the quarter ending September 2020. The index has moved up with a CAGR of 2.8 per cent over the years. The total number of transactions for HPI@Assessment Price reduced by 71 per cent from March 20 to June 20 on Q-o-Q basis while on YoY basis transactions reduced by 67 per cent from June 19 to June 20, indicating that COVID-19 crisis has significantly impacted the residential real estate market. New listings were down significantly and buyers also reduced their home buying activity. During the quarter July 2020 to September 2020, transactions for HPI@Assessment Prices have increased by around 150 per cent on Q-o-Q basis, thus, it is observed that sales have retrieved in affordable segments, reflecting economic recovery in the real estate sector.

MEASURES TO CONTROL INFLATION

5.35 The Government reviews the price situation regularly and has taken number of measures from time to time to stabilize prices of food items. In the wake of rising prices of pulses, onion and potato, the Government has taken several steps to improve the availability of these commodities and make them available to consumers at affordable prices. These include: i. Banning the export of onion w.e.f. 14.09.2020, revoked w.e.f. 1.01.2021. ii. Imposition of stock limit on onion under the EC Act w.e.f. 23.10.2020 to prevent hoarding, lapsed 31.12.2020. iii. Easing of restrictions on imports, facilitating imports at integrated check-posts, issuance of licenses for imports and reduction in import duties. These measures have resulted in increased imports of onion, tur dal and masur dal in the country and resultant cooling of prices.

Other measures to control undue price rise include:

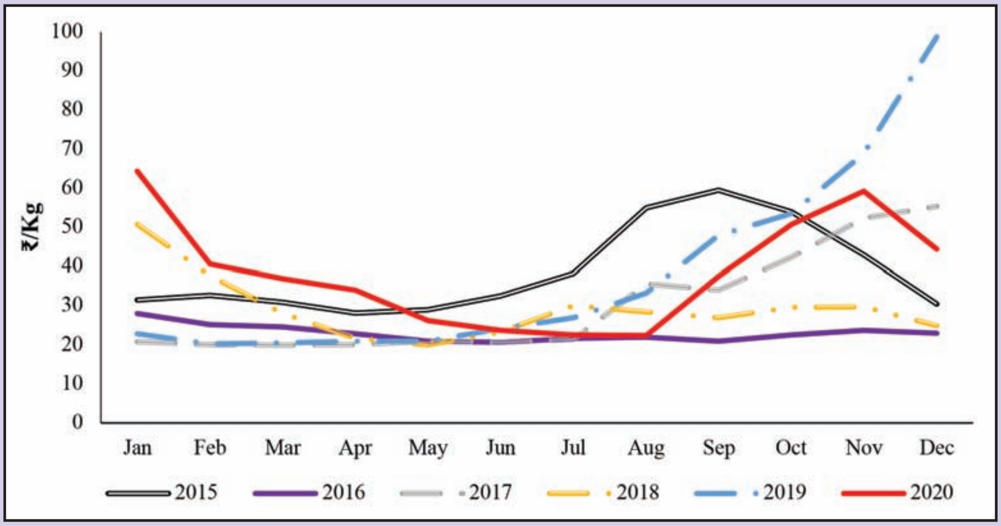
1. Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) Scheme is being efficiently implemented and has succeeded in achieving its objective of stabilizing prices of pulses and offered significant benefits to all stakeholders. Government in 2016 has approved creation of a dynamic buffer of up to 20 lakh tonnes of pulses for appropriate market intervention. A buffer stock of 20.5 lakh tonnes of pulses was built through both domestic procurement of 16.7 lakh tonnes by Food Corporation of India (FCI), National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) and Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) during November 2015 to July 2017, and imports of 3.8 lakh tonnes by Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation (MMTC) and State Trading Corporation of India (STC). Domestic procurement for the buffer was done from farmers and farmers' association during Kharif Marketing Seasons (KMS) of 2015-16 and 2016-17 as well as Rabi Marketing Seasons (RMS) of 2016-17 and 2017-18, benefitting about 8.5 lakh farmers. Last import was contracted in November 2016, i.e., up to period when domestic availability was low during 2015-16 and 2016-17.
2. Government has taken a decision that all Ministries/Department having schemes with nutrition component or providing food/ catering/hospitality services would utilize pulses from the central buffer. Pulses from the buffer are utilised for PDS distribution, in Mid-day Meal Scheme and in ICDS Scheme. In addition, pulses from the buffer are being utilized to meet the requirement of Army and Central Para-Military Forces. The balance stock is disposed in market, based on considerations like shelf life, efficient buffer management, market prices etc.
3. Creation of buffer stock of pulses has helped in moderating pulses prices. Lower prices of pulses lead to consumer savings. Built buffer also led to remunerative prices to farmers as procurement for buffer was undertaken at MSP or higher rates from them. This incentivized production which led to two successive years of bumper production taking country towards self-sufficiency and resulting in reduced imports and concomitant savings in forex.
4. Subsequently, Government has decided that procurement at MSP would be under Price Support Scheme of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare and requirement towards building suitable buffer would be met from the PSS stock in case procurement is not required to be undertaken under PSF. As the procurement since Rabi-17 was under MSP operation of PSS, pulses procured under Price Support Scheme (PSS) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DACFW) have since been channelized to PSF to the extent of meeting buffer requirements. Since April 2019, around 20.07 LMT has been transferred from PSS to PSF to replenish buffer under PSF. Further, based on request from States and endorsement of the same by DACFW, 1.8 LMT Tur was procured under PSF at MSP during KMS 2019-20. Also, around 93 MT Masur was procured at market prices during RMS 2020 under PSF.

5. States/UTs are also being encouraged to set up their own State level PSF. Till date, financial assistance has been provided to Odisha, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Assam.
6. Government of India has entered into a MoU with Mozambique to ensure assured supply of pulses (Tur and other pulses) in India. The MoU envisages imports of 2 LMT pulses during 2020-21.
7. Pulses from the PSF buffer are also being utilized for free supplies under PMGKAY and ANB package. This has helped in ensuring food security during the challenging times of COVID-19.
8. Government of India maintains buffer stocks of onion under PSF for making appropriate price stabilizing market interventions. Onion from buffer stock is released in a calibrated manner through retail intervention to retail agencies/State/UTs and open market sale during lean season/period to contain prices and availability. Buffer stock of about 1 LMT created from Rabi 2020 onion is released in a calibrated manner to moderate prices of onion since September 2020. The Government also conveyed approval for procurement of 1 LMT onion Kharif 2020-21. Analysis on onion price seasonality and effective policy measures is discussed in Box 4.

Box 4: Onion prices and buffer stock policy

Over the years, it has been observed that in the period August-November prices of onion sky-rocket. This happens despite the government efforts to create a buffer stock to sell the onion when retail prices increase, exposing the absence of a suitable policy to ensure price stability of India's staple vegetable.

Retail prices of onion (2015-2020)



Source: PMC, DCA

Why Price Spikes in August to November?

Rabi harvesting takes place between March and May in most states and the crop is sold during June-July period, kharif harvesting takes place between October and November and the crop is available in the market till rabi harvest. The period between the two that is August to November is when we observe the prices of onion rise sharply.

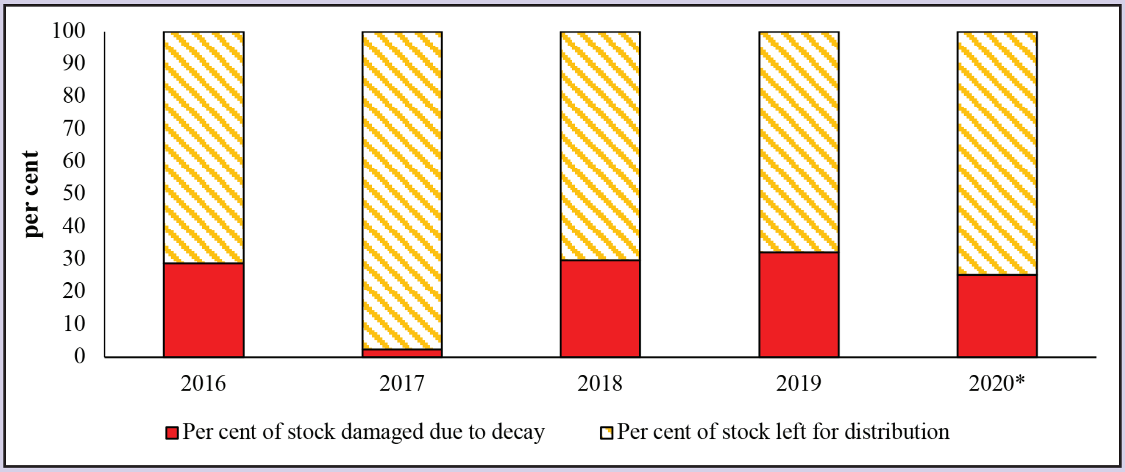
Recent policy measures by government:

Government has ensured that various pro-active measures are taken to curtail onion price rise. On 23.10.2020, stock limit on the onions was imposed under the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act 2020 (25 MT for Wholesalers and 2 MT for Retailers) for a period up to 31.12.2020. In order to moderate the price rise, the government took a pre-emptive step by announcing a ban on onion export on 14.09.2020 so as to ensure availability to domestic consumers at reasonable rates, before the expected arrival of Kharif onion. The government also stepped-up disposal of onion through the built-up onion buffer stock from the Rabi onion 2020 of 1 LMT which was doubled since the quantity of last year. Further, Onions are also being disposed off through Open Market Sales. The government has also facilitated the import by the private traders, it has also been decided that MMTC would import red onions to meet the demand supply gap.

Effectiveness of government measures

In 2019, NAFED created buffer stock of approx. 58288 tonnes, out of which around 18808 tonnes of onions were damaged, 33313 tonnes were distributed in the local market due to being of sub-standard quality and only 6167 tonnes could be distributed to states. This time, NAFED has created around 99000 tonnes, out of which 25,000 tonnes are likely to be damaged, however, stocks actually distributed to states are still low at 11653 tonnes (till November 2020).

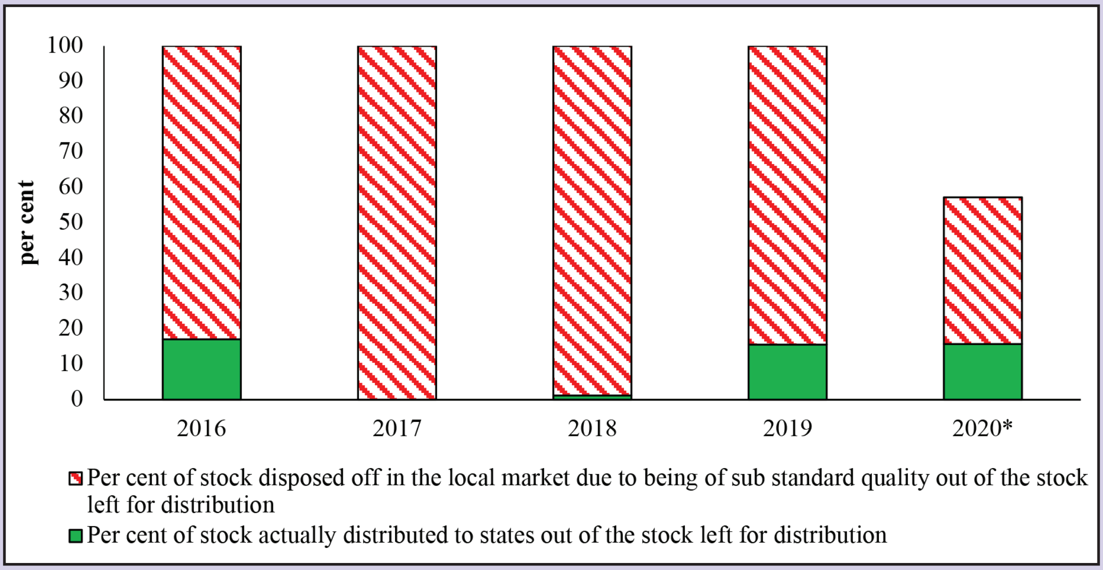
Onion stock position



Source: NAFED

* dispatch to state government and local market under process

Distribution of onion stock



Source: NAFED

* dispatch to state government and local market under process

NAFED stores its buffer stock of onion using traditional methods, as opposed to cold storage, leading to the wastage. As per the data, every year almost 100 per cent of the stock procured is stored in traditional and conventionally designed storage facilities, in 2020, approximately 15 per cent of the stocks are stored in modern and equipped storage facilities as popularised by National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation (NHRDF). The wastages are further aggravated due to the adverse weather conditions like untimely rainfall and excess moisture.

Moreover, NAFED procures and stores onion mostly in three states- Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. This concentration of stock storage in just three states makes it more susceptible to adverse weather shocks. Moreover, this doesn't allow for immediate action when needed, in fact delays it. A decentralised system of procurement and storage with proper tracking can make the system more robust.

Suggestions

1. NAFED approached state governments to send their requirements of lean months in advance to ensure timely evacuation of the stored onion in a planned manner to have a salutary effect on retail prices, which tend to go up in the period late August to November. However, this process could be made more transparent and done further well in advance to ensure timely distribution.
2. There should be a transparent online platform where all information relating to requirement details by states, procurement undertaken state wise and month wise, amount disbursed state wise, agency wise, month wise should be made available for better planning and decision making.

3. In Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh large-scale storage of onions is taken in conventionally-designed structures. In other states, the storage is taken only on small scale but now showing increasing trend after the post-harvest technology and improved storage structures have been popularized by NHRDF. Traditional storage practices result in substantial losses in stored onions, hence use of improved storage structures as well as use of good storer varieties, judicious use of fertilizers, timely irrigation and post-harvest technology are essential to reduce the losses in stored onions (Operation Greens portal).
4. Develop an eVIN like tracking system: eVIN (electronic vaccine intelligence network) aims to strengthen the evidence base for improved policy-making in vaccine delivery, procurement and planning for new antigens in India. For onion supply we do not need such a complicated system but a simple tracking system based on the principles of eVIN might be adequate. This can help provide real-time information on onion stocks, track storage temperature and moisture level and alert the authorities whenever any parameter is breached.
5. Use of dehydrated onions that has longer shelf life should be promoted for buffer stock purpose. Hydrated variety should be sold early.

CONCLUSION

5.36 During 2020-21, retail and wholesale inflation saw movements in the opposite directions. While headline CPI-C inflation saw an increase compared to the previous year, WPI inflation remained benign. Supply-side shocks especially owing to COVID-19 pandemic affected the retail inflation with food articles contributing to the overall rise in inflation. The easing of supply side restrictions, which saw inflation moderate in December 2020 are expected to continue this easing. Government interventions to augment the supply of commodities as well as to ensure the provision of essentials have likely softened the impact of the pandemic. Food inflation has already eased in December reducing overall inflationary pressures. Going forward, as food inflation eases further, overall inflation is expected to moderate further. On the other hand, improving demand conditions are likely to keep WPI inflation in the positive territory with improving pricing power for manufacturers.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- Headline CPI inflation averaged 6.6 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) and stood at 4.6 per cent in December 2020, mainly driven by rise in food inflation, which has increased from 6.7 per cent in 2019-20 to 9.1 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec), owing to build up in vegetable prices.
- At the global level, inflation remained benign on the back of subdued economic activity as a result of COVID-19 outbreak and sharp fall in international crude oil prices in advanced economies.

- The rural-urban difference in CPI inflation, which was high in 2019, saw a decline in 2020. Since November 2019, CPI-Urban inflation has closed the gap with CPI-Rural inflation. Food inflation has almost converged now, however, divergence in rural-urban inflation is observed in other components of CPI like fuel and light, clothing and footwear, miscellaneous etc.
- CPI headline and most of its sub groups inflation from April-October 2020 was mostly driven by substantial increase in price momentum, possibly due to the initial disruptions caused by COVID-19 lockdown. By November 2020, price momentum has moderated significantly for most sub groups and coupled with positive base effect helped ease inflation.
- During 2019-20 (Apr-Dec) as well as 2020-21 (Apr-Dec), the major driver of CPI-C inflation was the food and beverages group. Its contribution has increased to 59 per cent in 2020-21 (Apr-Dec) compared to 53.7 per cent in 2019-20 (Apr-Dec).
- Thali cost have increased between June 2020 and November 2020, they witnessed a sharp fall in the month of December reflecting the fall in the prices of many essential food commodities.
- State wise trend shows that CPI-C inflation increased in most of the states in the current year. However, regional variation persists. Inflation ranged between 3.2 per cent to 11 per cent across States/UTs in 2020-21 (Jun-Dec) compared to (-) 0.3 per cent to 7.6 per cent in the same period last year.
- Food inflation has been driving overall CPI-C inflation due to the relatively more weight of food items in the index. While food habits have undergone revisions over the decade since 2011-12 (base year of CPI), the base year of CPI needs revision. Further, in the context of increasing e-commerce transactions, it is important to include such new sources of price data for the construction price indices.
- Steps were taken to stabilise prices of food items like banning of export of onions, imposition of stock limit on onions, easing of restriction on imports of pulses etc.
- Apart from the short-term measures to curtail the upward price movement, we need to invest in medium to long-term measures such as decentralised cold storage facilities at production centres. Good storer varieties, judicious use of fertilizers, timely irrigation and post-harvest technology are essential to reduce the losses in stored onions (Operation Greens portal). Review of onion buffer stock policy is also essential. System needs to be developed to reduce wastages, efficient management and ensure timely release.
- Consistency in import policy also warrants attention. Increased dependence on imports of edible oils poses risk of fluctuations in import prices and imports impacting production and prices of domestic edible oil market, coupled with frequent changes in import policy of pulses and edible oils adds to confusion among farmers/producers and delay in imports.
- Gold prices saw sharp spike as investors turned to gold as a safe haven investment amid COVID-19 induced economic uncertainties. Compared to other assets, gold had returns during the year that were considerably higher.

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APPENDIX--1

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020

Background

The Essential Commodities (EC) Act, 1955 and the Prevention of Black-Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are administered through the States/UTs. “Essential commodity” under the EC Act has been defined in Section 2A as a commodity specified under the Schedule. Presently seven commodities are included in the Schedule of the EC Act viz., (1) Drugs; (2) Fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed; (3) foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils; (4) hank yarn made wholly from cotton; (5) petroleum and petroleum products; (6) raw jute and jute textiles; (7) (i) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruits and vegetables; (ii) seed of cattle fodder; (iii) jute seed; (iv) cotton seed.

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 empowers the Government to regulate essential commodities through regulation, by licences, permits, control of prices at which bought or sold, prohibiting/ withholding from sale collection of any information/ statistics, inspection of books and accounts etc. for maintaining or increasing their supplies and for securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices. Controls order dated 29.09.2016 has removed licensing requirements, stock limits and movement restrictions on identified foodstuffs unless expressly provided for. Under enabling orders a State may impose licensing, permits and other control measures. In respect of ‘Foodstuffs’ most of the powers of Central Government under the Act, have been delegated to the State Governments vide order dated 09.06.1978 and for ‘other than foodstuffs’ vide order dated 30.11.1974 with the direction that they shall exercise these powers. Exercising powers under the Act, various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments/UT Administrations have issued Control Orders for regulating production, distribution, pricing etc. and trading of the commodities declared as essential.

Amendments to the EC Act

Recently, Government of India has amended the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 and inserted a new sub-section (1A) in Section 3 of the Essential Commodities (EC) Act, 1955.

Section 3(IA) (a) now provides that foodstuffs, including cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oil seeds and oils shall only be regulated under extra ordinary circumstances which may include war, famine, extra ordinary price rise and natural calamity of grave nature.

Section 3(IA)(b) provides that any action on imposing stock limit would be based on price trigger such as hundred per cent increase in retail price of horticultural produce and fifty percent increase in retail price of non-perishable agricultural foodstuff over the immediately preceding twelve months or average retail price of last five years whichever is lower; there is suitable exemption for exporters, processors and value chain participants of any agricultural produce as well as the Public Distribution System.

The Amendment includes a definition of value chain participants covering all the entities who add value to each stage from production to consumption. It is a visionary step, one which would radically alter the incomes and growth prospects of farmers and incentivize investment in the entire agri-sector.

Necessity of Amendment

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act 2020 was the culmination of a series of consultations and deliberations by the High Powered Committee for Transformation of Indian Agriculture comprising the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, NITI Aayog, and the Chief Ministers of the States of Punjab, Maharashtra, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Committee had deliberated on several issues pertaining to the sector and made key recommendations, including, inter alia, the amendment of the Essential Commodities Act in order to boost investment in the sector, particularly for enhancing storage capacity for agricultural produce.

As the country was reeling under the adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic, and the resilient agriculture sector showed its potential of making a significant contribution to economic activity, the need of the hour was to undertake reforms for boosting investment and growth. It was imperative that an enabling environment based on ease of doing business be created, and removing the fear of frequent statutory controls under the EC Act, was one such reform measure that had already been recommended by the afore-mentioned High-Powered Committee.

Amendments balance the interest of all the stakeholders: Amendments to the EC Act balance the interest of all the stakeholders including farmers, exporters, processors, other value chain participants and consumers by removing the fear of "excessive regulatory interference". At the same time, power has been retained with the Government for regulation under certain extraordinary circumstances.

The Amendment not only takes exporters, processors and other value chain participants out of the ambit of the stock limits under the EC Act but also puts in place a well-defined mechanism for imposition of these limits. Now price triggers have been well defined - an increase of 100 per cent for perishable and 50 per cent for non-perishable foodstuffs.

Provide farmers greater choice in selling their produce: Amendments to the EC Act along with the other Ordinances allowing sale and purchase of farm produce outside notified market yards, facilitating contract farming and allowing farmers to engage in direct marketing, would greatly benefit the farmers and help them realise better price for their produce. Now physical market participants can directly buy from the farmers without the fear of excessive regulation and stock limits under the EC Act. This would improve the bargaining power of farmers.

Attract private investment: "Excessive regulatory interference" under the EC Act was coming in the way of investment in the agriculture sector particularly in post-harvesting activities. Private sector was hesitant in investing in cold chains and storage facilities for perishable items as most of these commodities were under the ambit of the EC Act and stock limits were attracted suddenly. Now any limits under EC Act shall not be applicable to exporters, processors and other value chain participants. This would now attract private investment which would help farmers in better storage and prices.

Promote value chain participants which would minimize farm wastages: The Annual Report of MoFPI (2018-19) quotes a study by Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET) which estimates the annual value of harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural commodities at Rs.92,651 crore using the production data of 2012-13 at 2014 wholesale prices. Most of the wastage is occurring in the case of fruits and vegetables. Farmers suffer huge losses when there are bumper harvests of perishable commodities. With adequate processing facilities, much of this wastage can be reduced thus providing remunerative prices to producers as well as ensuring greater supply to consumers. Amendment to EC Act would provide a much needed fillip to the value chain participants as their fears of sudden regulation of stock limit in these commodities would be adequately addressed.

Help in price stabilization: What is needed today is the entry of market players who can contribute to price stability for farmers through their investments. Exempting agri-food commodities from restrictive provisions of EC Act will attract organised sector to agriculture trade, much needed for price stabilization, investments in cold storages and logistics, and modernization of the food supply chain. This will also remove inherent fears of investors about excessive regulatory interference emanating out of EC Act. The freedom to produce, hold, move, distribute and supply will lead to harnessing of economies of scale and attract private sector/foreign direct investment into agriculture sector.

Safeguarding Consumers: The Government, while liberalizing the regulatory environment in order to boost farmers' income and attract investment to the agriculture sector, has also ensured that interests of consumers are safeguarded. It has been provided in the Amendment, that in situations such as war, famine, extraordinary price rise and natural calamity, such agricultural foodstuff can be regulated. Whenever there is unprecedented price rise, provision has been made for independent and objective assessment that this price rise needs to be dealt with through imposition of stock limits. The price of that commodity during the preceding year will be compared with the average prices over the preceding five years; the lower of the two figures will be the base figure and if prevailing price of that commodity is 100 per cent higher (for perishable commodity), or 50 per cent higher (for non-perishable commodity), this will be the trigger for imposing stock limits. However, the installed capacity of a value chain participant and the export demand of an exporter will remain exempted from such stock limit imposition.

From the perspective of protecting consumers, Government now has many other tools such as buffers of various essential food items (cereals, pulses and onions) and appropriate trade policy instruments such as export restriction and import liberalizations, there is planned intervention of Government for managing prices.

Circumstances when stock limits may be imposed

The amendment provides for objective criteria for taking any decision on the imposition of stock limits on such agri food stuff. The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 provides the circumstances under which the supply of agricultural food stuffs including cereals, pulses, potato, onion, edible oilseeds and oils shall be regulated, and they are as follows: war, famine, extraordinary price rise and natural calamity of grave nature. The condition for imposition and regulation of stock limit of agricultural produce is "100% increase in the retail price of horticultural produce; or 50% increase in the retail price of nonperishable agricultural foodstuff over the price prevailing immediately preceding one year or average retail price of last 5 years whichever is lower." Based on the objective criteria of the price of onion as on Oct 21, 2020 of Rs.55.6 per kg, in comparison with the price on Oct 21, 2019 of Rs.45.53 per kg and the average retail prices of the last five years of Rs.25.86 per kg, the decision to regulate the sale of onion by imposing stock limits to check hoarding, was taken. A notification to this effect was issued on Oct 23, 2020. The stock limits are fixed as 25 MT for wholesalers and 2 MT for retailers.

Power of State Government after amendment

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 has not curbed the powers of the State Governments to enforce stock limits on essential commodities or take actions on hoarders and profiteers. The state would still exercise all its powers including issuance of permits, licences, etc. for regulating the production, distribution, supply, movement, transportation, etc. of the essential commodities. This is amply clear from the advisory issued on Oct 29, 2020 to all states suggesting that three days' time after purchase of onion from Mandis be allowed for packing, grading etc., before any action is taken in pursuance to the order imposing stock limits.

APPENDIX - 2

CHRONOLOGY OF THE INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020

S. No.	Name of Commission/ Committee /Report	Year	Chairman/ Organization	Recommendations
1	Expert Committee on Marketing Infrastructure and Agricultural Marketing Reforms	2001	Shri. Shankerlal Guru	The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 needs to be repealed for an uninhibited free market system
2	Task Force on Employment Opportunities	2001	Shri. Montek Singh Ahluwalia	Essential Commodities Act should be repealed to extend the benefit of de-control to agriculture
3	Standing Committee of Union Ministers and Chief Ministers on Food Management and Agricultural Exports	Committee's Meeting held on 6th July, 2001		Progressive dismantling of controls under the Essential Commodities Act
4	Standing Committee of Union Ministers and Chief Ministers on Food Management and Agricultural Exports	Committee's Meeting held on 23rd March, 2002		While taking note of the Government of India decision to remove restrictions on storage, movement, and distribution of wheat, paddy, rice, coarse grains, sugar, edible oilseeds and edible oils, recommended that similar restrictions relating to pulses also need to be removed and that the States would also carry out further review to reduce various Control Orders issued by the States in respect of other commodities.
5	National Commission on Farmers: Third Report	2005	Prof. M.S. Swaminathan	It would be better if the ECA, 1955, was put under suspended animation for the present and revived by Government notification if any emergency situation develops, for a limited time for a specific commodity in a specified area.

S. No.	Name of Commission/ Committee /Report	Year	Chairman/ Organization	Recommendations
				After watching for a few years and being satisfied that under the changed environment it is possible to tackle even emergency situations with market operations, it may be possible to scrap the Act all together.
6	National Commission on Farmers: Fourth Report	2006	Prof. M.S. Swaminathan	The Essential Commodities Act and other legal instruments including the State Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee Acts [APMC Acts] relating to marketing, storage and processing of agriculture produce need to be reviewed in order to meet the requirements of modern agriculture and attracting private capital in this sector.
7	Committee of State Ministers, In-charge of Agriculture Marketing to Promote Reforms	2013	Shri. Harshvardhan Patil	Under Essential Commodities Act, there is a need to have distinction between genuine service providers and black marketeers/hoarders to encourage investment and better service delivery to the farmers. There should be a stable and long term National Policy on storage and movement of agricultural produce to achieve the objective of Unified National Market. It is recommended that Contract Farming Sponsors and Direct Marketing licensees may be exempted from the stock limits up to six months of their requirement in the interest of trade and facilitating long term investment.

S. No.	Name of Commission/ Committee /Report	Year	Chairman/ Organization	Recommendations
8	Economic Survey 2016-17 Volume 2	2017	–	The stock limits imposed under ECA, 1955 end up curtailing demand for farm produce and so prices. The ideal situation relates to doing away with the stock holding limits along with the ECA, 1955 as envisaged in the 'Removal of Licensing requirements, Stock limits and Movement Restrictions on Specified Foodstuffs Order, 2016,' according to which all restrictions on permit/licensing requirements, stock limits and movement restrictions were to be removed.
9	Standing Committee on Agriculture (Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2018-19): Agricultural Marketing and Role of Weekly Gramin Haats	2019	Shri. Hukmdev Narayan Yadav	Under Essential Commodities Act, there is a need to have distinction between genuine service providers and black marketeers/ hoarders to encourage investment and better service delivery to the farmers. Sponsors and Direct Marketing licensees may be exempted from the stock limits up to six months of their requirement in the interest of trade and facilitating long-term investment.
10	High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers, headed by Chief Minister, Maharashtra	2019	NITI Aayog	1. Classify commodities into two priority categories 2. Priority one (1) – Controlled commodities a. Drugs – essential for chronic diseases, rare illness and for disaster management b. Petroleum and Petroleum products – high import dependence, impacts all trade and urgent necessity for humanitarian logistics

S. No.	Name of Commission/ Committee /Report	Year	Chairman/ Organization	Recommendations
			–	c. Fertilizer, whether inorganic, organic or mixed. 3. Priority two (2)–de-controlled commodities, Controls may be placed only in case of war, for safe operations of defence forces, extraordinary instance related to national security or in times of disaster and inordinate price rises or inordinate supply deficiencies. a. Foodstuffs b. Seeds of agricultural produce
11	Economic Survey 2019-20 Volume 1	2020	–	The Act is anachronistic as it was passed in 1955 in an India worried about famines and shortages; it is irrelevant in today's India and must be jettisoned.
12	Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020	2020	–	The supply of such foodstuffs, including cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oilseeds and oils, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, may be regulated only under extraordinary circumstances which may include war, famine, extraordinary price rise and natural calamity of grave nature.

Sustainable Development and Climate Change

06

CHAPTER

ॐ सर्वेभवन्तुसुखिनः। सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।
सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु। माकचित् दुःख भाग्भवेत्॥

May all be happy; May all be without disease;
May all have well-being; May none have misery of any sort
— (Brihadaaranyaka Upanishad 1.4.14)

The 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets encompasses a comprehensive developmental agenda integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions. Several initiatives have been taken at both the national and the sub national level to mainstream the SDGs into the policies, schemes and programmes of the Government. India has been taking several proactive climate actions to fulfill its obligations as per the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equity. As mandated in the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, the climate actions of the developing countries would have to be supported by finance flows from the developed to the developing countries. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted by the country has been formulated keeping in mind the developmental imperatives of the country and is on a "best effort basis". In its NDC, India has sought to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent below 2005 levels by the year 2030; achieve 40 per cent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030; and enhance forest and tree cover to create additional carbon sink equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tons of carbon dioxide by 2030. We need to strive for equity across nations and within a nation, and equity across and within the generations. The COVID-19 pandemic and the iniquitous impact of the consequent lockdown reemphasizes the fact that sustainable development is the only way forward.

INTRODUCTION

6.1 As the official adoption of SDGs reached its 4th anniversary, World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), on 30th January 2020. The resultant public health emergency, which was later pronounced to be a pandemic, has led to considerable human and economic costs setting countries back on their developmental goals and creating serious impediments to the attainment of the SDGs.

6.2 The year 2020 was supposed to be the year by which developed country Parties were to fulfill the goal of jointly mobilizing US$ 100 billion a year for climate finance, an essential component of the commitments made by the developed countries, which has remained elusive. The postponement of COP 26 to 2021 also gives less time for negotiations and other evidence-based work to inform the post-2025 goal.

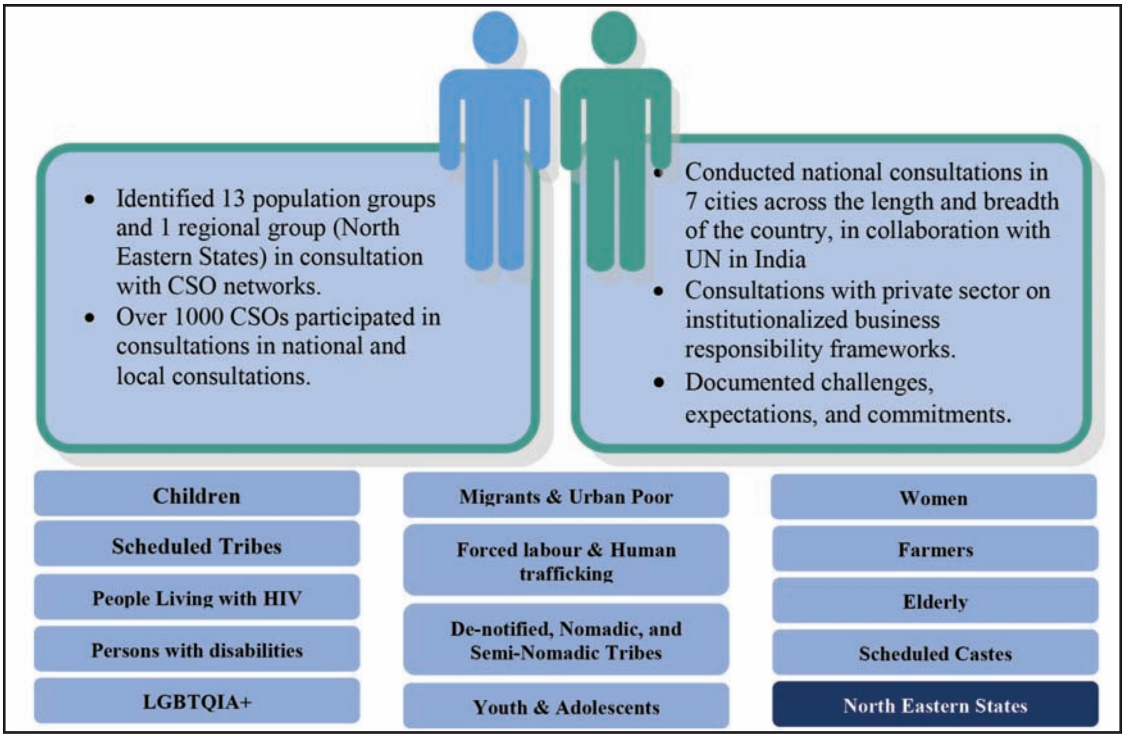
6.3 India is no exception to the unprecedented crisis unleashed by the pandemic. It is faced with remarkable challenges emerging from the need to provide substantive economic stimulus, address livelihood losses, introduce and implement wide ranging economic reforms. The need to develop sustainably, however, remains at the core of the country's development strategy.

INDIA AND THE SDGs

6.4 India has taken several proactive steps at both the national and the sub national level to mainstream the SDGs into the policies, schemes and programmes of the Government. In 2020, the highlight of India's SDG initiatives has been the Voluntary National Review (VNR) presented to the United Nations High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development which is the highest international platform for review and follow-up of the SDGs under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The reviews are voluntary and country -led and are aimed at facilitating the sharing of experiences, including successes, challenges and lessons learned. NITI Aayog presented India's second VNR to the HLPF in July 2020, which highlighted the country's accomplishments and the way forward on its journey towards achieving the SDGs. In addition to the progress achieved in various sectors, the VNR Report also presented the Indian model of SDG localisation, perspectives from various stakeholder consultations, strategies of integrating businesses with the implementation of SDGs, and ways to strengthen the means of implementation.

6.5 Consultations with over 1000 Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have been the cornerstone of the VNR Report preparation process. The consultations involved fourteen specific groups (Figure 1). The focus of the consultations was the principle of "Leaving No One Behind", which lies at the heart of SDGs.

Figure 1: Stakeholder Consultations Process



Source: NITI Aayog

6.6 These stakeholder consultations provided a platform for engagement and feedback on India's progress towards the SDGs. This platform was widely acknowledged among the participants as a conduit for institutionalised dialogue. For state and market action to keep up with the myriad manifestations of these challenges, the nature of engagement will have to be adaptive, iterative and based on feedback, which institutionalised dialogue can provide.

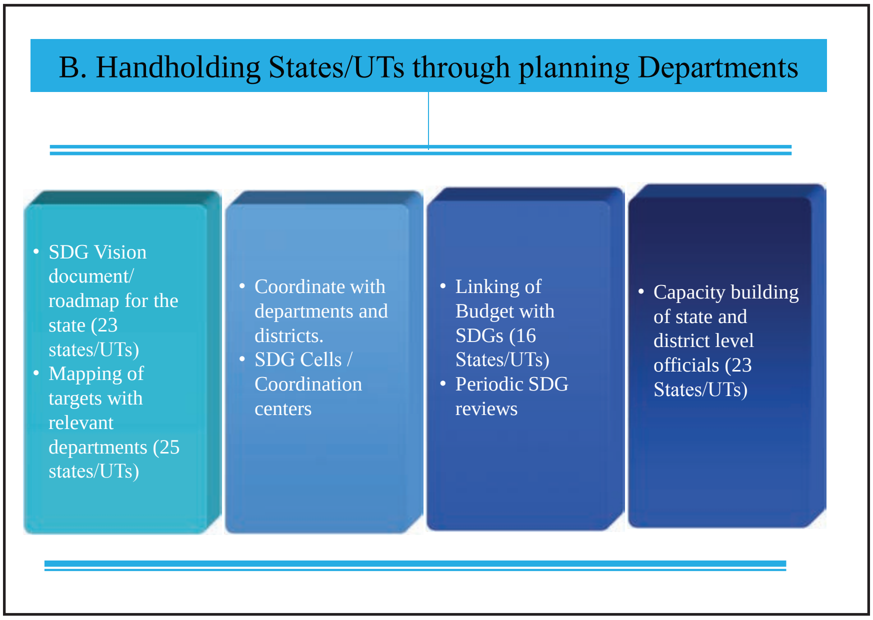
6.7 The preparation of the VNR also provided an excellent opportunity to strengthen the engagement with the private sector on SDGs. In the recent past, private sector spending under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives has been a major avenue for private sector involvement in the SDG framework. The VNR process enhanced the uptake in adoption of business responsibility and sustainability frameworks and created greater consciousness among industry leaders for the same. This is echoed in the 'Report of the Committee on Business Responsibility Reporting' which was released in 2020. Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR) frameworks outlined in this report emanate from the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct (NGRBC) which are aligned to the SDGs, and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights (UNGPs). BRSR formats incorporate the growing salience of non-financial disclosures along with the annual financial disclosures ensuring the recognition of environmental and social responsibilities.

Localization of the SDGs

6.8 Localisation of SDGs is crucial to any strategy aimed at achieving the goals under the 2030 Agenda. Essentially, localising SDGs involves the process of adapting, planning, implementing and monitoring the SDGs from national to local levels by relevant institutions and stakeholders. In terms of engagement and collaboration of institutions, it is consequential how the Centre, State and Local Governments work together to achieve the SDGs at the national level; and how SDGs provide a framework for subnational and local policy, planning and action for realisation of the SDG targets at local levels. To accelerate SDG achievements, the country has adopted the approach of cooperative and competitive federalism which is based on Centre-State collaboration in nation building and healthy competition among the States in various development outcomes. The SDG India Index and Dashboard, designed and developed by NITI Aayog, is the principal tool to measure and monitor SDG performance at the national and sub-national levels. The states are institutionally empowered and positioned to achieve the SDGs with the support of the Central Government and allied institutions. Hence, the States are the key actors in the process of localisation of SDGs with the Central Government playing an enabling role.

Figure 2: SDG Localisation

Source: NITI Aayog



Source: NITI Aayog

6.9 States and UTs have created discrete institutional structures for implementation of SDGs in their own specific contexts. Several states have also created nodal mechanisms within every department and at the district levels to make coordination, convergence and data management more precise and predictable. Figure 2 (A and B) shows the institutional set up for SDG localisation.

SDG related intervention of the Centre Governments during the pandemic

6.10 The COVID-19 pandemic has, further, underscored the need to keep sustainable development at the very core of any development strategy. The pandemic has challenged the health infrastructure, adversely impacted livelihoods and exacerbated the inequality in the food and nutritional availability in the country. This has reemphasized the criticality of having institutions and mechanisms that can facilitate the country to absorb exogenous shocks well. The period of the pandemic has seen coordinated efforts of both the Centre and the State Governments in preserving and creating livelihoods, ensuring that food and nutritional requirements are met and that the health facilities are augmented to cope with the pressure created by the contagion. Initiatives addressed the immediate impact of COVID-19 pandemic and enabled the country to progress on its SDGs even in these very difficult times. In addition several reforms measures have been brought in such as in agricultural labour and MSME reforms which will directly or indirectly impact the SDGs. The State Governments also responded with several measures to support those affected by the pandemic through various initiatives and reliefs to fight this pandemic.

CLIMATE CHANGE

6.11 India has been taking several proactive climate actions to fulfil its obligations as per the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equity. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) submitted by the country has been formulated keeping in mind the developmental imperatives of the country and is on a "best effort basis". In its NDC, India has sought to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent below 2005 levels by the year 2030; achieve 40 per cent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030; and enhance forest and tree cover to create additional carbon sink equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tons of carbon dioxide by 2030. The other goals pertain to adoption of sustainable lifestyles based on traditional values of conservation and moderation, adaptation to climate change, clean economic development and environment-friendly technology, etc.

Prominent Government initiatives on mitigation & adaptation actions and their progress

6.12 India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched in 2008. It has through 8 National Missions focussed on advancing the country's climate change related objectives of adaptation, mitigation and preparedness on climate risks. The Government has decided to revise the NAPCC in line with the NDC submitted by India under the Paris Agreement to make it more comprehensive in terms of the priority areas. The major developments under the NAPCC are captured in Table 1 below.

Table 1: National Missions under NAPCC

Missions	Major objective/Target	Progress
1. National Solar Mission (NSM)	Achieve 100 GW of solar power in seven years starting from 2014-15.	The cumulative capacity of 36.9 GW was commissioned till November 2020. Around 36 GW solar energy capacity is under installation, and an additional 19 GW capacity has been tendered.
2. National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE)	• To achieve growth with ecological sustainability. • Mandating reduction in energy consumption in large energy-consuming industries, • Financing for PPP to reduce energy consumption through demand-side management programs in the municipal, buildings, and agricultural sectors, • Energy incentives, including reduced taxes on energy-efficient appliances.	• The Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) Scheme is one of the initiatives under the NMEEE, and was initiated in March 2012. • PAT Cycle I (2012-2015) has over-achieved the target, saving around 31 million tonnes of CO2 (Mt CO2). • PAT Cycle II (2016-17 to 2018-19)- emission reduction of 61.34 MtCO2 was achieved. • PAT Cycle III (2017-18 to 2019-20) concluded on 31 March 2020, results of this cycle are awaited. • Currently PAT Cycle IV is under implementation.

Missions	Major objective/Target	Progress
3. National Mission for a Green India (GIM)	Improved ecosystem services by Increasing forest/tree cover by 5 m ha and improving quality of forest cover on another 5 m ha (a total of 10 m ha).	A sum of ₹ 343.08 crore has been released to 13 states during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 for undertaking afforestation activities over an area of 1.42 lakh ha.
4. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (NMSH)	• Development of sustainable habitat standards. • Promoting energy efficiency as a core component of urban planning by extending the existing Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC). • Strengthening the enforcement of automotive fuel economy standards, and • Using pricing measures to encourage the purchase of efficient vehicles and incentives for the use of public transportation.	• The mission is being implemented through three programmes: Atal Mission on Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Swachh Bharat Mission, and Smart Cities Mission. • Under the ECBC, 335 demonstration buildings have been supported with technical assistance for compliance in the states/UTs. Cumulative built-up area of 0.16 billion m^2 ensures an approximate energy saving of 0.17 BU. • Under the Smart Cities Mission, 1987 projects have already been completed so far, while 4375 projects are under completion. Smart Cities Mission requires cities to have at least 10 per cent energy coming from solar and at least 80 per cent buildings to be energy efficient and green. • Urban Transport Modal Shift: As on June, 2020, 700 km of metro rail was operational in 18 major cities and a Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) network of about 450 km was operational in 11 cities across the country carrying 10 million passengers daily. • Smart Cities Mission: As on June 2020, the value of tendered smart city projects was over ₹ 1,66,000 crores, including ₹ 1,25,000 crores of work orders issued and ₹ 27,000 crores of completed projects.

Missions	Major objective/Target	Progress
		• Smart roads, smart solar, smart water, PPPs and vibrant public spaces projects are being implemented under the Mission. • Swachh Bharat Mission: 6.2 million household toilets, against the mission target of 5.8 million, and 0.59 million community & public toilets, against the mission target of 0.50 million, have been constructed as in December 2020. Under the mission, 100 per cent door-to-door waste collection has been achieved in more than 83 thousand wards. • 4340 (99 per cent) of the total 4372 cities have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in the country.
5. National Water Mission (NWM)	• Focuses on monitoring of ground water, aquifer mapping, capacity building, water quality monitoring and other baseline studies. • Promoting citizen and state action for water conservation, augmentation, and preservation. • Focusing attention on overexploited areas. • Promoting basin-level integrated water resources management.	• The National Institute of Hydrology is the nodal agency to get the State Specific Action Plan (SSAP) for the water sector for 16 selected states. Five States have completed the first phase of SSAP. • 6,376 new ground water monitoring wells created.
6. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	Enhancing food security by making agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative, and climate resilient. .	• 7960 farm machinery banks established in 2018-19 to reduce crop residue burning. • Under Rainfed Area Development Programme, an area of about 74,175.41 ha and 55,902.92 ha was brought under different Integrated Farming System approach in 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. • During 2018-19 & 2019-20, an area of 4.14 lakh ha was covered under organic farming. At present, 25.34 lakh ha, is under organic farming.

Missions	Major objective/Target	Progress
7. National Mission for Sustaining Himalayan Eco-systems	• To continuously assess the health status of the Himalayan Ecosystem. Enable policy bodies in their policy formulation functions. • Start of new centres relevant to climate change in the existing institutions in the Himalayan States. • Regional cooperation with neighbouring countries in Glaciology.	• The key achievements include setting up of the Centre of Glaciology at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology. • A national network programme on Himalayan Cryosphere has been launched. • A mega programme named Human and Institutional Capacity Building (HICAB) programme for the Indian Himalayan Region was launched during the 2018-19 and six state level knowledge networks have been supported in the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh in the Himalayan Region. Under this programme, 18 projects and 7 Major R&D programmes are getting implemented. • In addition, three Centres of Excellence, one each at Kashmir University, Sikkim University and Tezpur University have been supported under the mission.
8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change (NMSKCC)	• To gain a better understanding of climate science, formation of knowledge networks among the existing knowledge institutions engaged in research and development. • Development of national capacity for modeling the regional impact of climate change on different ecological zones within the country.	• Key achievements include setting up of 12 Centres of Excellence and 10 State Climate Change Centres. • 8 Global Technology Watch Groups (GTWGs) in the areas of Renewable Energy Technology, Advance Coal Technology, Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Green Forest, Sustainable Habitat, Water, Sustainable Agriculture and Manufacturing have been set up.

Source: MoEFCC

6.13 The Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) in 2010 with the aim to (i) deploy 20,000 MW of grid connected solar power by 2022 to be achieved in 3 phases, (ii) 2,000 MW of off-grid solar applications including 20 million solar lights by 2022 and (iii) 20 million sq. m. solar thermal collector area. The above targets are divided phase wise as presented in Table 2 below:

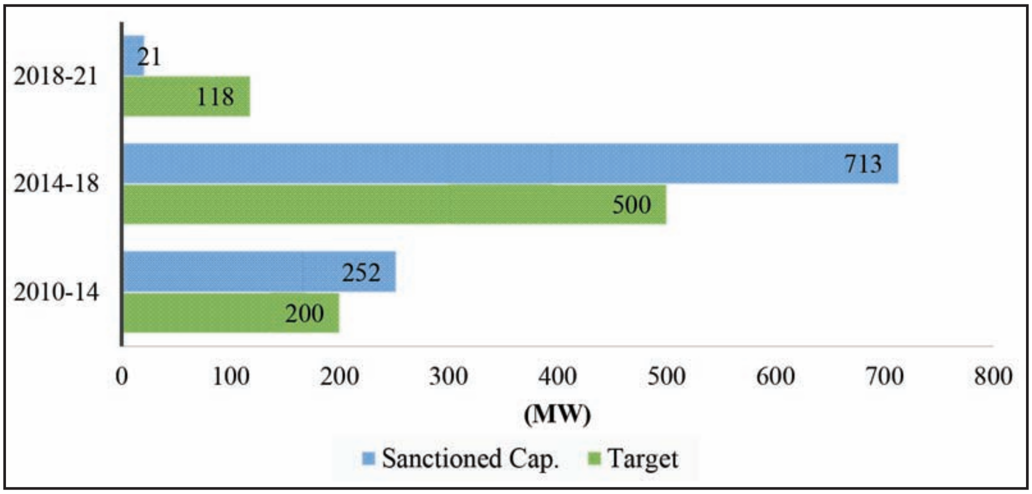
Table 2: Phase wise distribution of Targets under JNNSM

S. No	Application segment	Cumulative Target for Phase I (2010-13)	Cumulative Target for Phase 2 (2013-17)	Cumulative Target for Phase 3 (2017-22)
1	Solar collectors	7 million sq meters	15 million sq meters	20 million sq meters
2	Off grid solar applications	200 MW	1000 MW	2000 MW
3	Utility grid power, including roof top	1,000-2000 MW	4000-10,000 MW	20000 MW

Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

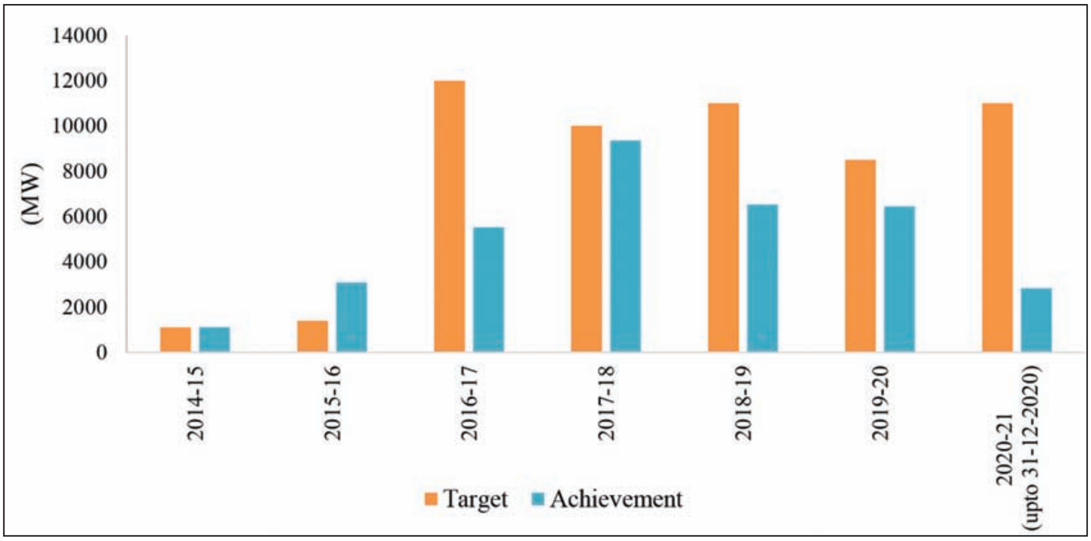
6.14 Subsequently, Government had revised the target of grid connected solar power projects from 20,000 MW by the year 2021-22 to 100,000 MW by the year 2021-22 under the National Solar Mission in 2015. Figures 3 & 4 highlight the target and achievement under the off-grid solar programme and the grid connected solar projects under NSM.

Figure 3: Target & Achievements under Off-grid Solar Programme



Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

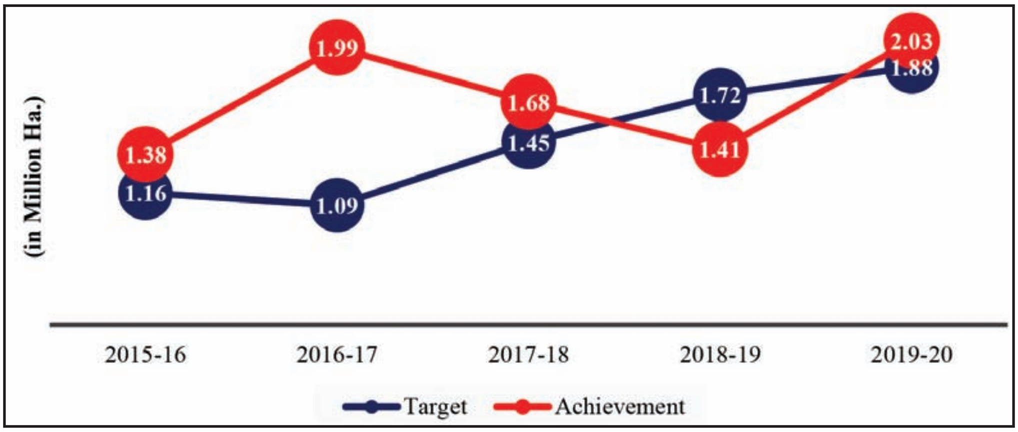
Figure 4: Physical Target and Achievement of Grid connected Solar Projects under NSM



Source: Ministry of New and Renewable Energy

6.15 The National Mission for a Green India (GIM) was introduced with the aim to protect, restore and enhance India's forest cover. It takes a holistic view on greening and focuses on multiple ecosystem services along with carbon sequestration and emission reduction as co-benefits. The mission was started with the objective to increase forest/tree cover on 5 million hectares (m ha) of forest/non-forest land and improve quality of forest cover on another 5 m ha land area. The mission also targeted improvement of ecosystem services including biodiversity, hydrological services and carbon sequestration. The mission's interventions were started in the year 2015-16 with the collaborative effort of Central and State Governments. The various afforestation activities including tree plantation were taken up over 8.49 m ha area from 2015-16 to 2019-20 under the various schemes of the Central Government inclusive of 1.42 lakh ha under this mission, state plan schemes and also plantation taken up by the NGOs, civil societies and corporate houses as reported under the Twenty Point Program. Figure 5 below depicts the afforestation target and its achievement.

Figure 5: The afforestation target and its achievement under various schemes including Green India Mission.



Source: Directorate of Green India Mission

6.16 Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) a Central Sector Scheme, was approved in January 2014 to build and support the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country, establish appropriate institutional framework and implement climate actions at a total cost of ₹ 290 crores for a duration of five years. Two important components of the CCAP scheme are the National Carbonaceous Aerosols Program (NCAP) and the Long-Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO). NCAP is a multi-institutional program being implemented by a consortium of 17 institutions led by IIT Bombay. It was inaugurated in the year 2017-18 and is a five-year duration project. LTEO is another project under the CCAP scheme for duration of 5 years and was started in the year 2019-2020. The duration of CCAP was initially from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and this was later on extended till 2020-21 with a budget outlay of ₹218.43 crore.

6.17 In addition to the above, National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC) a Central Sector Scheme with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as the National Implementing Entity was operationalized in 2015-16, with a budget allocation of ₹350 crores for the 12th Five Year Plan. This scheme has continued beyond the 12th Five Year Plan till 31st March 2020 with a financial implication of ₹364 crores. The aim of NAPCC is to support concrete adaptation activities which are not covered under on-going activities through the schemes of State/UT and National Governments. Till September 2020, 30 projects (including two multi state regional projects) worth ₹847.5 crores have been approved by NAFCC. These projects are at different stages of implementation in 27 states in agriculture, water, forestry, urban, coastal sectors, marine system, etc.

6.18 The Government is implementing Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid&) Electric Vehicle in India (FAME India) scheme[1] w.e.f 1st April, 2015 to encourage progressive induction of reliable, affordable and efficient electric and hybrid vehicles. The Phase-I of the Scheme was extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed till 31st March, 2019. Based on outcome and experience gained during the Phase-I of FAME India Scheme and after having consultations with all stakeholders including industry and industry associations, the Government notified Phase-II of FAME India Scheme on 8th March, 2019, which is for a period of three years commencing from 1st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of ₹10,000 crore. This phase aims to generate demand by way of supporting 7000 electric buses (e-bus), 5 lakh electric three wheelers (e-3W), 55000 electric four wheeler passenger cars (including strong hybrid) (e-4W)and 10 lakh electric two wheelers (e-2W).

India's NDC and its forthcoming challenges

6.19 India has recognized that its path of development must be one which places adequate emphasis on all the three pillars of sustainable development, namely, economic, social and environmental. A great deal of stress is also being laid upon the inter-generational equity in regard to the emerging climate actions proposed to be taken by the present generation. However, the imperatives of the intra-generational equity, i.e., eradication of poverty and equitable social and economic development cannot be brushed aside. The implementation of the climate targets is intertwined with global and national economic scenario.

6.20 The national circumstances demand that the first priority for India be adaptation, being a country highly vulnerable to extreme weather events. Climate change impacts are expected to worsen with the passage of time because of the momentum due to carbon stock continuing to increase the temperature. Hence, India's adaptation efforts will have to be further intensified and with that the adaptation costs will increase. The country is relying on domestic resources to implement adaptation and mitigation action on mission mode. The financing considerations will therefore remain critical especially as the country steps up the targets substantially. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the primary focus of the country is on ensuring protection of lives and livelihoods. Even so climate action remains a priority.

6.21 The implementation of NDC effectively commences on 01.01.2021. India's NDC clearly states that finance is a critical enabler of climate change action. The preliminary financial estimates in NDC document indicates that India would need around US$ 206 billion

[1] https://fame2.heavyindustry.gov.in/

(at 2014-15 prices) between 2015 and 2030 for implementing adaptation actions in key areas like agriculture, forestry, fisheries, infrastructure, water resources and ecosystems. Apart from this, additional investments will be needed for strengthening resilience and disaster management. Preliminary estimates provided by NDC indicates that India's climate change actions till 2030 will require financial resource of US$ 2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices). It is important to have a clearer assessment of the financial requirement for implementing India's NDC so that allocation of resources may be appropriate and efficient considering India's commitments and the fact that resources have competing uses. Hence, a careful estimation of the cost requirements for implementing the NDC and the possible sources for meeting these requirements is an essential pre-requisite.

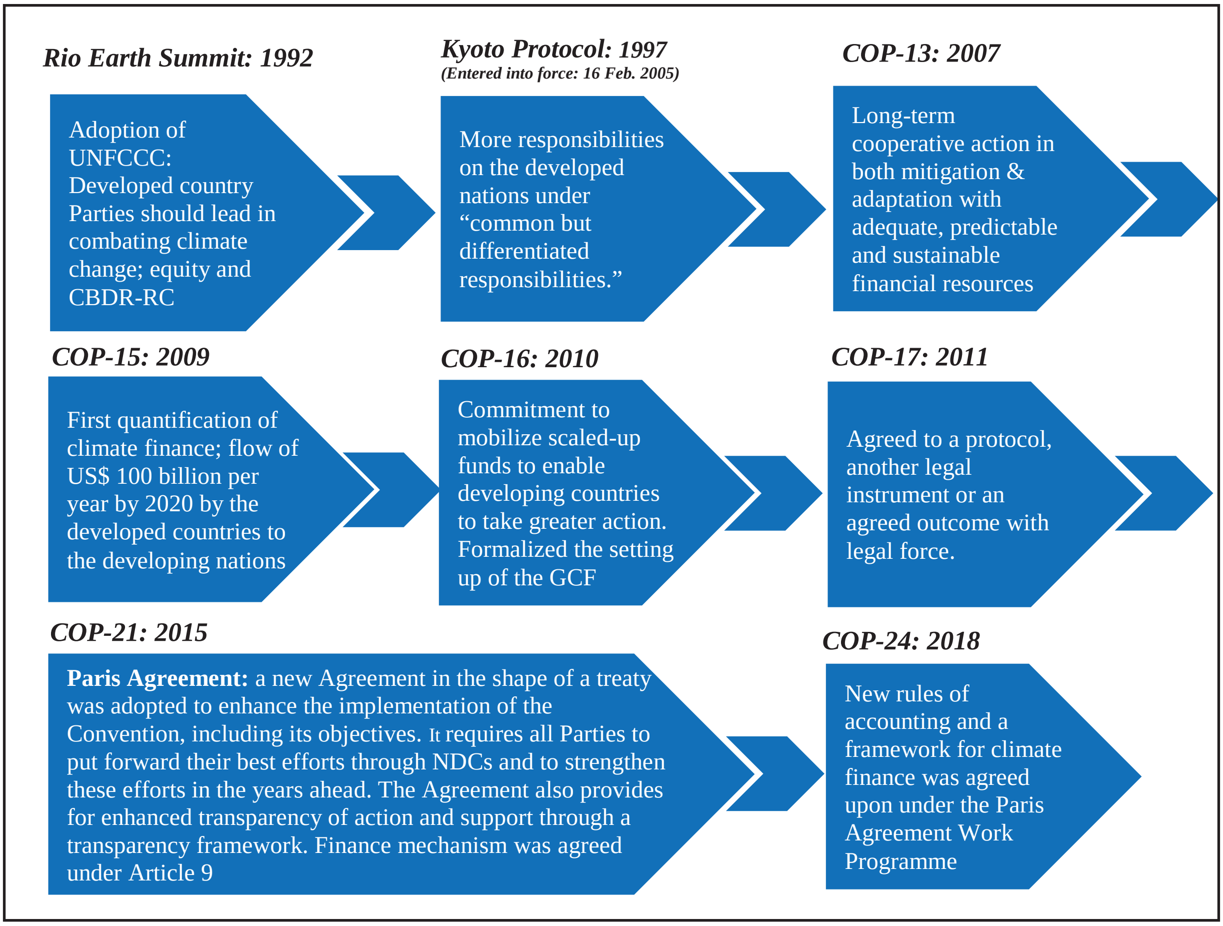
6.22 Availability of adequate financial resources required to implement wide-ranging NDC goals presents a major challenge. India has proactively pursued actions on climate change and achieved a reduction in emission intensity of GDP by 21 per cent over the period 2005-2014 as per India's second Biennial Update Report (BUR). However, to fully implement our NDC in a timely manner, the country requires enhanced new and additional financial resources, technological support and capacity building. New and additional financial resources and technological support to the developing countries was committed to by the developed countries under the Paris Agreement and this needs to be implemented.

6.23 An integrated approach is required at the domestic and international front to get the necessary resources essential for apposite climate action. Further, it is important to note that the developed countries need to do much more than what they are currently committed to, achieve climate action at an appropriate level. The present scope, scale and speed of international climate finance is, however, insufficient as the climate finance requirements run into trillions of dollars as against a commitment of US$ 100 billion each year by 2020 by the developed countries, a very modest obligation but which has yet to be realized.

MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

6.24 Since the Rio Conference and the adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, the multilateral regime on climate change has evolved and adopted a number of agreements and decisions to strengthen the global response to address the problem of climate change. The latest treaty - the Paris Agreement was adopted under UNFCCC in December 2015 to enhance the implementation of the Convention. Its central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise this century to well below 2 degrees celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees celsius through enhanced support from developed countries to the developing countries. A brief history of the agreements and decisions adopted from Rio Earth Summit in 1992 is brought out in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Rio Summit 1992 to the 24th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 24)- A brief history of the decisions taken



Source: Various COP Decisions. GCF – Green Climate Fund

25th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 25)

6.25 The COP 25 decision text, titled 'Chile Madrid Time for Action', emphasized the continued challenges that the developing countries face in accessing financial, technology and capacity-building support. It recognized the urgent need to enhance the provision of support to the developing country Parties to enable them to strengthen their national adaptation and mitigation efforts. The decision also recalled the commitment made by the developed country Parties to the goal of mobilizing jointly US$ 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of the developing country Parties. On the issue of global ambition for combating climate change, the decision adopted provided for a balanced and integrated view that includes not only efforts for climate change mitigation, but also for adaptation and 'means of implementation' support from the developed country Parties to the developing country Parties.

26th Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 26) and Post 2020 Issues

6.26 Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the COP 26 and the preceding UNFCCC subsidiary bodies' sessions has now been postponed to 2021. COP 26 is expected to take forward the discussions and reach consensus on the transparency mechanism; Article 6 (market and non-market mechanisms); common time frames for nationally determined contributions; long-term climate finance etc. The other important issues for COP 26 include governance of Warsaw International Mechanism for loss and damage, continued work on pre-2020 implementation and launch of second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it. On finance matters, it is essential to arrive at a consensus on the definition of climate finance and on a common accounting methodology for assessment and evaluation of climate finance. This is also critical for initiating the process required for establishing the new collective goals on climate finance, post 2020, based on the requirements of the developing country parties.

ALIGNING FINANCE WITH SUSTAINABILITY

Augmenting Finance for Sustainable Development

6.27 There is a coherent move to augment financing for sustainable development. Consistent with the aspirational vision for the financial sector in India, the Government's development priorities and the need to support the well-being of the people, several measures have already been taken in the past few years and further steps are being taken. These include the following:

(i) National Voluntary Guidelines for Responsible Financing[2] was finalized in 2015. These are financial sector-specific guidelines that combine and adapt international and national best practices. The guidelines are a voluntary instrument and raise the bar of conduct for financial institutions beyond compliance. These guidelines lay down 8 principles, which cover different aspects of environmental, social and governance (ESG) responsibilities to inform business action.

(ii) In 2015, the RBI included lending to social infrastructure and small renewable energy projects within the priority sector targets[3]. In September 2020, the loan limits for renewable energy were doubled to ₹30 crores and for individual households, the renewable energy loan limit is ₹10 lakhs per borrower.[4]

(iii) The 'Voluntary Guidelines on Corporate Social Responsibility'[5] were issued in 2009 to mainstream the concept of business responsibility. The guidelines were developed based on India's socio-cultural context and priorities as well as global best practices including United Nations Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights, Paris Agreement on Climate change etc. The revised guidelines were released as the National Guidelines on Responsible Business Conduct[6] in March 2019. The NGRBC has been designed to assist businesses to embrace the principle of responsible conduct.

(iv) In order to reflect the NGRBC principles in the Business Responsibility Reporting (BRR) framework, a Committee was constituted to review and update the BRR

[2] https://www.cafral.org.in/sfControl/content/LearningTakeaWays/1213201764617PMNationalVoluntaryGuidelinesfor Responsible Financing.pdf

[3] https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10497&Mode=0

[4] https://www.rbi.org.in/scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Mode=0&Id=11959

[5] http://www.mca.gov.in/SearchableActs/Section135.htm

[6] https://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/NationalGuildeline_15032019.pdf

formats for listed as well as unlisted companies. In its Report[7] submitted in May 2020, the Committee recommended a new reporting framework called the 'Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report (BRSR)' to better reflect the intent and scope of reporting on non-financial parameters by both listed as well as unlisted companies above specified thresholds of turnover and/or paid-up capital. The Committee envisions that the information captured through BRSR filings be used to develop a Business Responsibility-Sustainability Index for companies.

(v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) through its 'Listing Regulations' in 2012 mandated the top 100 listed entities by market capitalization to disclose their performance against the NVGs using a Business Responsible Report (BRR) format[8] from an environmental, social and governance perspective. This was extended to top 500 listed entities in 2015-16. In December 2019, SEBI extended the BRR requirement to top 1000 listed companies by market capitalization from 2019-20[9]. SEBI had also issued a circular in 2017, which stated that Integrated Reporting[10] may be adopted on a voluntary basis from the financial year 2017-18 by the top 500 listed entities which are required to prepare BRR.

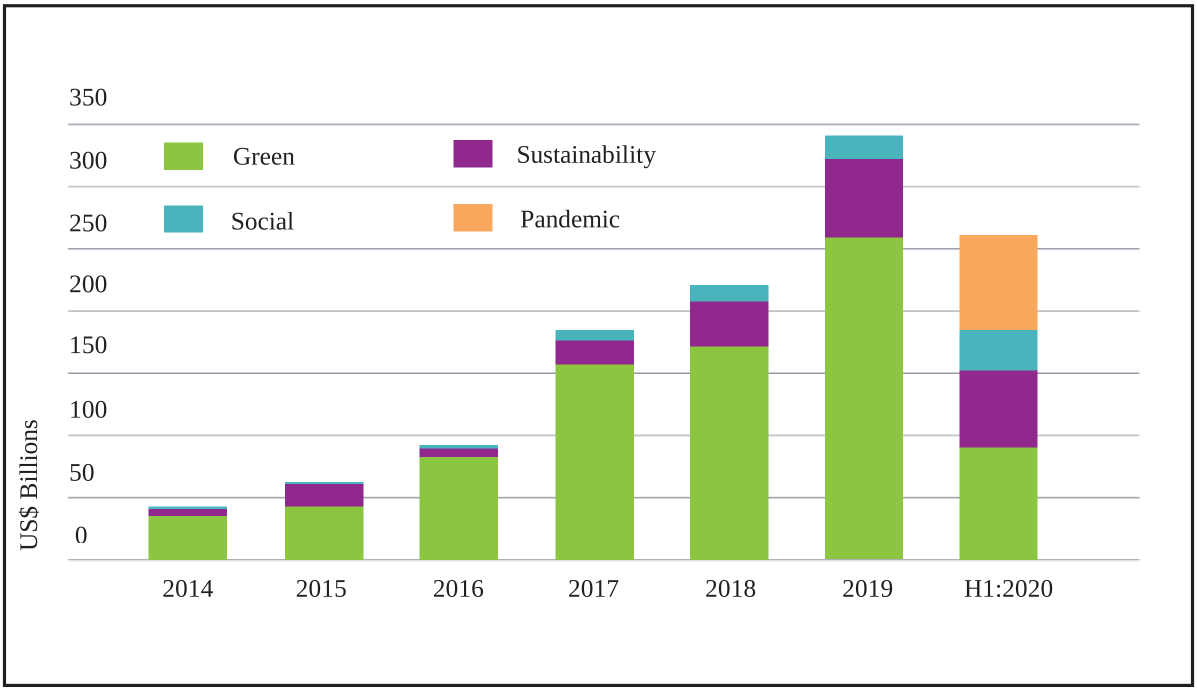
(vi) Going beyond the innovative sustainability-themed capital market products such as Green Bonds or Social Impact Bonds, India is moving in the direction of creating a Social Stock Exchange (SSE), under the regulatory ambit of SEBI for raising capital by Social Enterprises working for the realization of a social welfare objective. SEBI constituted a Working Group (WG) on Social Stock Exchanges in September 2019[11]. The Working Group submitted the Report[12] on 1st June 2020. The Working Group has outlined its vision and made recommendations, which include participation of Non-profit organizations (NPOs) and For-profit enterprises (FPEs) on SSE subject to committing to minimum reporting requirements. Additionally, the WG has also recommended standardization of financial reporting by NPOs on SSE. In terms of the recommendations of the WG, there is a need to develop a framework for on-boarding NPOs and FPEs on the SSE prescribe disclosure requirements relating to financials, governance, performance etc. and dwell upon aspects related to social impact, social audit, and information repositories etc. In September 2020, SEBI has constituted a technical group to develop and make recommendations on these aspects[13].

7 http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/BRR_11082020.pdf
8 https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/attachdocs/1344915990072.pdf
9 http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2019/214955.pdf
10 https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/feb-2017/integrated-reporting-by-listed-entities_34136.html
11 https://www.sebi.gov.in/media/press-releases/sep-2019/sebi-constitutes-working-group-on-social-stock-exchanges-sse-_44311.html
12 https://www.sebi.gov.in/reports-and-statistics/reports/jun-2020/report-of-the-working-group-on-social-stock-exchange_46751.html
13 https://www.sebi.gov.in/media/press-releases/sep-2020/sebi-constitutes-technical-group-on-social-stock-exchange_47607.html

(vii) Green bonds are debt instrument issued by an entity for raising funds from investors and the proceeds of a green bond offering are used towards financing 'green' projects. Green bonds are an effective vehicle to raise capital for renewable energy projects while meeting the environmental targets of the investors and climate targets of the Government of India. In 2017, to give push to Green Bonds issuances in India, SEBI issued guidelines[14] on green bonds including listing of green bonds on the Indian stock exchanges. The launch of green indices such as S&P BSE CARBONEX (in 2012), MSCI ESG India (in 2013), and S&P BSE 100 ESG Index (in 2017) allows passive and retail investors to invest in 'green' companies. As of 24th December, 2020, eight ESG mutual funds have been launched in India.

6.28 The cumulative issuance of global green bonds crossed US$ 1 trillion mark in 2020. Despite overall growth in the global bond markets, green bond issuance in the first half of 2020 slowed down from 2019. Green bond volumes were the most negatively impacted of all themes, but there were positive signs in the market that point to increasing demand and better performance of green vs. vanilla debt instruments[15] (Figure 7). India has the second largest green bond market among the emerging markets after China (Figure 8).

Figure 7: Thematic split of Sustainable Debt Market in H1 2020



Source: Climate Bond Initiative; Sustainable Debt Global State of the Market H1 2020

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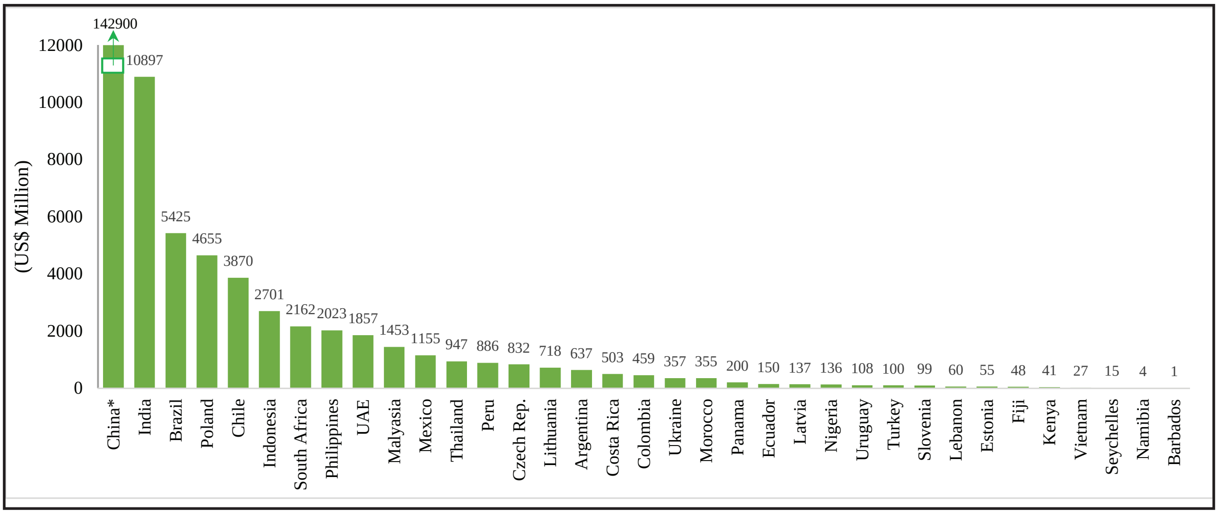
[14] https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/may-2017/disclosure-requirements-for-issuance-and-listing-of-green-debt-securities_34988.html

[15] https://www.climatebonds.net/system/tdf/reports/cbi-sustainable-debt-global-sotm-h12020.pdf?file=1&type=node&id=54589&force=0

Figure 8: Major Emerging Markets for Green Bonds Issuance 2012-19 (US$ Million)



Source: Emerging Market Green Bonds Report 2019

Note: * The break in the column for China represents much higher number than the scale.

6.29 With the objective of promoting global cooperation in sustainable finance, India joined the European Commission-led International Platform on Sustainable Finance (IPSF) in October 2019 as one of the founding members. The 16-member jurisdiction platform accounts for 50 per cent of the world population, almost 50 per cent of global GDP and about 55 per cent of global GHG emissions. The platform is designed as a member driven informal and inclusive entity. The Platform acknowledges that the global nature of financial markets has the great potential to help finance the transition to a green, low-carbon and climate resilient economy by linking financing needs to global sources of funding. The platform would act as a forum for facilitating exchanges and, where appropriate, coordinating efforts on initiatives and approaches to environmentally sustainable finance, in particular in the areas of taxonomies, disclosures, standards and labels, while acknowledging differences in national and regional contexts.

6.30 India and United Kingdom have agreed during the 10th India-UK Economic and Financial Dialogue held on 28th October 2020 to establish a bilateral Sustainable Finance Forum to drive forward deeper cooperation between the UK and India on sustainable finance. The Forum would draw members from finance ministries/treasury and other important stakeholders from both sides.

Investing in Resilience for Sustainable Development

6.31 As per the Global Climate Risk Index, in 2018, India lost US$ 37 billion due to climate events such as cyclones battering the east coast and flooding and landslides in Kerala where about a quarter million people were displaced, 20,000 houses and 80 dams were destroyed. During 1998-2017 these losses added up to US$ 79.5 billion (Eckstein, et al. 2019). On the other side, in 2019, 42 per cent of land faced drought conditions worsening the farm crisis (Kapil 2019). Chennai's record-breaking 272 mm rainfall in 12 hours (2015) affected over 10 thousand MSMEs and reportedly caused US$ 250 million in damage (Idicheria, et al. 2016). International Labour Organisation's study concludes that India would lose 5.8 per cent of its working hours by 2030 due to heat stress. Moreover, because of its large population, India is in absolute terms expected to lose the equivalent of 34 million full-time jobs in 2030 as a result of heat stress. Although most of the impact in India will be felt in the agricultural sector, more and more working hours are expected to be lost in the construction sector, because of heat stress. These losses underscore the need for investment in building resilience and adoption of policies for mainstreaming risks through building appropriate social protection systems, including the provision of social insurance and social assistance which can help workers and their families to adapt to the consequences of heat stress (ILO 2019).

Climate Risk Insurance

6.32 Climate risk insurance is an important tool for providing security against loss of livelihoods and of assets as a consequence of disasters. The basic risk faced by agriculturalists is that of weather variability and the uncertainty of crop yield. The magnitude and intensity of the same is especially high in India, considering that an overwhelming majority of farmers who excessively depend on the farming sector have extremely limited means and resources to cope with the disastrous consequences of crop failure. Thus, given the significant contribution of the agricultural sector in the Indian economy, coupled with looming "climatic aberrations," crop insurance becomes a necessity to mitigate the risks associated with a majority of the country's farmers. The weather index insurance for agriculture introduced in 2003, did not find much success as it suffered from complex processes, moral hazard, adverse selection, and low penetration of institutional credit. Insurance in Indian agriculture is challenging because of – a large number of small and scattered landholdings, varying climatic and soil conditions, lack of basic data, and variety of agricultural practices, making it practically impossible to implement the scheme on a wide scale. Further, there is widespread lack of knowledge about the nature and functions of crop insurance amongst the farmers, a majority of whom are illiterate and poor.

6.33 Studies suggest moving towards parametric insurance that agrees to make payment on just the occurrence of a climate event, data for which is easily accessible. Further, the use of climate information services could also be useful. The example of the Karnataka State Natural Disaster Monitoring Centre's *Varuna Mitra* which has not only benefitted 3.5 lakh farmers through its weather advisories but also provides data to insurers at panchayat scale to improve pay-outs to farmers (Manjunatha 2018) is a case in point.

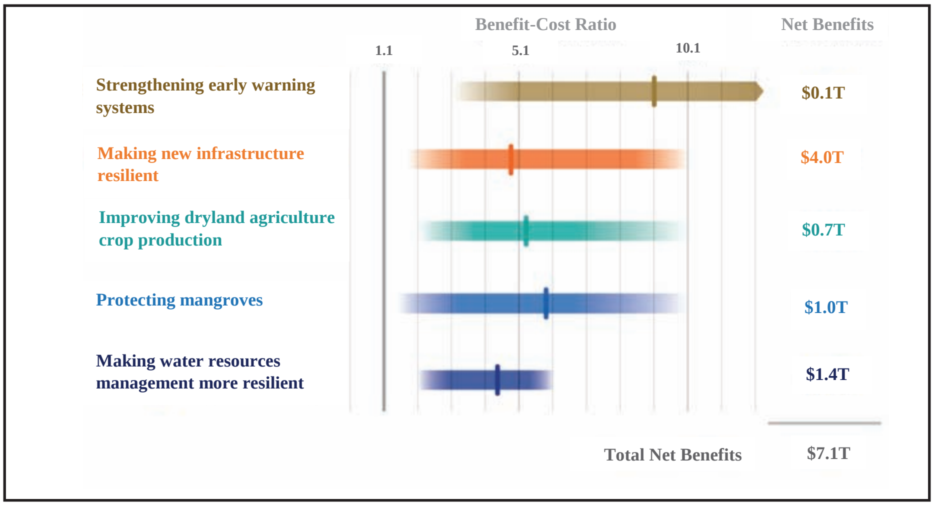
6.34 With increasing conversion of natural/primary forests to secondary forests driven by agriculture and development (Padma 2018) risk of new infectious diseases is high; requiring climate risk insurance to include pandemic insurance as well. An example in this regard is the insurance bought by Wimbledon tennis tournament against a pandemic occurrence in 2003 following the SARS outbreak, thus receiving an insurance pay-out of US$ 142 million in 2020 which was utilised to pay the prize money and staff wages (Insurance Journal 2020).

Developmental Schemes and Protection of Environment-Need for Convergence

6.35 Many Central and State level incentive schemes (especially KUSUM and state solar policies) are promoting uptake of low carbon technologies such as decentralised solar systems for community scale water supply and irrigation as part of its agenda to build rural resilience in rainfed regions. Some water supply schemes mandate ground water assessments before approving solar based pumping installations. However, these assessments do not consider climate projections for the regions. Similarly, solar irrigation pumps are being subsidised all over the country without any incentive for farmers to use ground water judiciously. Such schemes have an immense impact in reducing production losses during dry periods; but can also lead to unsustainable extraction of ground water. These incentive schemes need to be designed by considering cropping patterns, local environment, and climate projections, and should further incentivise farmers to adopt water conservation and rainwater harvesting practices. Such convergence will not only build local resilience while transitioning to low carbon technology but will also influence the credit market in developing guidelines for supporting much needed technological advancement in the agriculture sector.

6.36 The Global Commission on Adaptation (GCA) (Figure 9) in its flagship report concluded that investing US$ 1.8 trillion globally in five areas i.e. strengthening early warning systems, making new infrastructure resilient, improving dryland agriculture crop production, protecting mangroves and making water resources management more resilient-from 2020 to 2030 could generate US$ 7.1 trillion in total net benefits, as overall rate of return on such investments is high with benefit-cost ratios ranging from 2:1 to 10:1 and higher. In addition to avoiding losses, investing in the future can provide economic benefits now, by reducing risk, increasing productivity, and driving innovation while continuing to restore the environment. Failing to do so will, however, undermines potential growth and prosperity (GCA 2019).

Figure 9: Benefits and Costs of Illustrative Investments in Adaptation



Source: GCA 2019[16], T stands for trillion.

INDIA'S INITIATIVES AT THE INTERNATIONAL STAGE

International Solar Alliance (ISA)

6.37 International Solar Alliance (ISA) has recently launched two new initiatives – a '*World Solar Bank*' and '*One Sun One World One Grid Initiative*' - of global import that are poised to

16 This graph is meant to illustrate the broad economic case for investment in a range of adaptation approaches. The net benefits illustrate the approximate global net benefits to be gained by 2030 from an illustrative investment of US$1.8 trillion in five areas (the total does not equal the sum of the rows due to rounding). Actual returns depend on many factors, such as economic growth and demand, policy context, institutional capacities, and condition of assets. Also, these investments neither address all that may be needed within sectors (for example, adaptation in the agricultural sector will consist of much more than dryland crop production) nor include all sectors (as health, education, and industry sectors are not included). Due to data and methodological limitations, this graph does not imply full comparability of investments across sectors or countries. (GCA 2019)

be instrumental in bringing about solar energy revolution globally. The proposed *World Solar Bank* would cater to the need for dedicated financing window for solar energy projects across the members of ISA. It is expected to provide low-cost financing at favorable terms for solar energy projects as well as engage in co-financing with other multilateral/bilateral development financial institutions. The '*One Sun One World One Grid*' vision was laid down by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India at the first assembly of the ISA. The initiative aims to create an inter-connected green grid that will enable solar energy generation in regions with high potential and facilitate its evacuation to demand centers. ISA's progress in solar rooftop programme has been equally noteworthy, with a demand of more than 1 GW aggregated from member countries. ISA has diversified its programmatic focus onto health sector, cold storage chains for agriculture & vaccines and other innovative applications of solar energy.

6.38 ISA's Framework Agreement mandates partnerships with various stakeholders, including public and private corporate sector, to promote sustainable, clean and affordable solar energy. To institutionalize its partnership with the Corporate sector, the ISA Secretariat has recently launched a 'Coalition for Sustainable Climate Action' comprising of global public and private corporates. The partner organisations under the coalition would benefit from the network and the platform provided by ISA to leverage and demonstrate their expertise in promoting sustainable development globally.

6.39 ISA organized the First World Solar Technology Summit (WSTS) in September 2020 with an objective of showcasing to Member Countries the state of the art and next-generation solar technologies. The summit also provided a platform to deliberate on the way forward for increasing access to new technologies at an affordable cost.

Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure

6.40 Since the launch of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) in September 2019 at the UN Climate Action Summit, the need for disaster resilience in all aspects of human activity has been unambiguously highlighted by the COVID-19 pandemic. CDRI is another expression of India's commitment to work with all the partners to address global challenges. The Coalition functions as an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform led and managed by national governments, where knowledge is generated and exchanged on different aspects of disaster resilience of infrastructure. As of December 2020, 19 countries and 4 multilateral organizations have become members of the Coalition. The CDRI is co-chaired by India and the United Kingdom (UK).

6.41 The CDRI is working on enhancing the resilience of power sector in the state of Odisha, which was impacted by Cyclone Fani on the eastern coast of India in May 2019. On transport sector, CDRI has initiated a global study on disaster resilience of airports. The study will look at the airports that were affected by disasters but which have successfully managed the extreme events. The coalition has initiated the process to carry out the national level risk and resilience assessment of infrastructure to support better decision making and policy development and thus protect infrastructure investments from disasters and climate change. In the first phase, the CDRI will develop a framework for risk and resilience assessments using Indian transportation infrastructure as the basis. Following this, a thorough analysis is intended to be undertaken in order to understand the level of impact that will be caused by disasters. A detailed vulnerability assessment will be performed of the elements related to transportation infrastructure, services and operations in India.

6.42 CDRI is working on expanding its membership to include countries from all the continents and at varied level of development and risk. Future initiatives are aimed at supporting member countries in learning from disasters to support recovery and reconstruction, improve governance and financing for creation of resilient infrastructure, creation of resilience standards and decision support systems, and promoting innovation in the field of disaster resilient infrastructure.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

6.43 There is an increasing recognition that the sustainable macroeconomic development should entail an alignment of both climate and economic policies to the extent possible. India's endeavour is to ensure a robust growth and a sustainable development path while combating the climate change risks on best effort basis. India has taken a number of initiatives on both mitigation and adaptation strategies with emphasis on clean and efficient energy system; resilient urban infrastructure; water conservation & preservation; safe, smart & sustainable green transportation network; planned afforestation, as well as by supporting various sectors such as agriculture, forestry, coastal and low-lying systems and disaster management. ISA and CDRI are evidence of India's serious action at the international level.

6.44 The country is on its track to successfully decoupling its economic growth from GHG emissions. As per the second BUR submitted to UNFCCC in 2018, India's emission intensity of GDP reduced by 21 per cent in 2014 over the level of 2005. To ensure the use of cleaner automobile fuel, India has also leapfrogged from BS-IV to BS-VI emission norms on 1st April, 2020, earlier than the initial date for adoption in 2024. The effort of the International Solar Alliance in solar energy revolution is noteworthy and it has brought to fruition the '*One Sun One World One Grid*' vision laid down by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.

6.45 India's proactive climate actions mainly rely on the domestic budgetary resources. Climate finance is critical to fulfil the execution of NDC targets submitted by India in a timely manner. Climate finance is an obligation of the developed countries as a part of their historical responsibility as they are the major contributors to the stock of GHG in the atmosphere accumulated since the industrial revolution. By 2020, the developed country partners had to fulfill the promised support of US$ 100 billion per year in the form of climate finance to the developing nations. This has not happened. The lack of required momentum in the scope, scale and speed of climate finance from developed to developing countries needs to be addressed. The enhanced new and additional financial resources, technological support and support in capacity building should be mobilized and delivered to strengthen the on-going climate actions in developing nations like India.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- Sustainable development remains core to India's development strategy, despite several challenges emerging on account of the unprecedented crisis due to COVID-19 pandemic.
- The pandemic has challenged the health infrastructure, adversely impacted livelihoods and exacerbated the inequality in the food and nutritional availability in the country. This has reemphasized the criticality of having institutions and mechanisms that can facilitate the country to absorb exogenous shocks well.
- India has been taking several proactive climate actions to fulfil its obligations as per the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equity. The first priority for India is adaptation as the country is highly vulnerable to extreme weather events.
- The NDC submitted by the country has been formulated keeping in mind the developmental imperatives of the country and is on a "best effort basis". In its NDC, India has sought to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent below 2005 levels by the year 2030; achieve 40 per cent of cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030; and enhance forest and tree cover to create additional carbon sink equivalent to 2.5 to 3 billion tons of carbon dioxide by 2030.
- The country is on its track to successfully decoupling its economic growth from GHG emissions. As per the second BUR submitted in 2018, India's emission intensity of GDP reduced by 21 per cent in 2014 over the level of 2005.
- The country is relying on domestic resources to implement adaptation and mitigation action on mission mode. The financing considerations will remain critical especially as the country steps up the targets substantially.
- The implementation of NDC has started from 1st January 2021. There is a huge gap between resource availability and the requirements, implementation of wide-ranging NDC goals presents a major challenge
- COP 26 now scheduled in 2021 is expected to discuss and arrive at a consensus on transparency mechanism; Article 6 (market and non-market mechanisms); common time frames for nationally determined contributions; long-term climate finance etc. On finance matters, it is essential to arrive at a consensus on the definition of climate finance and on a common accounting methodology for assessment and evaluation of climate finance.
- In 2017, to give push to green bonds issuances in India, SEBI issued guidelines on green bonds including their listing of green bonds on the Indian stock exchanges. The cumulative issuance of global green bonds crossed US$ 1 trillion mark in 2020.

➢ Climate risk insurance is an important tool for providing security against loss of livelihoods and of assets as a consequence of disasters. Thus, given the significant contribution of the agricultural sector in the Indian economy, coupled with looming "climatic aberrations," crop insurance becomes a necessity to mitigate the risks associated with a majority of the country's farmers.
➢ ISA organized the First World Solar Technology Summit (WSTS) in September 2020 with an objective of showcasing to member countries the state of the art and next-generation solar technologies.
➢ CDRI is another expression of India's commitment to work with all the partners to address global challenges. The Coalition functions as an inclusive multi-stakeholder platform led and managed by national governments, where knowledge is generated and exchanged on different aspects of disaster resilience of infrastructure. As of December 2020, 19 countries and 4 multilateral organizations have become members of the Coalition.

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Agriculture & Food Management

07
CHAPTER

பலகுடை நீழலும் தங்குடைக்கீழ்க் காண்பர்
அலகுடை நீழ லவர்

(Who have the shade of cornful crest
Under their umbra umbrella rest.)

—Thiruvalluvar

The resilience of India's agriculture sector can be seen from the fact that despite the COVID-19 pandemic, its performance in output was strong. About 54.6 per cent of the total workforce in the country is still engaged in agricultural and allied sector activities (Census 2011) which accounts for approximately 17.8 per cent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 (at current prices). While the difficulties created by COVID induced lockdowns adversely affected the performance of the non-agricultural sectors, the agriculture sector came up with a robust growth rate of 3.4 per cent at constant prices during 2020-21 (first advance estimates). The sector has got renewed thrust due to various measures on credit, market reforms and food processing under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat announcements. Various interventions of the Government for the development of allied sectors including animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries exhibit its resolve towards tapping the potential of allied sectors to further enhance farm welfare. In addition to various measures aimed at increasing productivity and improving marketing of agricultural produce, the Government also carries out a large food management programme with a significant financial implication in terms of food subsidy. Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, 80.96 crores beneficiaries were provided additional foodgrains, i.e. above the NFSA mandated requirements, of 5 kg per person per month free of cost till November, 2020. Over 200 LMT of foodgrains were provided amounting to a fiscal outgo of over ₹ 75000 Crores. Also, under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package, 5 kg per person per month was distributed for four months (May to August) to benefit approximately 8 crores migrants who are not covered under NFSA or state ration card entailing subsidy of ₹ 3109 crores approximately.

INTRODUCTION

7.1 COVID-19 pandemic has influenced the lives of people across the globe and India is no exception to that. The farming activities also experienced the impact of this pandemic as the COVID induced lockdowns influenced the movement of farm inputs including farm machinery from one location to other. The national lockdown coincided with the commencement of the harvesting season for the Rabi crops creating further adversity for the sector. Migration of agricultural labourers to their native places during the lockdown created a shortage of farm labourers. India's agricultural system demonstrated its resilience amid such adversities. The agriculture and allied sectors were the sole bright spot amid the slide in performance of other sectors, clocking a growth rate of 3.4 per cent at constant prices during 2020-21. Against all adversities due to COVID-19, continuous supply of agriculture commodities, especially staples like rice, wheat, pulses and vegetables, has been maintained thereby enabling food security. In order to further strengthen and support the agricultural sector, several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Box 1).

Box 1: Major Announcements for Agriculture and Food Management under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

Announcement	Objectives
₹ 1 lakh crores Agri Infrastructure Fund	Financing will be provided for funding agriculture infrastructure projects at farm-gate & at aggregation points and for financially viable post-harvest management infrastructure.
₹ 10,000 crores scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises (MFE)	Aiding 2 lakh MFEs who need technical upgradation to attain FSSAI food standards, build brands and support marketing.
₹ 20,000 crores for fisherman through Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	It aims at integrated, sustainable and inclusive development of marine and inland fisheries by developing infrastructure such as fishing harbours, cold chain, markets, etc.
National Animal Disease Control Programme	It targets Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis by ensuring 100 per cent vaccination of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population.
Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund - ₹ 15,000 crores	It is to support private investment in dairy processing, enable value addition and improved cattle feed infrastructure.
From 'TOP' to TOTAL	"Operation Greens" run by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MOFPI) to be extended from tomatoes, onion and potatoes to ALL fruit and vegetables.
Reforms in Essential Commodities Act, Agriculture Marketing and Agriculture Produce Pricing and Quality Assurance	These legislative reforms seek to remove agricultural commodities such as cereals, pulses, oilseeds etc. from the list of essential commodities and aim to reform agricultural marketing.
PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana	The scheme aimed at ensuring food and nutritional security to around 80 crores ration card holders who were affected due to the COVID-19 induced national lockdown.
One Nation One Ration Card Scheme	This scheme will enable migrant workers and their family members to access PDS benefits from any fair price shop in the country.

OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURE

Gross Value Added in Agriculture

7.2 As per the provisional estimates of national income released by CSO on 29th May, 2020, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country at current prices is 17.8 per cent for the year 2019-20. GVA of agriculture and allied sectors and its share in total GVA of the country during the last six years at current prices is as given in Table 1.

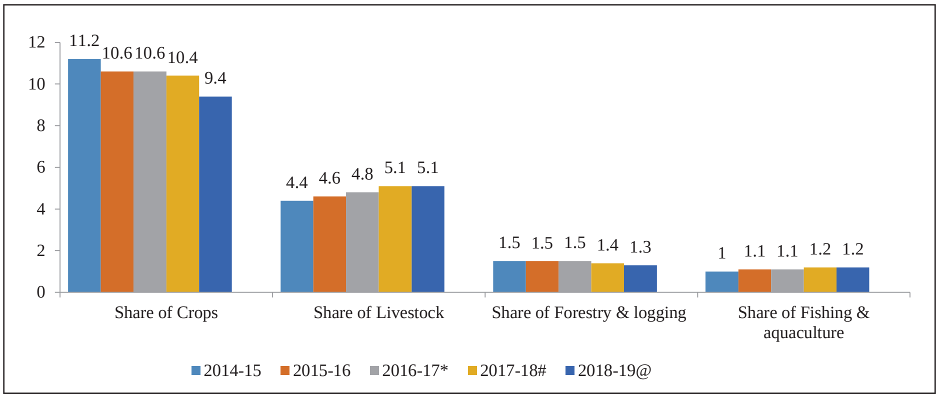
Table 1: Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Total GVA at current prices

	Year					
Items	**2014-15**	**2015-16**	**2016-17***	**2017-18#**	**2018-19@**	**2019-20****
Share of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector in GVA of Total Economy (per cent)	18.2	17.7	18.0	18.0	17.1	17.8
Share of Crops	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.4	9.4	NA
Share of Livestock	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.1	NA
Share of Forestry & logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	NA
Share of Fishing & aquaculture	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	NA

Source: Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW).
Note:**As per the Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2019-20 released by CSO on 29th May 2020. @As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31st January, 2020. # Second Revised Estimate. * Third Revised Estimate.
NA- Data not available.

7.3 The share of agriculture and allied sectors in GVA of the country has declined from 18.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 17.8 per cent in 2019-20 (Table 1), an inevitable outcome of a development process in which the relative performance of non-agricultural sectors becomes more dominant. Within the agriculture sector, the share of crops has fallen from 11.2 per cent in 2014-15 to 9.4 per cent in 2018-19. The decline in the share of crops has been made up by an increase in the share of livestock and fisheries sectors.

Figure 1: Share of Agriculture and Allied Sectors in Total GVA of the Country at Current Prices (in per cent)*

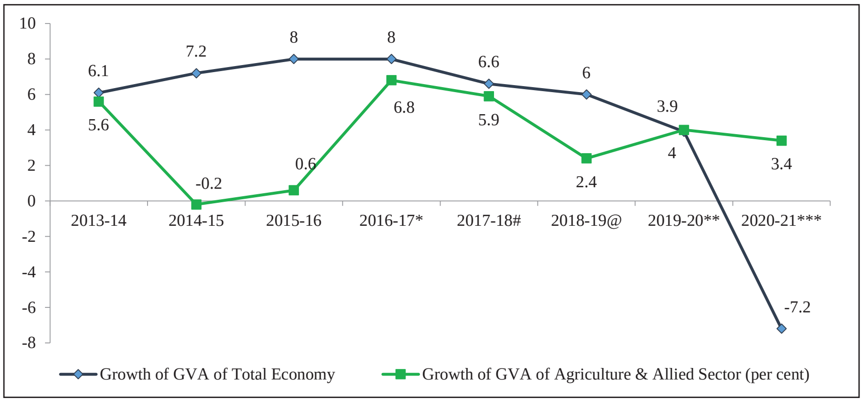


Source: Created from the data in Table 1.
*All the symbols attached with the years in the graph denote the same as indicated in Table 1.

Growth in Agriculture & Allied Sectors

7.4 The growth in GVA of agriculture and allied sectors has been fluctuating over time (Figure 2). However, during 2020-21, while the GVA for the entire economy contracted by 7.2 per cent, growth in GVA for agriculture maintained a positive growth of 3.4 per cent.

Figure 2: Growth of GVA of Economy and Agriculture & Allied Sectors at Constant (2011-12) Prices (In per cent)



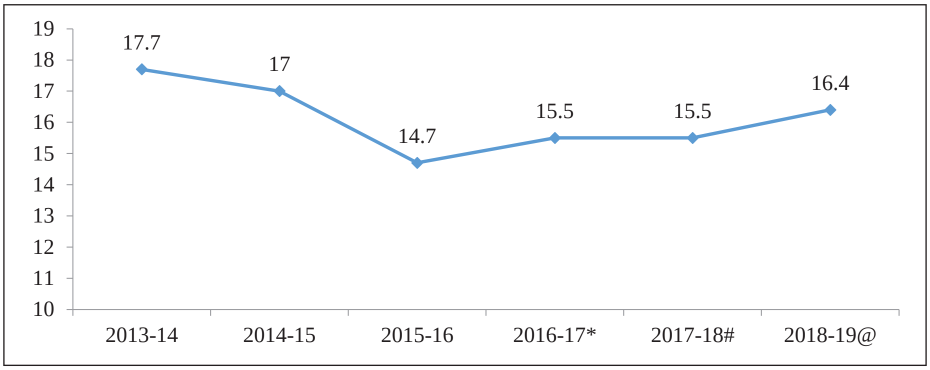
Source: Based on data received from DAC&FW.

Note: **As per the Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2019-20 released by CSO on 29th May 2020. @As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31st January, 2020. # Second Revised Estimate. * Third Revised Estimate. *** First Advance Estimates of National Income released on 7th January, 2021.

Gross Capital Formation

7.5 Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in the agriculture and allied sector as a proportion to GVA has been showing a fluctuating trend from 17.7 per cent in 2013-14 to 16.4 per cent in 2018-19, with a dip to 14.7 per cent in 2015-16. The share of GCF of the agriculture & allied sector to GVA of agriculture & allied sector for the years 2013-14 to 2018-19 at 2011-12 basic prices is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3: GCF of Agriculture & Allied Sector as percentage of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector (at 2011-12 basic prices)



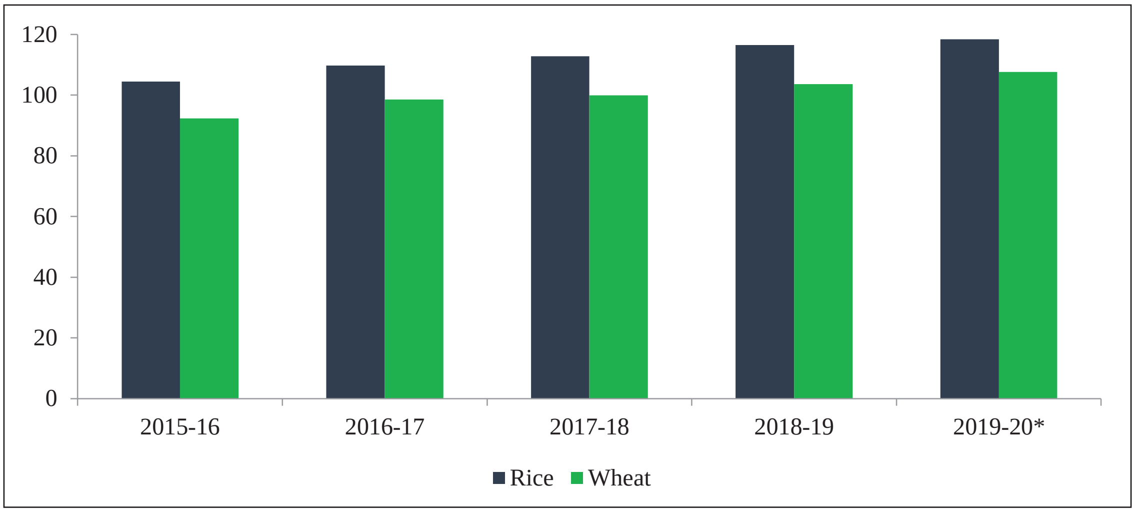
Source: Based on data received from DAC&FW.

*@As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31st January, 2020. # Second Revised Estimate. * Third Revised Estimate.*

Production of Crops

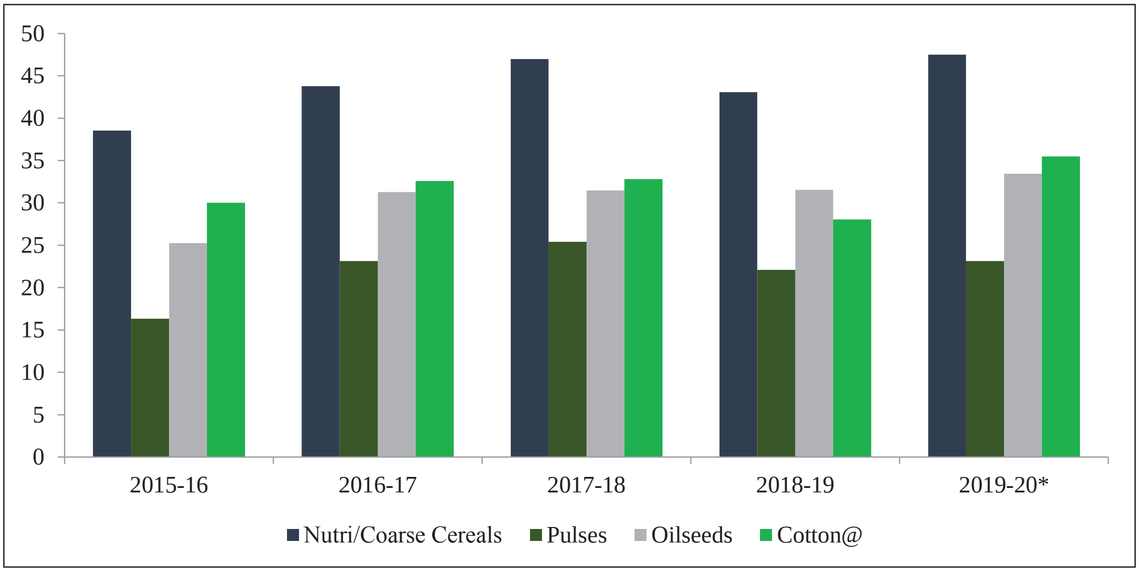
7.6 In the year 2019-20 (as per fourth advance estimates), total food grain production in the country is estimated at record 296.65 million tonnes which is higher by 11.44 million tonnes than the production of food grain of 285.21 million tonnes achieved during 2018-19. Further, the production during 2019-20 is higher by 26.87 million tonnes than the previous five years' (2014-15 to 2018-19) average production of 269.78 million tonnes. A diagrammatic trend in output of major crops for the last five years are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

Figure 4: Trend in Production of Rice and Wheat Crops (Quantity in Million Tonnes)



Source: Created from the data of the 1st Adv. Estimate released dated 22.09.2020
*4th Advanced Estimates.

Figure 5: Trend in Production of Other Major Crops (Quantity in Million Tonnes)

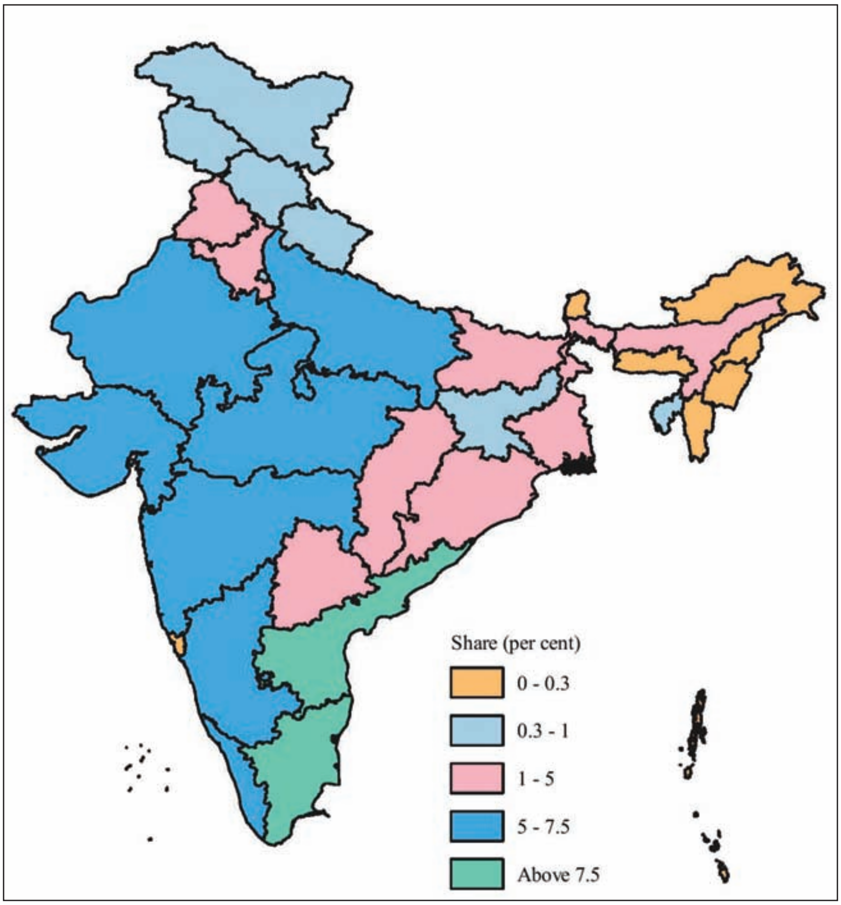


Source: Created from the data of the 1st Adv. Estimate released dated 22.09.2020
*4th Advanced Estimates. @ Production of cotton is in million bales.

Agricultural Credit

7.7 Given the large proportion of resource constrained small and marginal farmers in India, timely availability of adequate credit is fundamental for the success of farming activities. The agricultural credit flow target for the year 2019-20 was fixed at ₹ 13,50,000 crores and against this target the achievement was ₹ 13,92,469.81 crores. The agriculture credit flow target for 2020-21 was fixed at ₹ 15,00,000 crores and till 30th November, 2020 a sum of ₹ 9,73,517.80 crores was disbursed. The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund announced as a part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan will further boost credit flow to the agriculture sector (Box 2). The regional distribution of the agricultural credit has, however, been skewed in favour of the Southern Region. The share of north-eastern states has been very low (Map 1).

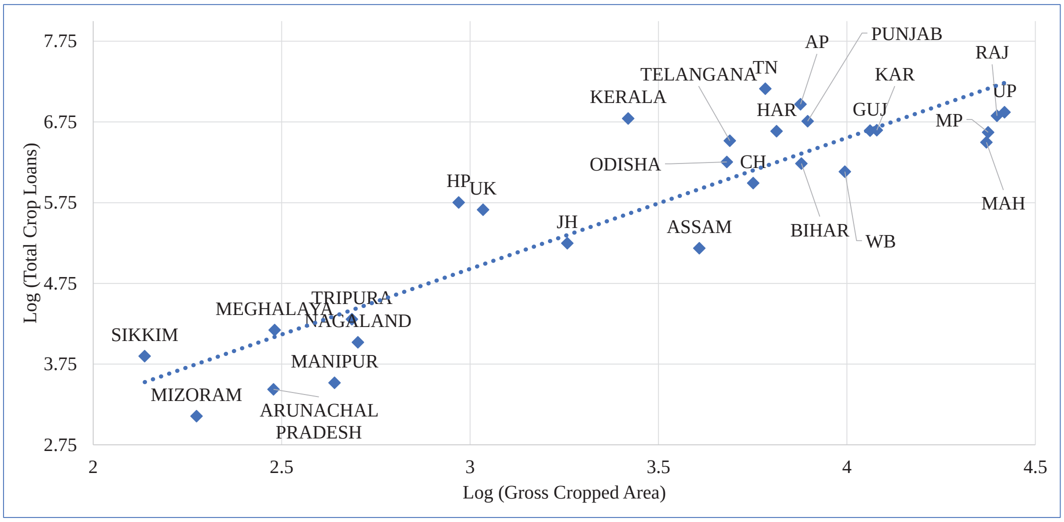
Map 1: Regional Distribution of Agricultural Credit in India in 2020-21.



Source: Based on data received from DAC&FW

7.8 During the year 2020-21, in the total disbursement as on 30th November, 2020, the share of southern region in agricultural credit was more than 40 per cent while it was less than 2 per cent for the north-eastern region (NER). This low coverage of the agricultural credit in NER is because the total cultivable area in North Eastern States is only about 2.74 per cent of the total GCA of the country. Moreover, community ownership of land is prevalent in most of the NE States. These two factors affected the intake of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) loans in NER as these loans are given against land documents. The credit disbursement in the agriculture sector is in fact positively related to gross cropped area as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Credit Disbursement and Gross Cropped Area are Positively Related



Source: Based on data received from DAC&FW

Box 2: Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

Hon'ble Finance Minister on 15.05.2020 announced a ₹ 1 lakh crore Agriculture Infrastructure Fund for creation of farm-gate infrastructure for farmers. Accordingly, central sector scheme of financing facility under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund was formally launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 09.08.2020.

This scheme is operational from the year 2020-21 to 2029-30. The scheme provides for medium to long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets Under the scheme, ₹ 1 lakh crores will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans to primary agricultural credit societies (PACS), marketing cooperative societies, farmer producers organizations (FPOs), self help group (SHG), farmers, joint liability groups (JLG), multipurpose cooperative societies, agri-entrepreneurs, startups and central/ state agency or local body sponsored public private partnership project, etc.

All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3 per cent per annum up to a limit of ₹ 2 crores. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. Further, credit guarantee coverage will be available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) scheme for a loan up to ₹ 2 crores.

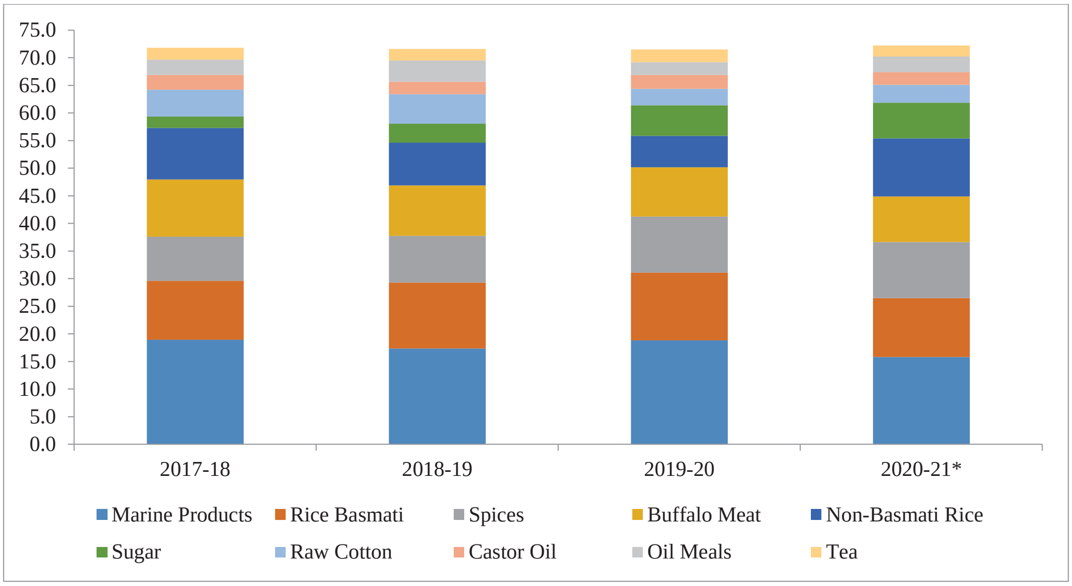
Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with all 12 public sector banks and 11 private sector banks have been signed by DAC&FW. A portal for the scheme has been created. As on 15.01.2021, ₹ 2991 crores has been 'in principle' sanctioned under the scheme to 3055 PACS by NABARD. PACS have submitted 3774 applications for loan amount of ₹ 2741 crores. 1695 applications have been received through the portal from entities other than PACS of which 964 applications seeking loan of ₹ 934 crores have been prima facie found eligible and sent to respective banks. Out of 964 applications, 230 have been sanctioned a loan amount of ₹ 235 crores by banks.

International Trade in Agricultural Commodities

7.9 In 2019-20, India's agricultural and allied exports amounted to approximately ₹ 252 thousand crores. The major export destinations were USA, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Nepal and Bangladesh. The top agriculture and related products exported from India were marine products, basmati rice, buffalo meat, spices, non-basmati rice, cotton raw, oil meals, sugar, castor oil and tea. While India occupies a leading position in global trade of aforementioned agri- products, its total agri-export basket accounts for a little over 2.5 per cent of world agri-trade.

7.10 Since economic reforms began in 1991, India has remained a net exporter of agri-products, with agri-exports touching ₹ 2.52 lakh crores and imports at ₹1.47 lakh crores in FY 2019-20. An analysis of last six years of the share of top ten agricultural commodities in total value of agricultural export shows that there have been significant changes in the composition of agri-exports (Figure 7). The share of marine products in total agricultural export value has remained the largest over the period. Its share in total agricultural export value increased from 14.5 per cent in 2015-16 to close to 19 per cent in 2019-20. The share of basmati rice in total agricultural export value has also shown an increasing trend during the period. Other commodities that have witnessed an increasing trend during the period are non-basmati rice, spices and sugar. The shares of the commodities such as buffalo meat and raw cotton in total agricultural export value have, however, declined during the period. The shares of the commodities such as castor oil and tea have remained more or less stable over this period.

Figure 7: Trend in the Share of Agricultural Commodities in Total Value of Agri-export (per cent)



Source: Based on data received from DAC&FW.
* Upto November, 2020.

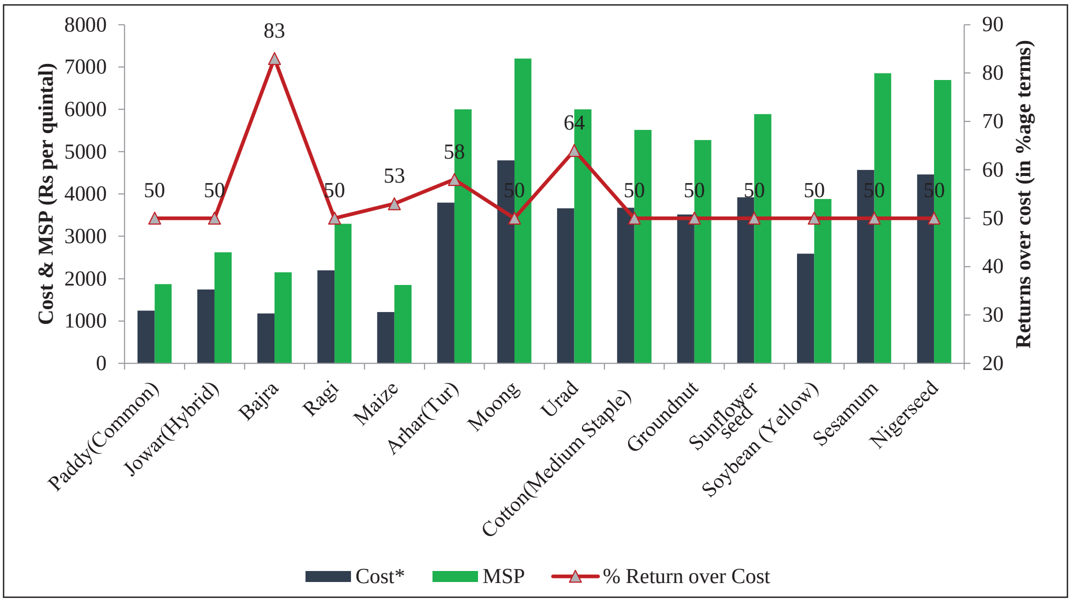
Minimum Support Price (MSP)

7.11 The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced that MSPs would be kept at the level of 1.5 times of the cost of production. On the basis of the above-mentioned principle, Government recently increased the MSPs for all mandated kharif and rabi crops for 2020-21 season.

MSP of Kharif Crops

7.12 On 1st June, 2020, the Government had announced the increase in MSP for kharif crops for marketing season 2020-21. The highest increase in MSP announced is for nigerseed (₹ 755 per quintal) followed by sesamum (₹ 370 per quintal), urad (₹ 300 per quintal) and cotton (long staple) (₹ 275 per quintal). The expected returns to the farmers over their cost of production are estimated to be highest in the case of bajra (83 per cent) followed by urad (64 per cent), tur (58 per cent) and maize (53 per cent). For the rest of the crops, return to farmers over their cost of production is estimated to be at least 50 per cent (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Cost, MSP & Returns of Kharif Crops of year 2020-21



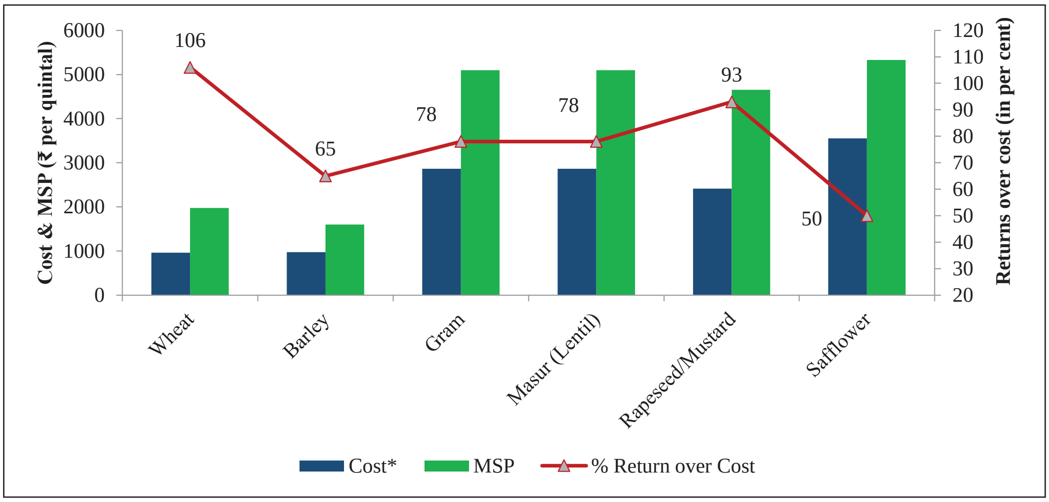
Source: DAC&FW

* Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/ machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses & imputed value of family labour.

MSP of Rabi Crops

7.13 On 21st September, 2020 the Government had announced the MSPs for all mandated rabi crops for marketing season 2021-22. The highest increase in MSP has been announced for lentil (₹ 300 per quintal) followed by gram and rapeseed & mustard (₹ 225 per quintal each) and safflower (₹ 112 per quintal). For barley and wheat, an increase of ₹ 75 per quintal and ₹ 50 per quintal respectively has been announced. The expected returns to the farmers over their cost of production are estimated to be highest in case of Wheat (106 per cent) followed by rapeseed & mustard (93 per cent), gram and lentil (78 per cent). For barley, return to farmers over their cost of production is estimated at 65 per cent and for safflower, it is 50 per cent (Figure 9). The differential in remuneration is aimed at encouraging crop diversification.

Figure 9: Cost, MSP & Returns of Rabi Crops of year 2020-21



Source: DAC&FW

* Includes all paid out costs such as those incurred on account of hired human labour, bullock labour/ machine labour, rent paid for leased in land, expenses incurred on use of material inputs like seeds, fertilizers, manures, irrigation charges, depreciation on implements and farm buildings, interest on working capital, diesel/electricity for operation of pump sets etc, miscellaneous expenses & imputed value of family labour.

Crop Insurance

7.14 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a milestone initiative to provide a comprehensive risk solution at the lowest uniform premium across the country for farmers. As an end to end risk mitigation mechanism for farmers, the scheme extends coverage for the entire cropping cycle from pre-sowing to post-harvest including coverage for losses arising out of prevented sowing and mid-season adversities. Individual farm level losses arising out of localized calamities and post-harvest losses are also covered due to perils such as inundation, cloudburst and natural fire. The average sum insured per hectare has increased from ₹ 15,100 during the pre-PMFBY Schemes to ₹ 40,700 under PMFBY. The scheme completed five successful years of implementation on 13th January, 2021

7.15 As an endeavour to constantly improve, the scheme was made voluntary for all farmers, post its revamp in February 2020. Further the States have also been provided flexibility to rationalize the sum insured so that adequate benefits can be availed by farmers. The Scheme covers over 5.5 crore farmer applications year on year. As on 12th January, 2021, claims worth ₹ 90,000 crores have already been paid out under the Scheme. Aadhar seeding has helped in speedy claim settlement directly into the farmer accounts. Even during COVID lock down period nearly 70 lakh farmers benefitted and claims worth ₹ 8741.30 crores were transferred to the beneficiaries.

PM-KISAN

7.16 The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme was launched in 2019 to provide income support to all landholder farmer families across the country with cultivable land, subject to certain exclusions. Under the Scheme, an amount of ₹ 6000 per year is released in three instalments of ₹ 2000 each directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. Ever since this scheme started, as on 25.12.2020, more than ₹ 1.10 lakh crore have reached the account of farmers. An amount of ₹ 18000 crore have been deposited directly in the bank account of 9 crore farmer families of the country in December, 2020 in the 7th instalment of financial benefit under the scheme.

ALLIED SECTORS: ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING & FISHERIES

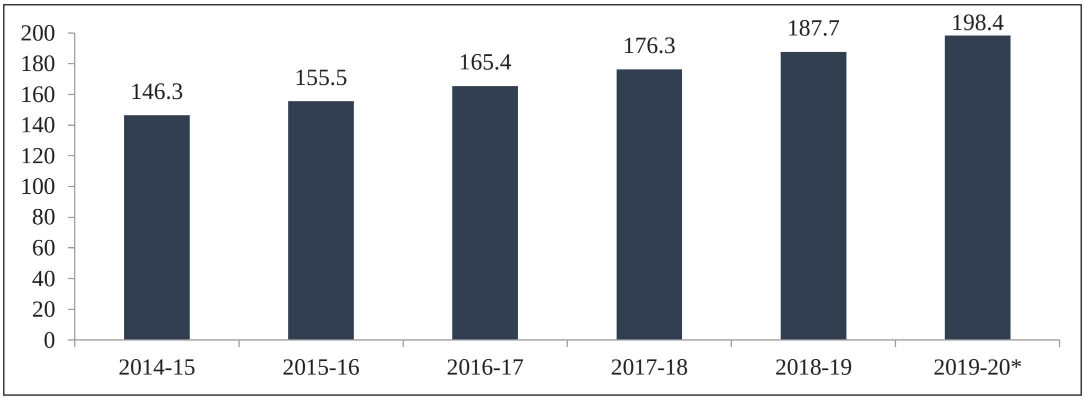
7.17 Livestock sector is an important sub-sector of agriculture in the Indian economy. It grew at CAGR of 8.24 per cent during 2014-15 to 2018-19. As per the estimates of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2020, the contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector GVA (at constant prices) has increased from 24.32 per cent (2014-15) to 28.63 per cent (2018-19). Livestock sector contributed 4.2 per cent of total GVA in 2018-19.

Milk

7.18 India continues to be the largest producer of milk in the world. Several measures have been initiated by the Government to increase the productivity of livestock, which has resulted in increasing the milk production significantly. Milk production in the country has increased from 146.3 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 198.4 million tonnes in 2019-20* (Figure 10). Annual Growth Rate of milk production was 6.27 per cent during 2014-15, thereafter, there was a steady increase. In 2019-20*, milk production increased by 5.68 per cent as compared to the previous year. The per capita availability of milk was 407 grams per day in (2019-20*). Inter-state variability in milk production and per capita availability of milk during the year 2019-20 is shown in Figures 10 and 11.

7.19 As per a study on the demand for milk conducted by the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), the estimated demand for 2030 at an All India level is 266.5 million metric tonnes for milk and milk products. The rural sector has an estimated share of 57 per cent in the total consumption. The per capita consumption in the urban areas (592 ml) remains higher than the rural areas (404 ml) even in the 2030 projections.

Figure 10: Trend of Milk Production in India (Million Tonnes)



Source: Based on data taken from the National Dairy Development Board and DAHD.
* Data is provisional.

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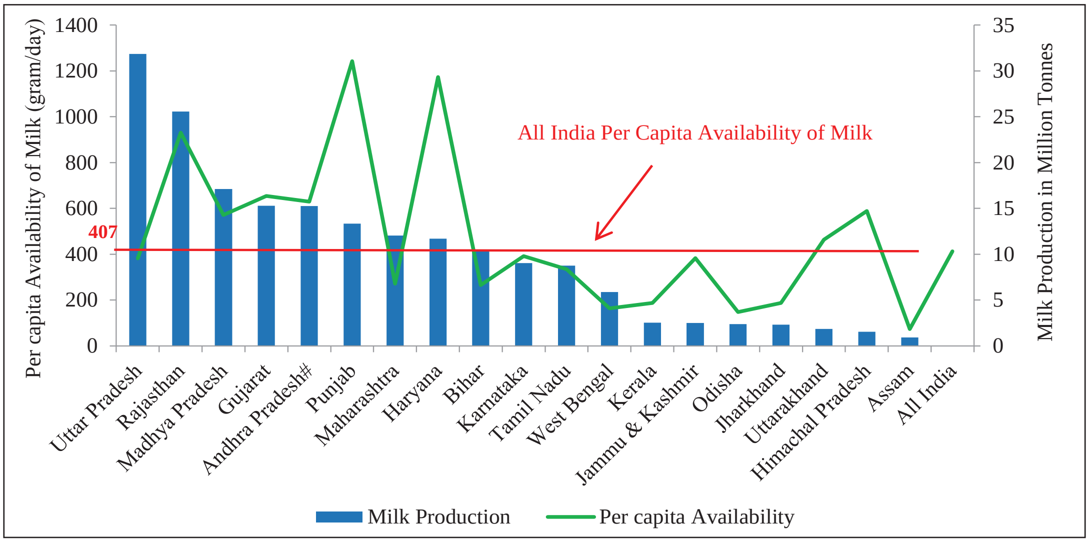
*Data is provisional.

Figure 11: Inter-State Variability in Milk Production & Per Capita Availability of Milk during the Year 2019-20*

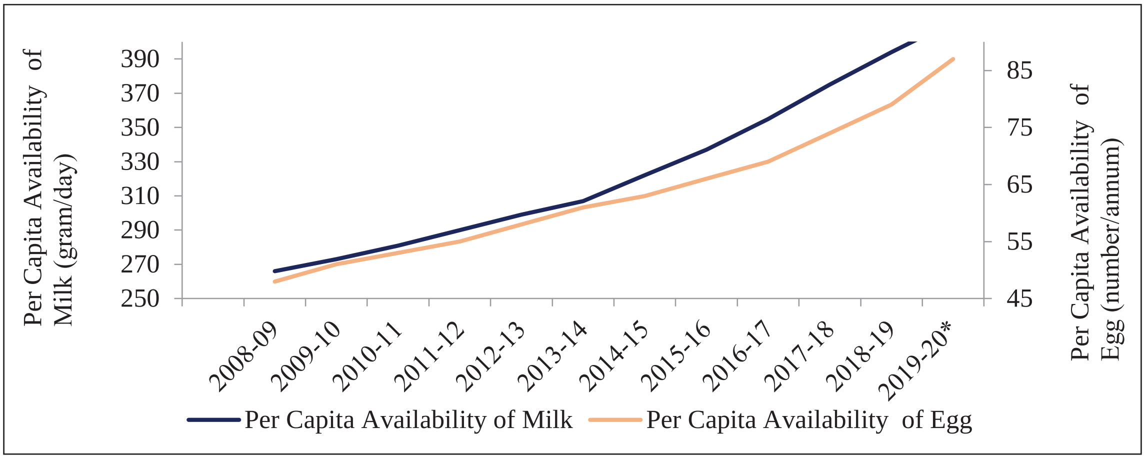


Source: Based on Data received from DAHD and NDDB Website.
Includes also the figure of Telangana for per capita availability of milk.

Livestock Population and Production

7.20 According to FAOSTAT production data (2019), India ranks 3rd in egg production in the world. The egg production in the country has increased from 78.48 billion in 2014-15 to 114.38 billion in 2019-20*. Annual growth rate of egg production was 4.99 per cent during 2014-15, thereafter, there has been a significant improvement in the egg production with 10.19 per cent growth registered in 2019-20* over the previous year. The per capita availability of egg was 86 eggs per annum in 2019-20*. Poultry production in India has taken a quantum leap in the last four decades, emerging from use of unscientific farming practices to commercial production systems with state-of-the-art technological interventions. Figure 12 shows the trend of the per capita availability of milk and eggs.

Figure 12: Per Capita Availability of Milk and Eggs



Source: Based on data from DAHD

*Data is provisional.

7.21 According to FAOSTAT production data (2019), India ranks 5th in meat production in the world. Meat production in the country has increased from 6.7 million tonnes in 2014-15 to 8.6 million tonnes in 2019-20*. The annual growth rate of meat production was 5.98 per cent in 2019-20*.

RECENT INITIATIVES IN THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR

7.22 COVID-19 lockdown caused a drop in the market demand due to closure of the outlets selling livestock products. With closure of sweet shops and tea stalls, a large number of private dairies were impacted and they stopped milk procurement from the farmers. This resulted in the farmers diverting their milk to the cooperatives. As a result, milk procurement in the cooperative sector increased because, as per their mandate, they could not reject milk supplied by the farmers. The cooperatives are faced with liquidity problems due to higher conversion into milk powder and white butter caused by higher milk procurement.

7.23 Steps were taken to keep a close surveillance on the milk situation and facilitate resolution of the issues relating to the forward and backward linkages for smooth supply of milk and milk products during lockdown. As one-time support, a sub-scheme for providing interest subvention on working capital loans was designed for the financial year 2020-21 under the ongoing scheme State Dairy Cooperative & Farmers Producers Organization (SDCFPO) to provide interest subvention of 2 per cent per annum, with an additional incentive of 2 per cent interest subvention for prompt and timely repayment to the financially stressed milk unions. Consequent upon budget announcement on inclusion of livestock sector in Kisan Credit Card in February 2020, 1.5 crores dairy farmers of milk cooperatives and milk producer companies' were targeted to provide Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) as part of Prime Minister's Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package.

Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)

7.24 As a part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan stimulus package, a ₹ 15000 crores Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF) has been set up. The AHIDF will incentivize investments by individual entrepreneurs, private companies including MSME, farmers producers organizations (FPOs) and Section 8 companies to establish (i) dairy processing and value addition infrastructure (ii) meat processing and value addition infrastructure, and (iii) animal feed plant.

7.25 The Government of India will provide 3 per cent interest subvention to eligible beneficiaries. There will be a 2 year moratorium period for the principal loan amount and 6 years repayment period thereafter. The interest subvention would be released to banks every year by the Government based on entitlement claimed. The Government of India would also set up a Credit Guarantee fund of ₹ 750 crores to be managed by NABARD. Credit guarantee would be provided to those sanctioned projects which are covered under MSME defined ceilings. Guarantee coverage would be upto 25 per cent of the credit facility of borrowers. To ease out the application process, an online portal 'ahidf.udyamimitra.in' has been developed by SIDBI through which applicants can apply online to avail loans under this scheme.

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*Data is provisional.

National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP)

7.26 The Government has approved an ambitious scheme "National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for control of Foot & Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis" for vaccinating all cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and pig population against FMD and all bovine female calves of 4-8 months of age against brucellosis. The programme has a total outlay of ₹13,343 crores for five years (2019-20 to 2023-24).

FISHERIES

7.27 India is the second largest fish producing country in the world and accounts for 7.58 per cent of the global production. The fish production in India has reached an all-time high of 14.16 million metric tons during 2019-20. The fisheries sector contributes 1.24 per cent to the GVA and 7.28 per cent to the agricultural GVA. The export of marine products stood at 12.9 lakh metric tons with a value of ₹ 46,662 crores during 2019-20. The livelihood opportunities provided by this sector have been instrumental in sustaining incomes of over 28 million people in India, especially the marginalized and vulnerable communities, and has promoted meaningful socio-economic development.

7.28 The Government of India has taken several initiatives to harness the untapped potential of the sector. The centrally sponsored scheme – Blue Revolution (CSS-BR) which was launched in 2015-16 for a 5 year period with a central financial outlay of ₹ 3000 crores to catalyze the "Integrated, Responsible and Holistic Development and Management of the Fisheries Sector", ended in March 2020. The Government of India in October 2018 approved the establishment of a dedicated Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) at ₹ 7522 crores. By the end of November, 2020, under FIDF, project proposals with total outlay of more than ₹3467 crores have been approved for 13 States/UTs. As of mid January 2021, a total of 44,673 Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) have been issued to fishers and fish farmers and an additional 4.04 lakh applications from fishers and fish farmers are with the banks at various stages of issuance.

7.29 Realizing the potential, scope and importance of the fisheries sector, new flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) was launched in May, 2020 as a part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package by Government of India with an estimated investment of ₹ 20,050 crores comprising of central share of ₹ 9407 crores, state share of ₹ 4880 crores and beneficiaries contribution of ₹ 5763 crores for a period of five years from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25. PMMSY aims to enhance fish production to 220 lakh metric tons by 2024-25 at an average annual growth rate of about 9 per cent. The ambitious scheme will result in doubling export earnings to ₹ 1,00,000 crores and generate direct and indirect employment opportunities of about 55 lakhs in the fisheries sector over a period of the next five years. PMMSY further intends to increase aquaculture productivity to 5 tonnes per hectare (up from national average of 3 tonnes per hectare), enhance domestic fish consumption and attract investments in fisheries sector from other sources. Insurance coverage for fishing vessels is being introduced for the first time under PMMSY. By mid January 2021, proposals with an outlay of ₹ 6,567.20 crores were received from various States/UTs against which project proposals with total outlay of ₹ 2309.08 crores have already been approved.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

7.30 Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), is a premier research organization for coordinating, guiding and managing agriculture research and education including in horticulture, fisheries and animal sciences in the entire country. A total of 172 new varieties/hybrids of field crops and 75 horticultural crops were notified/released till October, 2020 during the current year. Since, May 2014, National Agricultural Research System (NARS) under the leadership of ICAR has released and notified 1406 varieties of different field crops. As on 27.11.2020, the Council had also developed 17 biofortified varieties of field and horticulture crops to ensure nutritional security through the natural food system in the year 2020-21, taking the tally of biofortified varieties to 71.

7.31 The Council has produced 115707 quintals of breeder seed of 1330 varieties of 51 field crops. These were distributed to various public and private seed production agencies for multiplication of foundation and certified seeds. In case of vegetatively propagated field crops, fruits, vegetables and plantation crops, 169 lakh planting materials and 8.0 lakh tissue culture plantlets were also produced for farmers.

Natural Resource Management and Integrated Farming

7.32 The Council has developed 60 location specific, cost effective, eco-friendly, socially acceptable multi-enterprise Integrated Farming System (IFS) models in farmers' participatory mode to reduce risk in farming, enhance farm productivity/profitability and secure livelihoods of resource poor small and marginal farmers. Bio-intensive cropping systems having higher productivity potential for different agro-climatic zones have been included in the crop production guide /package of practices of respective states.

7.33 The Council has developed an agri-voltaic system to generate electricity in interspace area of crops and to harvest rainwater from top surface of photovoltaic (PV)-module has been designed. It is a step towards achieving the ambitious target of 100,000 MW of solar PV based power generation capacity in the country and doubling the farmers' income.

Demonstration and Upscaling of Climate Resilient Technologies

7.34 Climate resilient technologies are being demonstrated in 446 villages and up-scaled in about 300 cluster villages in the country. In 2020-21 (till 27.11.2020), 16355 demonstrations under Natural Resource Management (NRM) module covered 12453.93 ha area; 25325 demonstrations under crop productions technologies covered 9061.34 ha area and 48846 farm animals were covered under livestock and fisheries module for vaccination, demonstration on feed supplementation, etc. Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) organized 1644 training programmes on climate resilient agriculture involving 42655 farmers. A total of 4367 extension activities were organized to create awareness on successful climate resilient practices and technologies benefiting 80684 farmers.

7.35 In addition, 651 contingency plans have been prepared for use by the state agriculture departments in the event of weather aberrations and extreme climatic events.

Mechanization and Crop Residue Management

7.36 To increase availability of equipments/machines to the small and marginal farmers on hire basis, 9970, 2866 and 4170 custom hiring centres have so far been initiated in Punjab, Haryana and UP respectively. Several measures have been taken to manage crop residue which include i) distribution of 1,52,579 machines to the farmers in these states during the last two years and the current year, ii) awareness creation about in-situ crop residue management by conducting 1,817 awareness programmes, 28,247 demonstrations, 696 training programs and 130 kisan melas during last two years and current year, iii) Replacement of long duration variety with short duration paddy. With the result area under long duration variety reduced from 8.30 lakhs hectare in 2019-20 to 4.82 lakh hectare area in 2020-21, and iv) crop diversification leading to reduction in area under paddy. As a result, the crop burning events in these states reduced from 127774 in 2016 to 61332 in 2019.

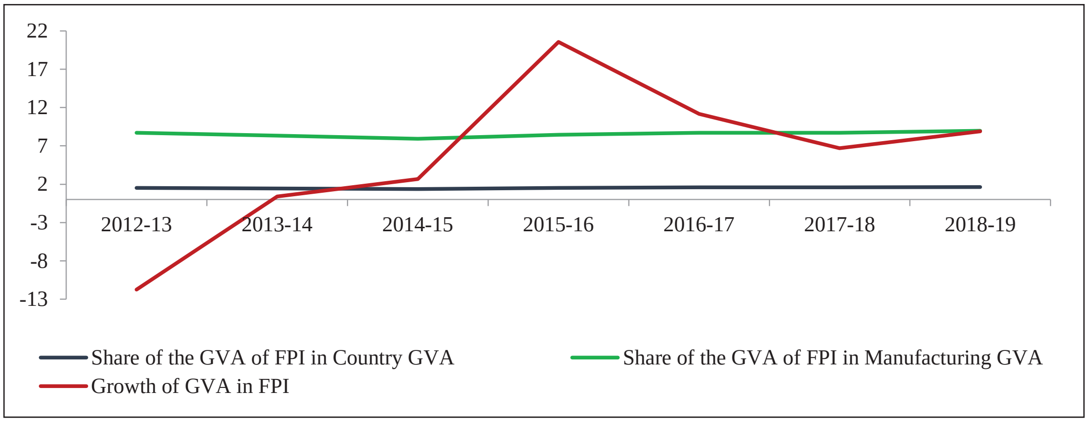
Reaching to the Farmers and Youth with Improved Technologies

7.37 The linking of 3.37 lakh common service centers with 721 KVKs has tremendously enhanced outreach of the KVKs and provided demand driven services and information to farmers. The improved technologies reached farmers' fields through 34432 on-farm trials and 2.44 lakh frontline demonstrations by KVKs. The production of 2.01 lakh quintals quality seeds of field crops, 348.01 lakh planting materials of horticultural crops and 409.06 lakh livestock strains and fish fingerlings were made available to farmers at a nominal cost.

FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR

7.38 During the last 5 years ending 2018-19, food processing industries (FPI) has been growing at an average annual growth rate of around 9.99 per cent as compared to around 3.12 per cent in agriculture and 8.25 per cent in manufacturing at 2011-12 prices. Food processing sector has also emerged as an important segment of the Indian economy in terms of its contribution to GDP, employment and investment. The sector constitutes as much as 8.98 per cent of Gross Value Added (GVA) in manufacturing in 2018-19 at 2011-12 prices. Figure 13 presents a comparative performance of food processing sector.

Figure 13: Growth of GVA in Different Sectors



Source: Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI)

New Initiatives in Food Processing Sector

Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises

7.39 Under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Prime Minister-Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) with a total outlay of ₹ 10,000 crores over the period 2020-2025. The scheme is expected to benefit 2 lakh micro food processing units through credit linked subsidy. The Scheme adopts One District One Product (ODOP) approach to reap benefit of scale in terms of procurement of inputs, availing common services and marketing of products. The States need to identify one food product per district keeping in view the existing clusters and availability of raw material. Support for common infrastructure and branding & marketing would be for that product. The Scheme also places focus on waste to wealth products, minor forest products and Aspirational Districts[1].

7.40 Existing individual micro food processing units desirous of upgradation of their unit can avail credit-linked capital subsidy @35 per cent of the eligible project cost with a maximum ceiling of ₹ 10 lakh per unit. Seed capital @ ₹ 40,000 per SHG member would be provided for working capital and purchase of small tools. FPOs/ SHGs/ producer cooperatives would be provided credit linked grant of 35 per cent of the eligible project cost for capital investment along the value chain. Support would be provided through credit linked grant @ 35 per cent of the eligible project cost for development of common infrastructure including common processing facility, lab, warehouse, cold storage, packaging and incubation center through FPOs/SHGs/ cooperatives or state owned agencies or private enterprise for use by micro units in the cluster. Support for marketing and branding would be provided to micro units and groups with 50 per cent grant at the state or regional level which could benefit large number of micro units in the clusters. 35 States/UTs recommended ODOPs for 137 unique products in 703 districts. ODOPs of 650 districts in 34 States/UTs have already been approved.

Operation Greens

7.41 MoFPI is implementing a central sector scheme "Operation Greens – A scheme for integrated development of Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) value chain" to provide support to farmers when prices of agri produce is low. This scheme is not meant for intervention in the market during price rise. Under the short term- price stabilization measures of the scheme, there is a provision for 50 per cent subsidy on cost of transportation and storage for evacuation of surplus production from producing area to the consumption center during the glut situation. By November, 2020, 5 approved projects (2 for tomato in AP & Gujarat, 2 for onion in Gujarat & Maharashtra and 1 for Potato in Gujarat) are under implementation for long-term integrated value chain creation.

7.42 Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, this scheme has been extended from tomato, onion and potato (TOP) crops to the other notified horticulture crops (Total) for a period of six months. Transport subsidy has been allowed on any fruit & vegetable through any rail service provided by Indian Railways.

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[1]NITI Aayog has identified 112 most backward districts of the country as Aspirational Districts.

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme

7.43 Government gave its approval in November 2020 to introduce the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in 10 key sectors, including food processing sector, for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and improving exports. The approved financial outlay for the PLI scheme in food processing is ₹ 10,900 crores. The food segments identified includes ready to eat/ready to cook, marine products, processed fruits & vegetables, mozzarella cheese, and innovative/organic products of SMEs. The scheme would also support the branding and marketing abroad.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY)

7.44 Under the umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana, the Ministry is implementing various component schemes which, inter-alia, includes (i) Mega Food Parks, (ii) Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure, (iii) Infrastructure for Agro-processing Clusters, (iv) Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages (v) Creation/ Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities, and (vi) Operation Greens. The status of the sanctioned projects and completed /operational projects as on 31.12.2020 may be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Sanctioned Projects and Completed /Operational Projects under PMKSY

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Number of sanctioned Projects	Number of completed/ operational projects
1	Mega Food Park	37	21
2	Cold Chain	327	210
3	Agro-processing Clusters	55	0
4	Unit Scheme	287	44
5	Backward & Forward Linkages	62	21
6	Operation Greens	5	0
	Total	**773**	**296**

Source: MoFPI

FOOD MANAGEMENT

7.45 For prudent management of foodgrain stock and to ensure adequate availability of wheat and rice in central pool with a view to augment the domestic availability of wheat and rice and ensure food security, the Central Government has undertaken the following measures:

I. MSP of wheat and paddy has been increased to protect the interest of farmers.

II. State Governments, particularly those undertaking Decentralized Procurement (DCP), are encouraged to maximize procurement of wheat and rice by state agencies.

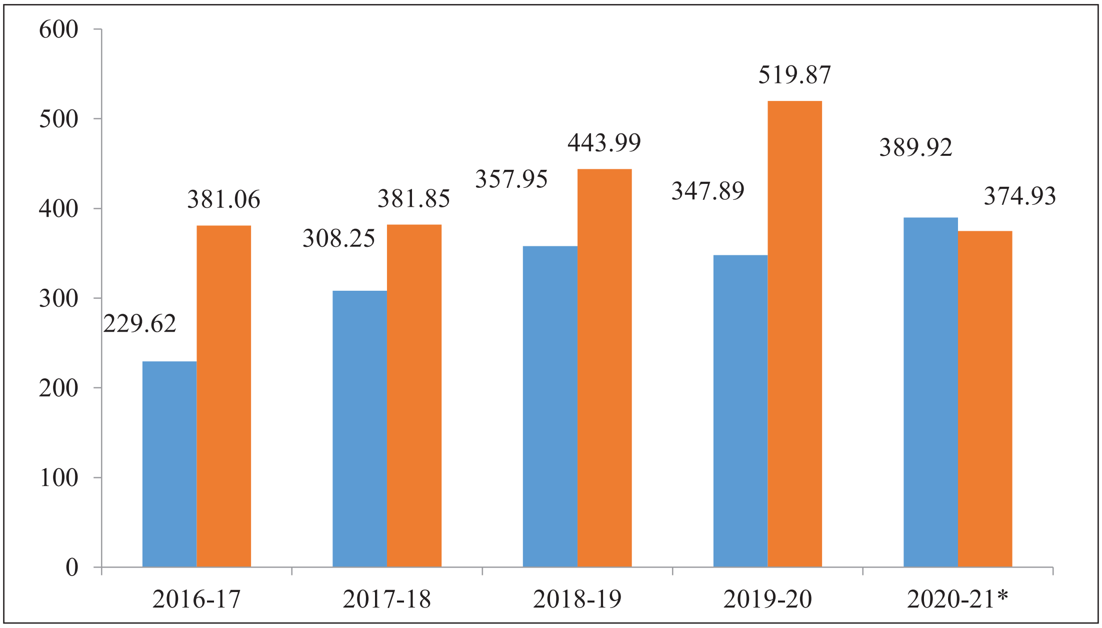
III. Strategic reserves of 5 million tons of food grains over the existing buffer norms have been maintained to be used in extreme situations.

IV. Sale of wheat and rice is undertaken through Open Market Sale Scheme (OMSS) (Domestic) to check inflationary trend of food in market.

Procurement of Foodgrains

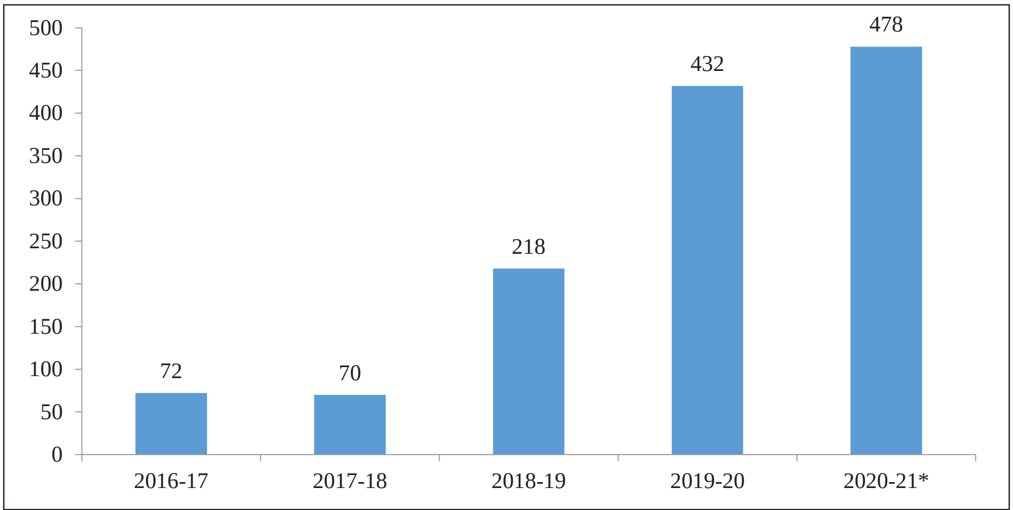
7.46 During the Kharif Marketing Season (KMS) 2019-20, 519.97 lakh metric tons (LMT) of Rice was procured against an estimated target of 529.05 LMT. In the ensuing KMS 2020-21, a total of 374.93 LMT of rice has been procured as on 15.01.2021. During Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2020-21, 389.92 LMT wheat was procured against 347.89 LMT procured during RMS 2019-20. During the Kharif Marketing Season 2020-21, a total of 4.78 LMT of coarse grains have been procured as on 18.01.2021. Figure 14 and 15 show a trend of procurements of foodgrains over a period of last five years

Figure 14: Procurements of Rice and Wheat over the Last Five Years (Lakh Tons)



Source: Based on Data from the Website of Food Corporation of India & DFPD.
* As on 15.01.2021 for rice.

Figure 15: Procurements of Coarse Grains over the Last Five Years (Thousand Tons)



Source: Based on Data from the Website of Food Corporation of India & DFPD.
* As on 18.01.2021.

Allocation of Foodgrains

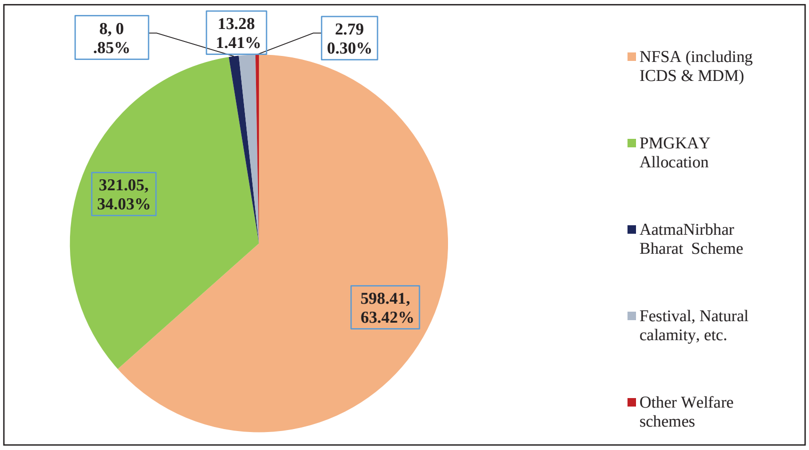
7.47 During the Financial Year 2020-21, allocation of foodgrains has been done through two channels- under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY) scheme. At present NFSA is being implemented in all the 36 States/UTs and they are receiving monthly allocation of foodgrains under NFSA. During the Financial Year 2020-21 (upto 18.01.2021), ₹ 3679.82 crores was released to State Governments as central assistance to meet the expenditure incurred on intra-State movement of foodgrains and fair price shop dealers' margins.

7.48 In pursuance of the pro-poor announcement made under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Package, Government of India launched the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PM-GKAY) scheme for additional allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool at the rate of 5 kg per person per month free of cost for all the beneficiaries covered under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) (AAY & PHH) including those covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for a period of 3 months i.e April-June, 2020. Accordingly, about 121 LMT of foodgrain was allotted to approximately 80.96 crores beneficiaries entailing subsidy outgo of nearly ₹ 46061 crores. The PMGKAY scheme was extended for a further period of 5 months i.e. July – November, 2020. Accordingly, about 201 LMT of foodgrains have been allocated for free of cost distribution to beneficiaries entailing subsidy outgo of nearly ₹ 76062.11 Crores.

7.49 Further under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package, Government of India made allocation of free foodgrain (wheat and rice) at the rate of 5 kg per person per month for two months (May and June, 2020) to benefit approximately 8 crores migrants/stranded migrants who are not covered under NFSA or state ration card entailing subsidy of ₹ 3109 crores approximately. The period of distribution to migrants for already lifted foodgrains (upto 25.06.2020) was extended till 31st August, 2020. Under ANBP, on an average about 2.74 crore persons per month for the month of May and June, 2020 were covered. Thus, a total of 5.48 crore person were given around 2 LMT of rice and 0.74 LMT of wheat with total expenditure of approx Rs. 989.30 crore.

7.50 During the year 2020-21, Government of India has so far (by the end of December, 2020) allocated 943.53 lakh tons of foodgrains to States/UTs under NFSA and Other Welfare Schemes etc. as per break up given in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Break up of Allocation under Various Schemes (share in per cent and quantity in lakh tons)



Source: Based on data received from Department of Food & Public Distribution (DFPD)

Fortification of Rice and Its Distribution

7.51 To address the issue of anaemia and micro-nutrient deficiency and to promote nutrition security in the country, a centrally sponsored pilot scheme on “Fortification of Rice & its Distribution under Public Distribution System” was approved for a period of 3 years beginning in 2019-20 with total budget outlay of ₹ 174.64 crores. The pilot scheme is being funded by Government of India in the ratio of 90:10 in respect of North Eastern, Hilly and Island States and 75:25 ratio in the rest of the States.

7.52 The pilot scheme will focus on 15 Districts, preferably one district per state during the initial phase of implementation. Following State Governments, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand & Madhya Pradesh have consented and identified their respective districts for implementation of the pilot scheme. Uttar Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have already started distribution of fortified rice under the scheme in their selected districts.

One Nation One Ration Card

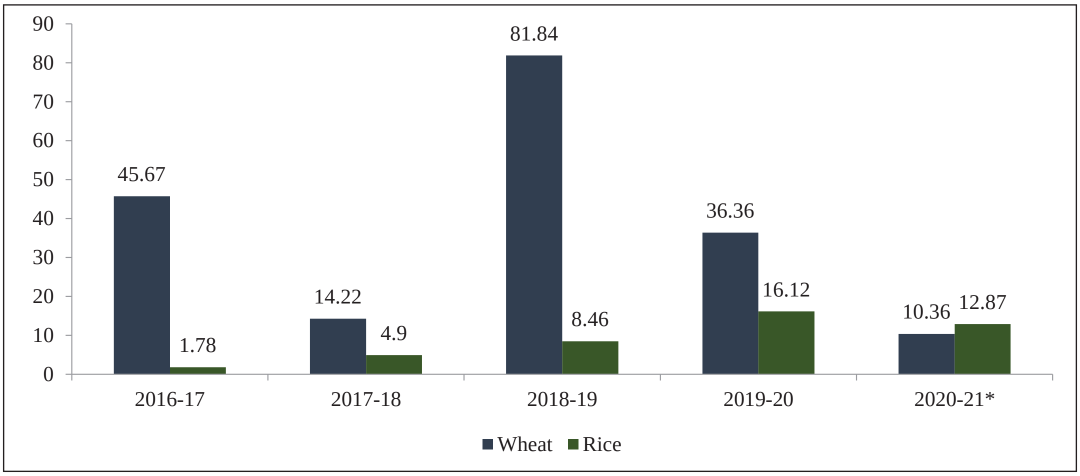
7.53 The Department of Food & Public Distribution in collaboration with all States/UTs is implementing a central sector scheme namely “Integrated Management of Public Distribution System (IM-PDS)” the validity of which is extended up to 31.03.2022. The main objective of the scheme is to introduce nation-wide portability of ration card under National Food Security Act (NFSA) through ‘One Nation One Ration Card’ System. This system will enable the ration card holders to lift their entitled foodgrains from any fair price shop (FPS) of their choice anywhere in the country by using their same/existing ration card. At present, the facility is seamlessly enabled in 32 States/UTs covering nearly 69 crores beneficiaries (86 per cent of the total NFSA population) in the country. Under this system, equivalent food subsidy through DBT (Cash Transfer) is provided to portability beneficiaries in Chandigarh and Puducherry instead of subsidised foodgrains.

Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic)

7.54 In addition to maintaining buffer stocks and for making a provision for meeting the requirement of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) and Other Welfare Schemes (OWS), the Food Corporation of India (FCI) on the instructions from the Government sells excess stocks out of Central Pool through Open Market Sale Scheme (Domestic) [OMSS (D)] in the open market from time to time at predetermined prices. A target of 150 lakh MT of wheat has been set for sale by FCI including retail sale, out of the Central Pool in the open market under OMSS (D) during 2020-21. For rice, this target is 50 lakh MT during 2020-21. The quantities of wheat and rice sold under the OMSS (D) during the last 4 years and FY 2020-21 are as presented in Figure 17.

7.55 A special dispensation was introduced, w.e.f. 8th April, 2020, for supply of foodgrains to all the charitable/ non-governmental organizations etc. engaged in providing relief or in running community kitchens for migrant labourers and vulnerable groups during the lock down. Under this scheme, wheat at the uniform rate of ₹ 21 per kilogram and rice at the uniform rate of ₹ 22 per kilogram are issued to charitable institutions/NGOs. There is no upper limit for allocation of foodgrains to each such organization from any FCI depot. This special dispensation was initially upto June, 2020 which has been extended at the same rate and terms and conditions for the rest of the year 2020-21. Under the scheme, till 12.01.2021, a total quantity of 1246 MT of wheat and 10418 MT of rice has been lifted by 229 and 1126 Charitable/NGOs respectively.

Figure 17: Quantities of Wheat and Rice Sold under the OMSS (D) (Quantity. in lakh MT)

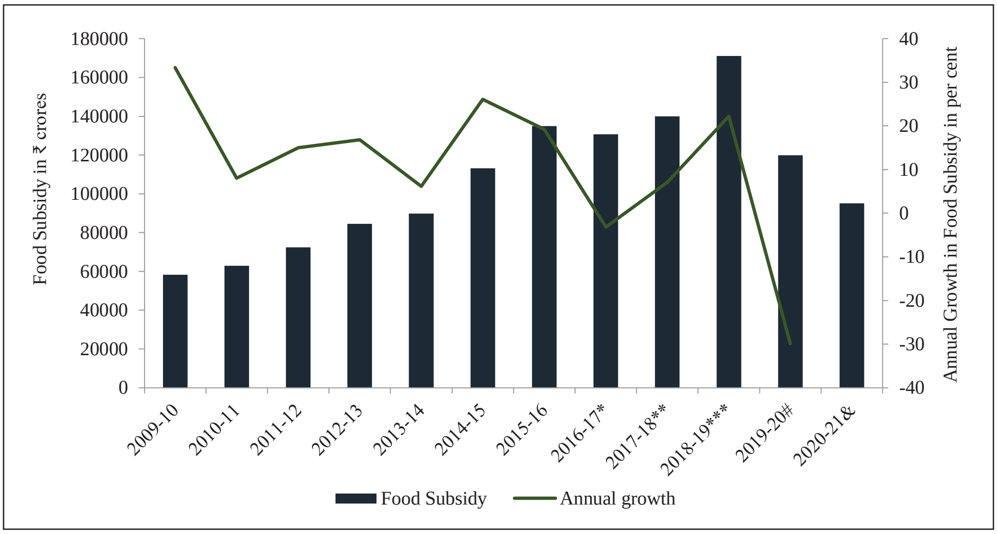


Source: Based on data received from DFPD
* Upto 2nd tender January, 2021.

Food Subsidy

7.53 The difference between the per quintal economic cost and the per quintal Central Issue Price (CIP) gives the quantum of per quintal food subsidy. In order to ensure food security to the vulnerable sections, the Government has continued with the subsidized pricing under NFSA. The CIP of wheat and rice for NFSA beneficiaries has not been revised since the introduction of the Act in 2013 from ₹ 200 per quintal in case of wheat and ₹ 300 per quintal in case of rice. On the other hand, the economic cost of wheat for FCI operations has increased from ₹ 1908.32 per quintal in 2013-14 to ₹ 2683.84 per quintal in 2020-21. Similarly, the economic cost of rice has increased from ₹ 2615.51 per quintal in 2013-14 to ₹ 3723.76 per quintal in 2020-21. Further, the NFSA provides a wider coverage than the erstwhile TPDS. These all taken together has resulted in the rise in food subsidy (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Trend in Food Subsidy Released by the Government of India since 2009-10



Source: Based on data received from DFPD

Notes: The total release in FY 2020-21 has included ₹ 8347.86 crores released under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) scheme.

*Includes National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) loan of ₹ 25000 crores to FCI. ** Includes NSSF loan of ₹ 40000 crores to FCI. ***Includes NSSF loan of ₹ 70000 crores to FCI. & As on 30.11.2020. # ₹ 11436 crores has been reimbursed to DCP State from unutilized NSSF Loan sanctioned to FCI as per instruction of Minister of Finance in March, 2020 in FY 2019-20. Out of ₹ 11436 crores, ₹ 10000 crores has been recouped to FCI from budgetary allocation for DCP head in FY 2020-21.

Storage

7.57 The total storage capacity available with FCI and state agencies for storage of foodgrains as on 31.12.2020 was 819.19 LMT, comprising covered godowns of 669.10 LMT and Covered and Plinth (CAP) facilities of 150.09 LMT. Out of the total available storage capacity of 819.19 LMT, FCI has a capacity of 407.76 LMT while state agencies have a capacity of 411.43 LMT. The stock of rice and wheat in the Central Pool as on 01.01.2021 was 529.59 LMT.

7.58 Construction of godowns has been undertaken in PPP mode in 24 states under Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme through the private sector as well as the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and the State Warehousing Corporation (SWC). As on 30.11.2020, a capacity of 144.06 LMT has been created under this scheme. Apart from this, godowns are also being constructed through a central sector scheme by FCI in the North Eastern States, Kerala, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh. The Government of India has also approved action plan with construction of steel silos in the country for a capacity of 100 LMT in public private partnership (PPP) mode with a view to modernize storage infrastructure and improve shelf life of stored foodgrains. Against this, as on 31.12.2020, a total capacity of 8.25 LMT of silos was completed.

Central Warehousing Corporation

7.59 CWC is operating 423 warehouses throughout the country with a total operational storage capacity of around 117 lakh MT. The overall capacity utilization during December, 2020 is expected to be 86 per cent. The average occupancy percentage during nine months (April to December) of FY 2020-21 was 89 per cent as compared to 86 per cent during the corresponding period of FY 2019-20. CWC has constructed 10000 MT capacity warehouse at Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh) under PEG in the current year.

Ethanol

7.60 The Government has set 10 per cent blending target for mixing ethanol with petrol by 2022 & 20 per cent blending target by 2030. With a view to achieve these blending targets, Government is encouraging sugar mills and molasses based standalone distilleries through various financial assistance to enhance their ethanol distillation capacity. The ethanol supply under Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme, which was only about 38 crore litre in 2013-14, has increased to about 189 crores litre during Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2018-19 and it was 173 crores litre in ESY 2019-20. In the ESY 2020-21, about 325 crores litre ethanol is targeted to be produced to achieve 8.5 per cent blending and in ESY 2021-22, it is targeted to achieve 10 per cent blending by producing more than 400 crores litre of ethanol. Government has also allowed conversion of surplus stock of rice with FCI and Maize to ethanol so that these targets of blending can be achieved smoothly.

RECENT AGRICULTURAL REFORMS: A REMEDY, NOT A MALADY

7.61 The President gave his assent on September 27, 2020 to three reforms related to agriculture sector—Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, and the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act. Major provisions of the Reforms are presented below.

The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020

7.62 It seeks to create an ecosystem where the farmers and traders enjoy the freedom of choice relating to sale and purchase of farmers' produce. The reform grants freedom to farmers and buyers to transact in agricultural commodities even outside notified APMC mandis ensuring competitive alternative trading channels to promote efficient, transparent and barrier-free inter-state and intra-state trade.

The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020

7.63 It seeks to provide for a national framework on contract farming that protects and empowers farmers in their engagement with agri-business firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price in a fair and transparent manner.

The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020

7.64 It seeks to remove commodities like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, onion and potatoes from the list of essential commodities. The reform ends the era of frequent imposition of stock-holding limits except under extraordinary circumstances.

Benefits of the Farm Reforms

7.65 The farmers in India have suffered from various restrictions in marketing their produce. There were restrictions for farmers in selling agri-produce outside the notified APMC market yards. The farmers were also restricted to sell the produce only to registered licensees of the state governments. Further, barriers existed in free flow of agriculture produce between various States owing to the prevalence of various APMC legislations enacted by the state governments.

7.66 APMC regulations have indeed resulted in a number of inefficiencies and consequent loss to the farmers. The presence of multiple intermediaries between the farmers and the final consumers has led to low realization by farmers. Further, a large range of taxes and cesses levied by APMCs cuts into farmers' price realization while only a small proportion is ploughed back into the development of mandi infrastructure. Poor infrastructure at the mandis compounds the problem of price realization for the farmers. Issues related to manual weighing, single window systems and lack of modern grading and sorting processes create long delays and measurement errors that tend to be biased against the seller. Long queues of farmers waiting, most often, in the hot sun to sell their produce with limited ability to take their produce elsewhere even if the price is higher in an other mandi is a characteristic feature of APMC mandis. The delays result in large post-harvest losses to the tune of 4-6 per cent in cereals and pulses, 7-12 per cent in vegetables and 6-18 per cent in fruits. Total post-harvest losses were estimated at ₹ 44,000 crores at 2009 wholesale prices[2].

7.67 Recognizing the above limitations of existing market regulations, various committees had recommended several reforms in the marketing of agricultural commodities. Some illustration of reports recommending agricultural market reforms is given in Box 3.

7.68 The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement of Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 will empower farmers in their engagement with processors, wholesalers, aggregators, large retailers, exporters and will provide a level playing field. It will transfer the risk of market unpredictability from the farmer to the sponsor and also enable the farmer to access modern technology and better inputs. Farmers have been provided adequate protection as sale, lease or mortgage of farmers' land is totally prohibited and farmers' land is also protected against any recovery. The farmers will have full power in the contract to fix a sale price of their choice for the produce. They will receive payment within a maximum of 3 days. As part of this law, 10000 Farmer Producer Organizations are being formed throughout the country. These FPOs will bring together small farmers and work to ensure remunerative pricing for farm

[2]Final Report of the Committee of State Ministers in Charge of Agricultural Marketing Reforms, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, 2013.

produce. After signing the contract, farmer will not have to seek out traders as the purchasing consumer will need to take the produce directly from the farm.

7.69 The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act 2020 removes commodities like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, onion and potatoes from the list of essential commodities. This aims to remove fears in private investors from excessive regulatory interference in their business operations. The freedom to produce, hold, move, distribute and supply will lead to harnessing of economies of scale and will attract private sector/foreign direct investment into the agriculture sector. The legislation will help drive up investment in cold storages and modernization of food supply chain.

7.70 The three agricultural reform legislations are designed and intended primarily for the benefit of small and marginal farmers which constitute around 85 per cent of the total number of farmers and are the biggest sufferer of the regressive APMC regulated market regime. The newly introduced farm laws herald a new era of market freedom which can go a long way in the improvement of farmer welfare in India.

Box 3: Some illustrations of Reports recommending Agricultural Market Reforms and the Amendments to the Essential Commodities Act

1. Expert Committee on Strengthening and Development of Agricultural Marketing – Chairman: Shri Shankerlal Guru (June 2001)

   The Committee underlined the need for a thorough overhaul of existing policies, regulations and legal provisions which inhibit a free marketing system. It stated that direct marketing is one of the alternative marketing structure that needs to be promoted and that the role of the private sector may be encouraged outside the purview of the APMCs. Need for development of infrastructure for quality assurance, standardization of grading and quality control was highlighted. It recommended that the Essential Commodities Act be repealed to allow a free play of market forces.

2. Report on the Taskforce on Employment Opportunities – Chairman: Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia (July 2001)

   The task force recommended that benefit of decontrol must be extended to agriculture and that the Essential Commodities Act should be repealed. It was stated that restrictions on marketing of agricultural produce through APMC should be removed as they act as an impediment to development of a national market.

3. Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Marketing Reforms- Chairman: Shri R.C.A Jain (July 2001)

   The task force recommended that the APMC Acts should be amended by the state governments to enable the private sector to develop alternate marketing infrastructure and support services. It recommended that the Essential Commodities Act may be amended to remove restrictions on storage of agricultural produce so that substantial warehousing capacity can be created in the private sector.

4. Model Act on Agricultural Marketing - (September 2003)

   Under the Model Act, legal persons, growers and local authorities were permitted to apply for the establishment of new markets for agricultural produce in any area, as against the existing provisions that allow markets to be setup at the initiative of State Governments alone. Consequently, in a market area, more than one market could be established by private persons, farmers and consumers. There was to be no compulsion on the growers to sell their produce through existing markets administered by the APMC.

5. Serving Farmers and Saving Farming - First Report – National Commission on Farmers - Chairman: Dr M.S. Swaminathan (2004)

   The report stressed the need for focus on post-harvest management. The report mentions that planning for infrastructure for post-harvest management should be done for each production zone adopting the well-known concept of "Packing House" successfully adopted by the Grape Growers' Association, NDDB, etc. The report went on to say that this would need an immediate amendment to the APMC Act by each State to decentralise the system and permit marketing by other players for achieving the ultimate goal of ensuring better returns to the growers and reasonably good quality products to the consumers.

6. Serving Farmers and Saving Farming – From Crisis to Confidence - Second Report – National Commission on Farmers - Chairman: Dr M.S. Swaminathan (2005)

   The report states that the role of the APMCs and the state agricultural boards needs to change from regulation to development and promotion of markets for the local products and better marketing practices.

7. Serving Farmers and Saving Farming 2006: Year of Agricultural Renewal - Third Report - National Commission on Farmers - Chairman: Dr M.S. Swaminathan (2005)

   The Government needs to abolish market fee on primary agricultural commodities altogether and charges for various services like loading, unloading, weighing in the APMC yard and levy one consolidated service charge for use of market infrastructures. It went on to say that allowing private players including cooperatives to establish private mandis will be a major step in providing an alternative to the farmers and lead to higher returns. The Essential Commodities Act may be put under suspended animation and revived by Government notification only when an emergency situation develops. The report also suggests that the Essential Commodities Act may be scrapped after observing the impact of placing the legislation under suspended animation for a few years.

8. Serving Farmers and Saving Farming Jai Kisan: A Draft National Policy For Farmers - Fourth Report - National Commission On Farmers - Chairman: Dr M.S. Swaminathan (2006)

   The State APMC Acts need to be amended to allow the private sector or cooperatives to establish markets, develop marketing infrastructure and support services, collect charges, allow marketing without the necessity of going through APMC/ licensed traders etc. Further the report underlines the need for review of the Essential Commodities Act.

9. Serving Farmers and Saving Farming – The Fifth Report Volume I and II - National Commission On Farmers - Chairman: Dr M.S. Swaminathan (2006)

   This report like the ones preceding it, underscores the need for reforms in the agricultural sector especially in the context of APMCs and Essential Commodities Act.

10. Draft State Agricultural Marketing (Development and Regulations) Rules, 2007

    The Draft Model APMC Rules, 2007 provide details on, inter-alia, how the market committees would function.

11. Final Report of Committee of State Ministers, in-charge of Agriculture Marketing to Promote Reforms

    The State Ministers had recommended the amendment of APMC Act and the substitution of the system of licensing of traders/commission agents with a progressive system of registration with open and transparent criteria. The need to allow private sector to own, operate and manage markets was also underscored.

12. Budget 2017-2018

    It was stated that market reforms will be undertaken and the states would be urged to denotify perishables from APMC to give opportunity to farmers to sell their produce outside the APMC and get better prices

13. Standing Committee on Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agricultural, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) : Agriculture Marketing and Role of Weekly Gramin Haats(2018-19)

    The Committee observed that APMC market across the country are not working in the interest of farmers due to various reasons such as limited numbers of traders in APMC markets thereby reducing competition, cartelization of traders, undue deduction in the name of market fee and commission charges, etc. The Committee was of the view that there is need to create alternative platform for marketing of agriculture produce near the production centre so that farmers can get remunerative prices for their produce. These marketing platforms may also provide them agriculture extension services to the farmers which will further help them to lower the input cost for farming.

14. Several Economic Surveys have expressed concern at functioning of the APMCs and the fact that they sponsor monopolies. Specifically, Economic Surveys for the years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2016-17, 2019-20 focused on the reforms required in this context. The suggestions on marketing of agricultural produce include the need to provide a choice to the farmers to sell their products directly to a processing factory or the private sector, development of agriculture marketing infrastructure, amendment of the State APMC Acts and the Essential Commodities Act to ensure barrier-free storage and movement of agricultural commodities.

15. Parliament enacts three laws that usher in agricultural reforms

    The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020

    The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020

    The Essential Commodities(Amendment) Act, 2020

WAY FORWARD

7.71 The objective of inclusive development in India cannot be realized without the development of rural sector which crucially depends on agriculture. Agriculture and allied activities engage almost half of India's workforce and contributes close to 18 per cent of the gross value added of the country. Progress in agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) has a bearing on the fate of the largest low-income group in India.

7.72 There is a need for a paradigm shift in how we view agriculture from a rural livelihood sector to a modern business enterprise. In this context, both production and post production in agriculture needs urgent reforms to enable sustainable and consistent growth. Increase in area under irrigation, adoption of hybrid and improved seeds, increasing variety replacement ratio and augmentation in seed testing facilities will help address low productivity concerns. Adequate storage and remunerative markets for agricultural products should be the main focus of post-production management. It is also important to integrate agriculture with nutritional outcomes by means of food fortification of staples.

7.73 On the post-production front, measures like village level procurement centres, linkages between production and processing, development of rural markets, option of selling outside the APMC markets – warehouse upgradations and strengthening of railways freight operations, dedicated freight corridors among others are needed and are being taken up. These measures will not only reduce post-harvest losses but will also help realize the objective of doubling farmers' income.

7.74 All business enterprises need to optimise on inputs - both knowledge and materials. Therefore, it is also essential to impart farmers with basic education and training to transform his / her role from that of a producer to an entrepreneur. The option of setting up of rural agricultural schools for hands-on training may be explored in this regard. Allied sectors including animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries have gradually become a significant source of farm income and employment. Measures need to be taken to increase the productivity of the allied sectors along with sufficient provision for marketing of their products. Another area of emphasis is the need to strengthen agriculture extension services which are extremely important as they provide technical information to the farmer about improved agricultural practices, guidance on the use of these inputs and other services in support of their production.

7.75 The food subsidy bill is becoming unmanageably large. While it is difficult to reduce the economic cost of food management in view of rising commitment towards food security, there is a need to consider the revision of CIP to reduce the bulging food subsidy bill.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- India's agricultural sector has shown its resilience amid the adversities of COVID induced lockdowns. The Agriculture and allied activities were the sole bright spot amid the slide in GDP performance of other sectors, clocking a growth rate of 3.4 per cent at constant prices during 2020-21 (1st Advance Estimates).
- As per the provisional estimates of national income released by CSO on 29th May, 2020, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country at current prices is 17.8 per cent for the year 2019-20.

- Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture and allied sectors relative to GVA in this sector has been showing a fluctuating trend from 17.7 per cent in 2013-14 to 16.4 per cent in 2018-19, with a dip to 14.7 per cent in 2015-16.
- In the Agriculture year 2019-20 (as per Fourth Advance Estimates), total food grain production in the country is estimated at record 296.65 million tonnes which is higher by 11.44 million tonnes than the production of food grain of 285.21 million tonnes achieved during 2018-19.
- The agricultural credit flow target for the year 2019-20 was fixed at ₹ 13,50,000 crores and against this target the achievement was ₹ 13,92,469.81 crores. The agriculture credit flow target for 2020-21 has been fixed at ₹ 15,00,000 crores and till 30th November, 2020 against this target a sum of ₹ 9,73,517.80 crores has been disbursed.
- Consequent upon budget announcement on inclusion of livestock sector in Kisan Credit Card in February 2020, 1.5 crores dairy farmers of milk cooperatives and milk producer companies' were targeted to provide Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) as part of Prime Minister's Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package.
- As of mid January 2021, a total of 44,673 Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) have been issued to fishers and fish farmers and an additional 4.04 lakh applications from fishers and fish farmers are with the banks at various stages of issuance.
- The PMFBY covers over 5.5 crore farmer applications year on year. As on 12th January, 2021, claims worth ₹ 90,000 crores have already been paid out under the Scheme. Aadhar seeding has helped in speedy claim settlement directly into the farmer accounts. Even during COVID lock down period nearly 70 lakh farmers benefitted and claims worth ₹ 8741.30 crores were transferred to the beneficiaries.
- An amount of ₹ 18000 crore have been deposited directly in the bank account of 9 crore farmer families of the country in December, 2020 in the 7th installment of financial benefit under the PM-KISAN scheme.
- The livestock sector grew at CAGR of 8.24 per cent during 2014-15 to 2018-19. As per the estimates of National Accounts Statistics (NAS) 2020 for sector wise Gross Value Added of agriculture and allied sector, the contribution of livestock in total agriculture and allied sector GVA (at Constant Prices) has increased from 24.32 per cent (2014-15) to 28.63 per cent (2018-19). The contribution of the livestock sector was 4.19 per cent of total GVA in 2018-19.
- Fish production in India reached an all-time high of 14.16 million metric tons in 2019-20. Further, the Gross Value Added (GVA) by the fisheries sector to the national economy stood at ₹ 2,12,915 crores constituting 1.24 per cent of the total national GVA and 7.28 per cent of the agricultural GVA.

- During the last 5 years ending 2018-19, Food Processing Industries (FPI) sector has been growing at an average annual growth rate of around 9.99 per cent as compared to around 3.12 per cent in agriculture and 8.25 per cent in manufacturing at 2011-12 prices.
- Under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, 80.96 crores beneficiaries were provided additional foodgrains, i.e. above the NFSA mandated requirements, of 5 kg per person per month free of cost till November, 2020. Over 200 LMT of foodgrains were provided amounting to a fiscal outgo of over ₹ 75000 Crores. Also, under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package, 5 kg per person per month was distributed for four months (May to August) to benefit approximately 8 crores migrants who are not covered under NFSA or state ration card entailing subsidy of ₹ 3109 crores approximately.

Industry and Infrastructure

08

CHAPTER

> **"In the midst of every crisis, lies great opportunity."**
>
> **—Albert Einstein**

The Indian economy encountered a "once in a century" crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic that affected economic activities and consequently impacted the livelihood of billions of people. The industrial sector, not an exception to this shock, experienced a sharp decline during the period of the lockdown. The economic activity, however, started recovering as the unlocking process began. The various subcomponents of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and eight-core index have experienced a V-shaped recovery with consistent movement being seen towards the pre-crisis levels. The broad-based quick revival of the industrial activity stemmed from remedial measures, reforms, and the sizable stimulus package announced by the Government of India (GoI) under the Atmanirbhar Bharat package. Based on the IIP, the industrial activity contracted by 1.9 per cent in November-2020 recovering from the nadir of -57.3 per cent in April-2020. Further improvement and firming up in industrial activities are foreseen with the Government enhancing capital expenditure as highlighted in the fiscal policy chapter, the vaccination drive and the resolute push forward on long pending reform measures. It is pertinent to point out that the reforms undertaken in the country are probably one of the most comprehensive among the major economies of the world.

INTRODUCTION

8.1 The financial year 2020-21 (FY21) began amidst a global pandemic, the management of which led to countries adopting unprecedented measures that brought the economy to a grinding halt. The lockdown and the corresponding restrictions on local and global movement of people and goods, except for essential goods and services, was an exogenous shock that posed considerable challenges to the economy, created uncertainty, was responsible for extensive loss of livelihoods and led to the displacement of people. The unlocking of the economy in a phased manner has helped the economy to get back on its feet. The rebuilding of the Indian economy is hinged on various reform measures aimed at addressing concerns of businesses and support to livelihoods. India implemented policies aimed at reducing transaction costs, supporting Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), enhancing competition, fostering employment creation and securing sustenance through the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. The performance of the industrial sector is critical given its deep backward and forward linkages with the other sectors of the economy. A strong industrial sector is a sine quo non for an Atmanirbhar Bharat. Any initiative aimed at securing a rapid recovery needs to keep industry concerns at the core of its intervention.

8.2 A bouquet of measures equivalent to ₹ 29.87 lakh crores or 15 per cent of India's GDP were introduced as a measure of relief and support to the economy. These were subsequently backed by initiatives to further strengthen the economy. The details of the stimulus package pertaining to industry and infrastructure sector is in Box-1.

Box-1: Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan

Atmanirbhar Bharat is the vision of the GoI of making India a self-reliant nation. The announcements under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan were made in three tranches. The key measures pertaining to industry and infrastructure are summarized below:

Atmanirbhar Bharat 1.0

I. Relief and credit support to MSMEs to fight against COVID-19.

1. **₹ 3 lakh crores Collateral-free Automatic Loans for Businesses, including MSMEs:** The Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) has been formulated as a relief measure to the MSMEs by providing them additional funding of up to ₹ 3 lakh crores in the form of a fully guaranteed emergency credit line. The borrowers with up to ₹ 25 crores outstanding and ₹ 100 crores turnover are eligible. This scheme provides 100 per cent credit guarantee cover to Banks and NBFCs on principal and interest. No guarantee fee, no fresh collateral is required.
2. **₹ 20,000 crores Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs:** Provision made for ₹ 20,000 crores subordinate debt for the MSMEs which are NPAs or are stressed. Government to support them with ₹ 4,000 crores to Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small enterprises (CGTMSE). Banks are expected to provide the subordinate-debt to promoters of such MSMEs equal to 15 per cent of the existing stake in the unit subject to a maximum of ₹ 75 lakhs.
3. **₹ 50,000 crores equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds:** Government to set up a Fund of Funds with a corpus of ₹ 10,000 crores that will provide equity funding support for the MSMEs. The Fund of Funds shall be operated through a mother and a few daughter funds. It will provide equity funding for viable MSMEs. This scheme will help the MSMEs to expand its size and capacity and will also encourage them to get listed on stock exchanges.
4. **New definition of MSME:** Low threshold in the MSME definition have created a fear among the MSMEs of graduating out of the benefits. Hence, the government has revised the definition of MSME by raising the investment limit. An additional criteria of turnover has been introduced and distinction between manufacturing and service sector stands removed. Revised MSME classification is discussed in Table 9.
5. **Global tenders to be disallowed upto ₹ 200 crores:** General Financial Rules (GFR) of the Government amended to disallow global tender enquiries in government procurement of goods and services of value of less than ₹ 200 crores. This is a step in support of the Make in India initiative and will promote MSMEs to grow.
6. **Other Measures for MSMEs:** e-market linkage for MSMEs to act as a replacement for trade fairs and exhibitions. The MSME receivables from the Government and the CPSEs to be released in 45 days. This would help the MSMEs to solve the problems of marketing and liquidity.
7. **Income Tax Refund:** Income tax refunds to nearly 8.2 lakh small businesses worth ₹ 5,204 crores has been issued with the objective to help the MSMEs to carry on their business activities without pay cuts and layoffs in these challenging times.

8. **Relief of ₹ 1500 crores to MUDRA- Shishu loans:** GoI to provide interest subvention of 2 per cent to prompt payees for a period of 12 months. Small business under MUDRA to be benefited.
9. **Ease of doing business for business including MSMEs:** The Government announced further enhancement of ease of doing business through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) related measures which include (a) raising of the minimum threshold to initiate insolvency proceedings to ₹ 1 crores from ₹ 1 lakhs (which largely insulates the MSMEs), (b) special insolvency resolution framework for the MSMEs under Section 240A of the Code, (c) suspension of fresh initiation of insolvency proceedings for up to one year depending upon the pandemic situation and (d) empowering the Central Government to exclude COVID 19 related debt from the definition of "default" under the Code for the purpose of triggering insolvency proceedings.

II. Packages for Power Sector- ₹ 90,000 crores liquidity injection for DISCOMs

III. Real Estate: The extension of registration and completion date of real estate projects under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA). Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to advise States/UTs and their regulatory authorities to the following effect:

1. Treat COVID-19 as an event of 'Force Majeure' under RERA.
2. Extend the registration and completion date suo-moto by 6 months for all registered projects expiring on or after 25th March 2020 without need for individual applications.
3. Regulatory Authorities may extend this for another period of up to 3 months, if needed
4. Issue fresh 'Project Registration Certificates' automatically with revised timelines.
5. Extend timelines for various statuary compliances under RERA concurrently.

These measures will de-stress real estate developers and ensure completion of projects so that homebuyers are able to get delivery of their booked houses within new timelines.

IV. Public Sector Enterprise Policy for a New, Self-reliant India

- Government to announce a new coherent policy—where all sectors are open to the private sector while public sector enterprises (PSEs) will play an important role in defined areas
- List of strategic sectors requiring presence of PSEs in public interest will be notified
- In strategic sectors, at least one enterprise will remain in the public sector but private sector will also be allowed
- In other sectors, PSEs will be privatized (timing to be based on feasibility etc.)
- To minimize wasteful administrative costs, number of enterprises in strategic sectors will ordinarily be only one to four; others will be privatized/ merged/ brought under holding companies.

Atmanirbhar Bharat 2.0 (second tranche of measures) provided ₹ 25,000 crores as additional capital expenditure to the Ministry of Road Transport and Ministry of Defence

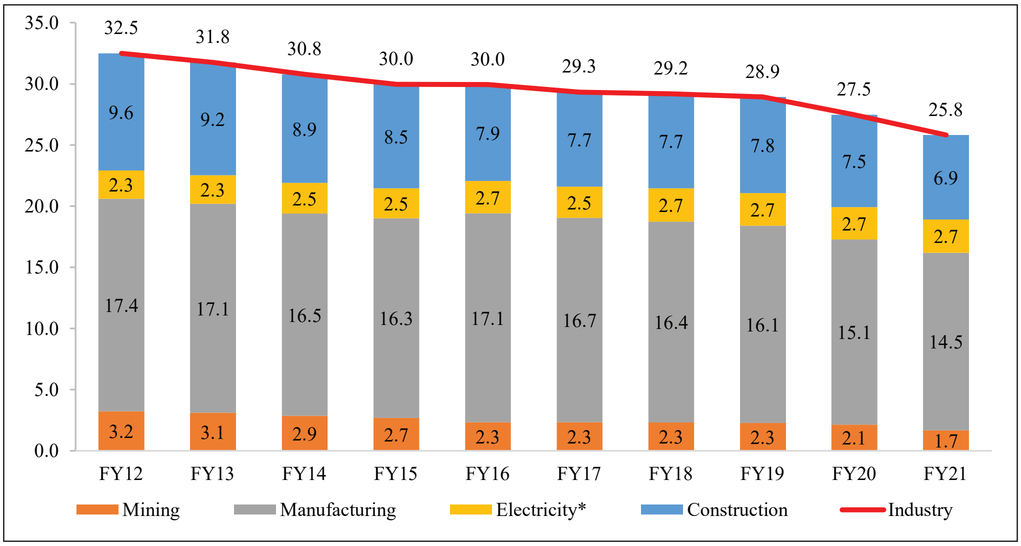
Atmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 (third tranche of measures) initiatives that impact the industrial sector include:

- ₹ 1.46 lakh crores boost for Atmanirbhar manufacturing production-linked incentives for 10 Champion Sectors (details in Box 4)

- ₹ 18,000 crores additional outlay for PM Awaas Yojana (PMAY) –Urban
- Support for construction & infrastructure – relaxation of Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) & performance security on Government tenders
- ₹ 1.10 lakh crores platform for infra debt financing – ₹ 6000 crores equity infusion in National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) Debt Platform, ₹ 10,200 crores additional budget outlay will be provided towards capital and industrial expenditure for domestic defence equipment, industrial incentives, industrial infrastructure, and green energy

8.3 As per the latest estimates on Gross Value Added (GVA), the industrial sector is expected to record a growth of -9.6 per cent with an overall contribution in GVA of 25.8 per cent in 2020-21 (FY21). The contribution of the industrial sector has been constantly declining since 2011-12 (Figure 1). The fall in share is across the board except in case of 'Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services' whose share in GVA has increased from 2.3 per cent in FY12 to 2.7 per cent in FY21. The performance of the various components of the industrial sector namely, manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, and construction is presented in Table 1.

Figure 1: Share of Industry and its Components in GVA (Current Prices, Per cent)



*Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services.
Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Table 1: Rate of Growth of GVA in Industry and Its Components (Per cent)

	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21
Industry	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.6	7.7	6.3	4.9	0.9	-9.6
Mining	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.8	4.9	-5.8	3.1	-12.4
Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	6.6	5.7	0.0	-9.4
Electricity*	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	11.2	8.2	4.1	2.7
Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	5.9	5.0	6.1	1.3	-12.6

*Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services
Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI Data.

TRENDS IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

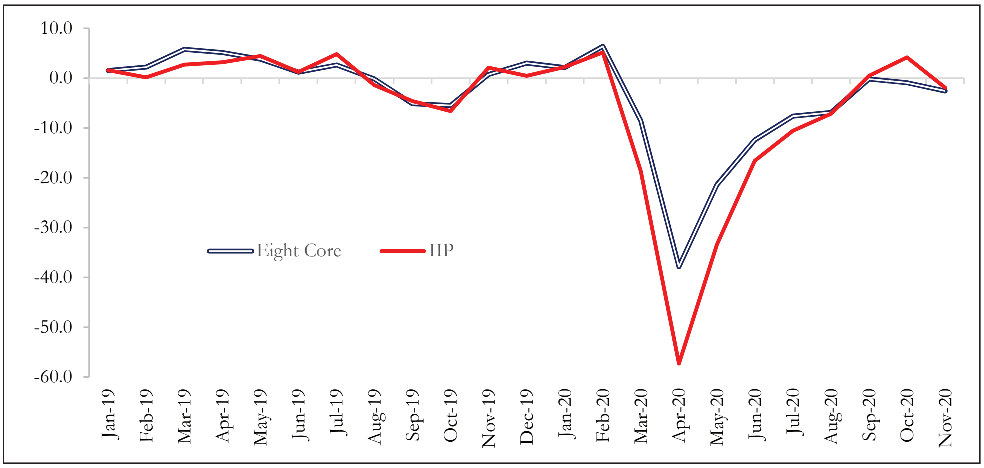
Index of Eight-Core Industries and Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

8.4 On 24 March 2020, when the 21-day national lockdown was imposed to prevent the proliferation of COVID-19, it was expected that the economic activities would freeze except for some essential services. The IIP growth started contracting immediately after the lockdown reaching its historical low in April-2020. The calibrated and gradual unlocking process led to the resumption of economic activities translating into positive growth in IIP for the first time in September-2020 since the lockdown. The subsequent months have seen consistent improvement and the sub-components of the IIP have gradually inched towards their pre-COVID levels, a reflection of the beginning of the revival of the economy. The improvement has been broad-based in both the core and non-core components of the IIP with a few exceptions like the petroleum products in the core group that are still below the normal level.

8.5 The eight-core industries that support infrastructure, such as coal, crude oil, natural gas, refinery products, fertilizers, steel, cement, and electricity have a total weight of nearly 40 percent in the IIP. The eight-core index recorded its all-time low growth of (-) 37.9 due to COVID-19 led nation-wide lockdown (April-2020). The fall in growth and index was expected as was the recovery of the index too. The eight-core industries registered (-) 2.6 per cent growth in November-2020 as compared to 0.7 per cent in November-2019 and (-) 0.9 per cent in October-2020 (Figure 2). The cumulative growth of core industries during April-November 2020 was (-) 11.4 per cent as compared to 0.3 per cent during April-November 2019.

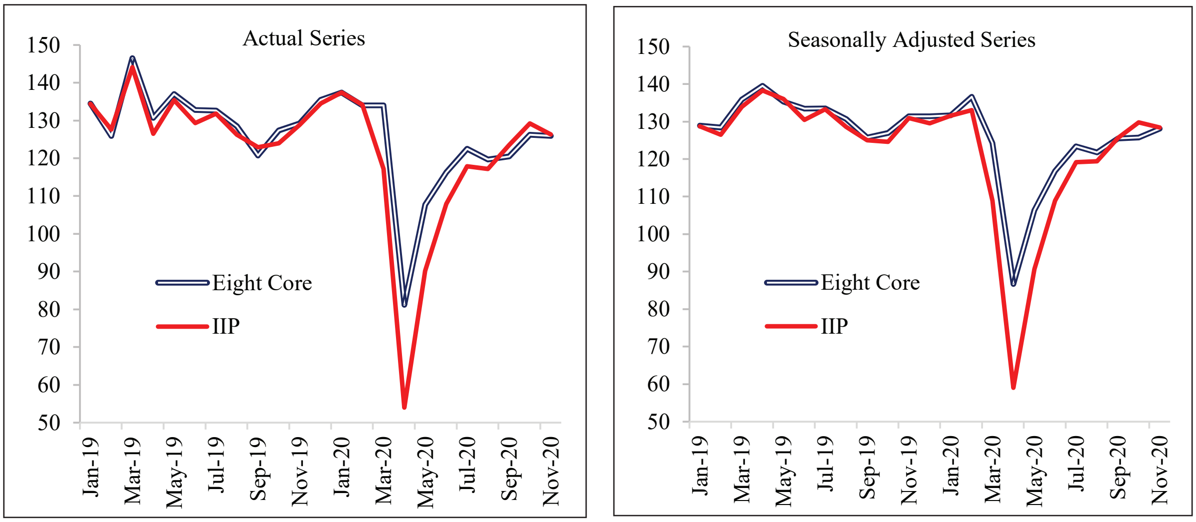
8.6 Tracking the level of the index apart from the YoY growth enables us to understand the revival of economic activity better. The trajectory of the eight-core index has been improving since May-2020 and further recovery/expansion is expected in remaining months of FY21. The current level (November-2020) of the seasonally adjusted eight-core index is 6 per cent lower than the pre-lockdown levels in February-2020 (Figure 3). The highlights of the performance of eight-core industries in FY21 are presented in Table 2 and the trajectory of the respective index is in Figure 4. All the sub-components of the eight-core index are inching up to the pre-COVID levels (Figure 5).

Figure 2: IIP and Eight Core growth from Jan-19 to Nov-20 (Per cent)



Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI and Office of Economic Adviser’s data.

Figure 3: IIP and Eight Core Index from Jan-19 to Nov-20



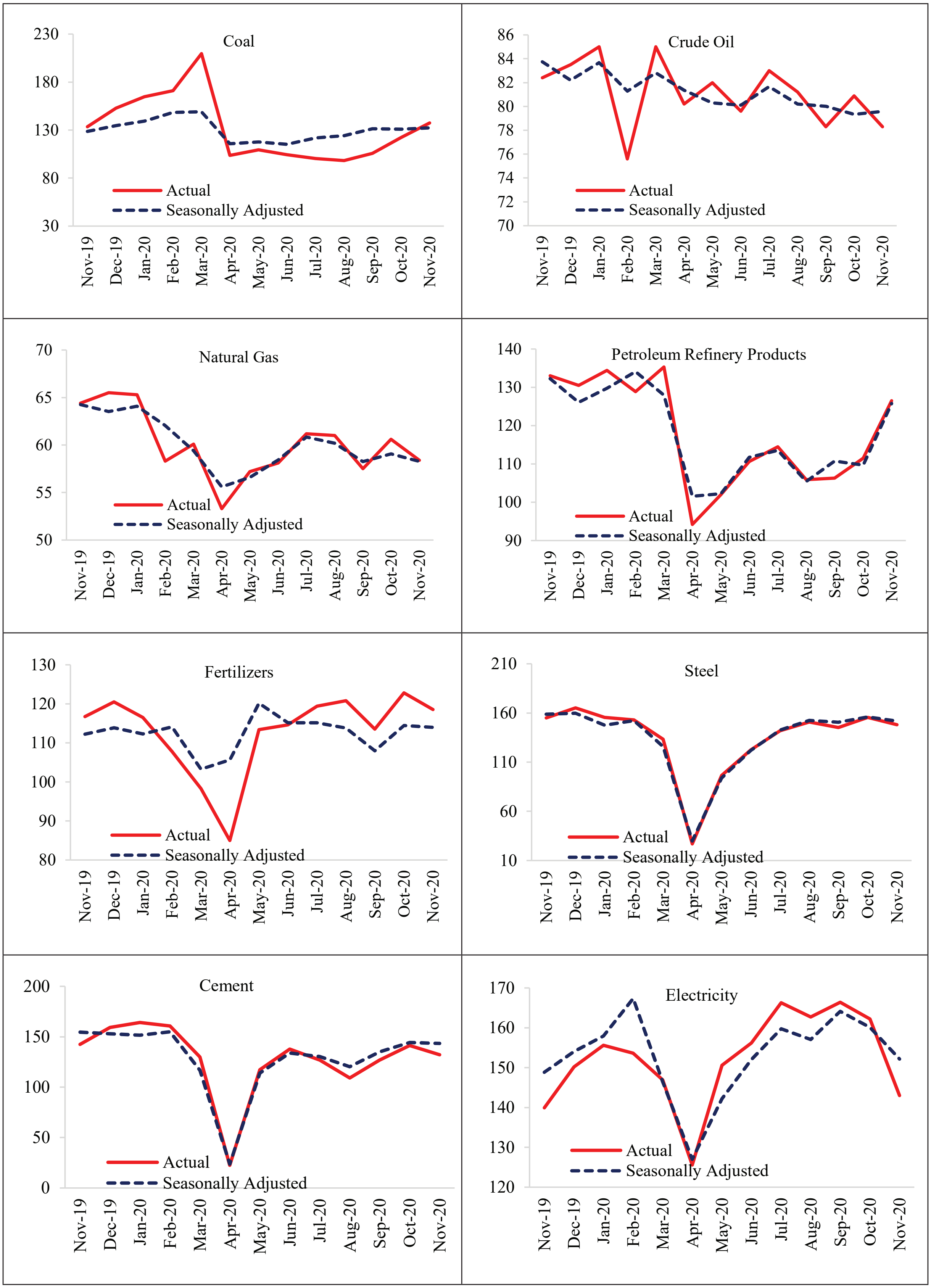
Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI and Office of Economic Adviser's data.

Table 2: Monthly Growth of Eight-core Index and its components (Per cent)

	Natural Gas	Cement	Crude Oil	Refinery Products	Steel	Fertilizers	Electricity	Coal	Overall Index
Weight	6.9	5.4	9.0	28.0	17.9	2.6	19.9	10.3	100.0
Nov-19	-6.4	4.3	-6.0	3.1	7.0	13.6	-4.9	-3.5	0.7
Dec-19	-9.2	5.5	-7.4	3.0	8.7	10.2	0.0	6.1	3.1
Jan-20	-9.0	5.1	-5.3	1.9	1.6	-0.1	3.2	8.0	2.2
Feb-20	-9.6	7.8	-6.4	7.4	2.9	2.9	11.5	11.3	6.4
Mar-20	-15.1	-25.1	-5.5	-0.5	-21.9	-11.9	-8.2	4.0	-8.6
Apr-20	-19.9	-85.2	-6.4	-24.2	-82.8	-4.5	-22.9	-15.5	-37.9
May-20	-16.8	-21.4	-7.1	-21.3	-40.4	7.5	-14.8	-14.0	-21.4
Jun-20	-12.0	-6.8	-6.0	-8.9	-23.2	4.2	-10.0	-15.5	-12.4
Jul-20	-10.2	-13.5	-4.9	-13.9	-6.5	6.9	-2.4	-5.7	-7.6
Aug-20	-9.5	-14.5	-6.3	-19.1	0.5	7.3	-1.8	3.6	-6.9
Sep-20	-10.6	-3.5	-6.0	-9.5	2.8	-0.3	4.8	21.2	-0.1
Oct-20	-8.6	3.2	-6.2	-17.0	4.0	6.3	11.2	11.7	-0.9
Nov-20	-9.3	-7.1	-4.9	-4.8	-4.4	1.6	2.2	2.9	-2.6
Year-wise performance April-November									
2019-20	-3.1	0.01	-5.9	-1.1	6.7	4.0	0.8	-5.4	0.3
2020-21	-12.1	-19.5	-6.0	-14.9	-19.4	3.8	-4.7	-2.6	-11.4

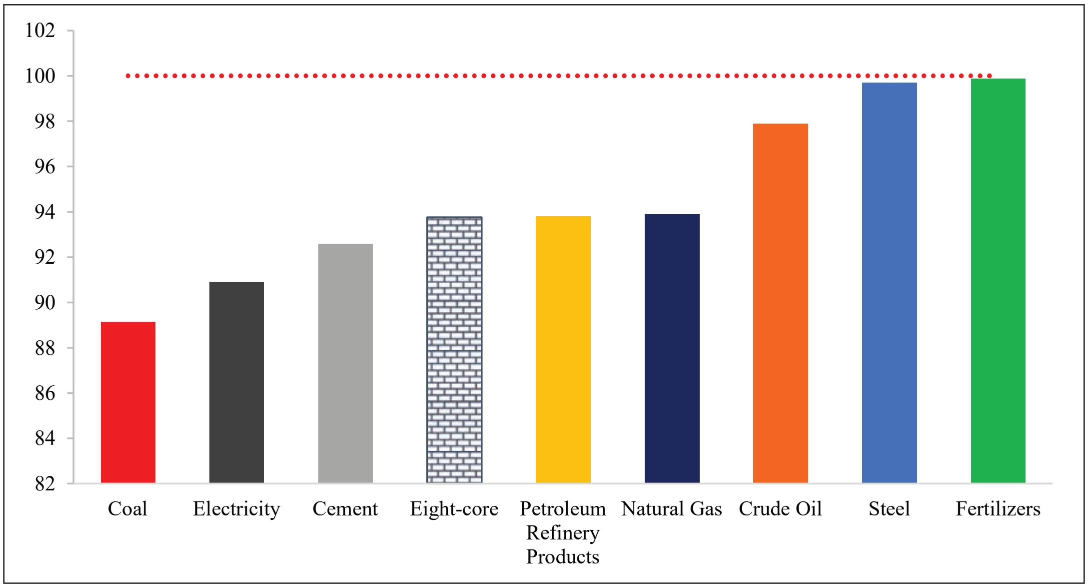
Source: Survey calculations based on Office of Economic Adviser's data.

Figure 4: Movement of Index of Different Components of Eight-Core



Source: Survey calculations based on Office of Economic Adviser's data.

Figure 5: Value of seasonally adjusted index in month of November-2020 as percent of pre-lockdown level (February-2020)



Source: Survey calculations based on Office of Economic Adviser's data.

8.7 The overall IIP broadly follows the eight-core index. The IIP attained a growth of (-) 1.9 per cent in November-2020 as compared to 2.1 per cent in November-2019 (Table 3 and Figure 2). The cumulative growth of IIP for the period April-November 2020 was (-) 15.5 per cent as compared to 0.3 per cent from April-November 2019. The improvement in the eight-core index and the IIP from their nadir is evident as both the indices stood at 94 per cent and 96.5 per cent of the pre-lockdown (February-2020) levels, respectively on a seasonally adjusted basis (Figure 3).

8.8 Based on the broad-sectoral classification, in November-2020, mining contracted by 7.3 per cent as against a contraction of 1.9 per cent in November-2019. The manufacturing sector recorded a growth of (-) 1.7 per cent in November-2020 as against a growth of 3.0 per cent in November-2019, and the electricity sector recorded a growth of 3.5 per cent in November-2020 as against a contraction of 5.0 per cent in November-2019 (Table 3).

8.9 Industrial activities recovered sharply except the mining sector, which is still at lower levels as compared to the pre-lockdown levels (Figure 6). A similar pattern has been observed in all the major indices captured under the Used Based Classification (Figure 7). However, performance of the primary goods sector, which has a weight of 34.05 per cent was sluggish as compared to its counterparts in the IIP.

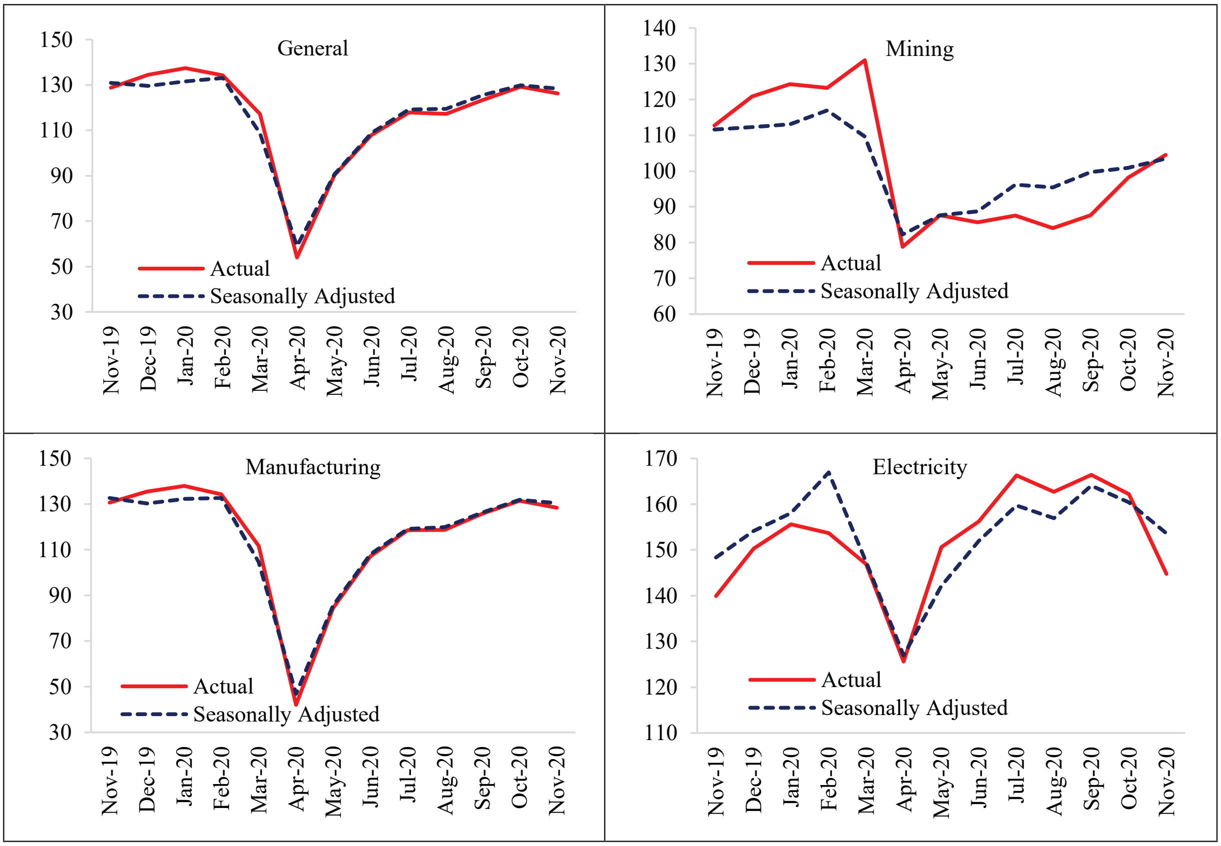
8.10 In the following section, the IIP index is analysed at broad item levels. The IIP has 407 items/item groups (5-digit NIC classification), of which 171 had recorded growth in November-2020, which was significantly higher than 28 in April-2020 (Figure 8 and Table 4). In the past, the average number of commodities that recorded monthly growth in the pre-covid regime (from Apr-12 to Feb-20) were 217. More specifically, in November-2019 and November-2018 the number of items/item groups that recorded positive growth were 210 and 162, respectively.

Table 3: Growth of Different Components of IIP from Jan-20 to Nov-20 (Per cent)

	Weight	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
By Sector												
Mining	14.4	4.4	9.6	-1.3	-26.9	-20.4	-19.5	-12.7	-8.7	1.4	-1.3	-7.3
Manufacturing	77.6	1.8	3.8	-22.8	-66.6	-37.8	-17.0	-11.4	-7.6	-0.2	4.1	-1.7
Electricity	8	3.1	11.5	-8.2	-22.9	-14.9	-10.0	-2.5	-1.8	4.9	11.2	3.5
General	100	2.2	5.2	-18.7	-57.3	-33.4	-16.6	-10.5	-7.1	0.5	4.2	-1.9
By Use Based Classification												
Primary goods	34	1.8	8.2	-4.0	-26.6	-19.6	-14.5	-10.8	-10.7	-1.5	-3.2	-2.6
Capital goods	8.2	-4.4	-9.6	-38.8	-92.7	-65.9	-37.4	-22.8	-14.4	-1.3	3.5	-7.1
Intermediate goods	17.2	15.6	23.0	-18.6	-63.9	-39.7	-20.7	-10.7	-4.8	-1.0	2.1	-3.0
Infrastructure/ construction	12.3	-0.3	2.8	-24.3	-85.0	-39.0	-18.3	-8.2	0.0	2.5	9.9	0.7
Consumer durables	12.8	-3.7	-6.2	-36.8	-95.7	-70.3	-34.8	-23.7	-10.2	3.4	18.0	-0.7
Consumer non-durables	15.3	-0.6	-0.3	-22.3	-48.1	-9.7	6.9	1.8	-3.0	2.4	7.1	-0.7
Consumer Goods (5+6)	28.2	-1.8	-2.7	-28.3	-68.6	-35.6	-10.7	-9.1	-6.0	2.8	11.6	-0.7
Investment Goods (2+4)	20.6	-1.7	-1.4	-29.2	-87.5	-47.7	-24.5	-12.6	-4.5	1.3	7.9	-1.7

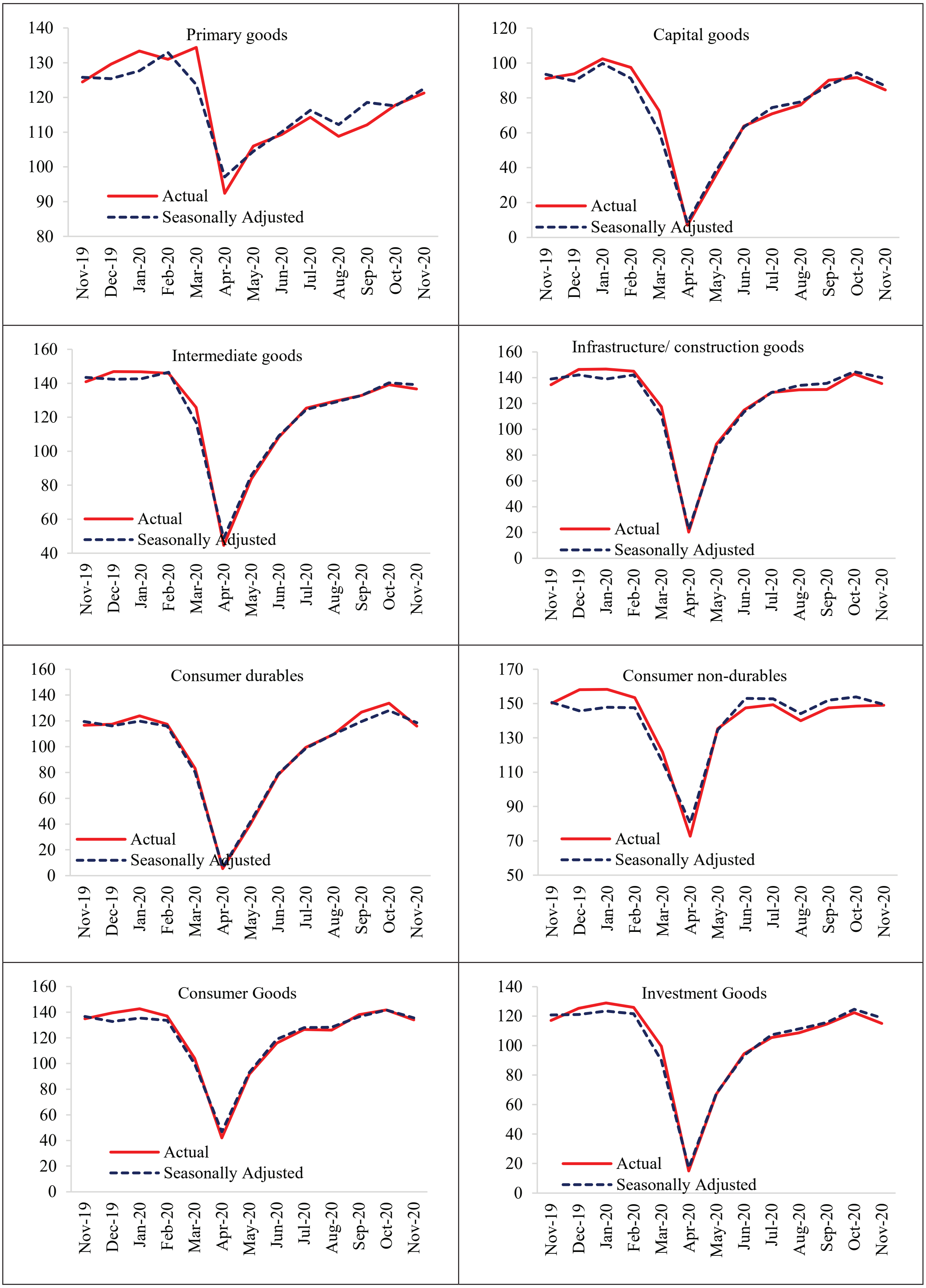
Note: The IIP growth is not strictly comparable, immediately after the lockdown with the pre-lockdown period.
Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Figure 6: IIP and Sectoral Components of IIP index from Nov-19 to Nov-20



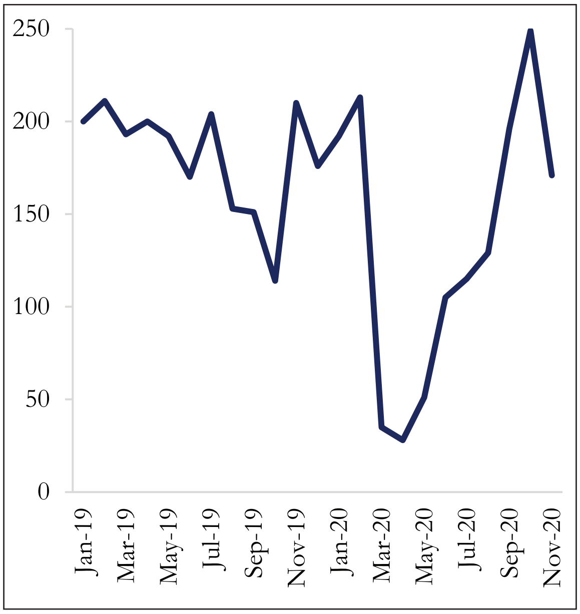
Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Figure 7: Components of IIP by Used Based Classification from Nov19 to Nov-20



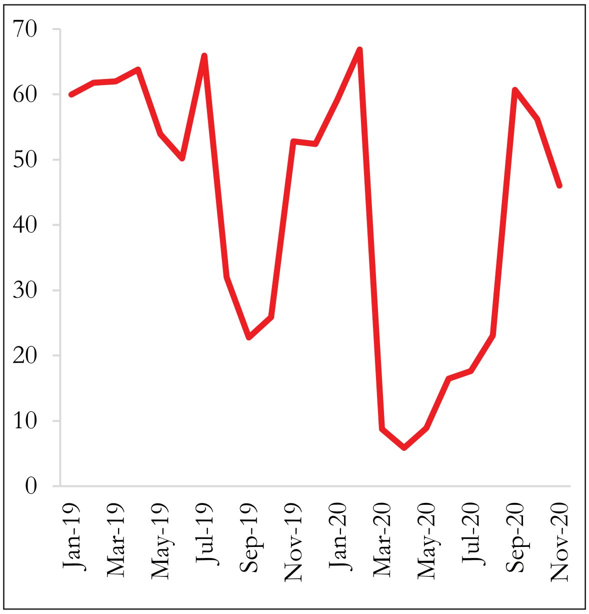
Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Figure 8: Number of Items/item groups recorded a growth (Jan-19 to Nov-20)



Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Figure 9: Weight of the items/item groups recorded a growth (Jan-19 to Nov-20, per cent)



Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Table 4: Number of items/item groups that recorded a growth in 2020 by Used Based Classification

Item Group	Weight	Total Items	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Primary goods	34.05	15	6	11	3	1	3	5	3	4	7	6	7
Capital goods	8.22	67	27	23	4	1	4	9	14	16	30	38	26
Intermediate goods	17.22	110	55	64	9	9	9	24	29	34	58	72	56
Infrastructure/ construction	12.34	29	14	16	0	0	3	4	7	11	15	22	13
Consumer durables	12.84	86	39	42	2	0	2	14	21	24	43	52	39
Consumer non-durables	15.33	100	51	57	17	17	30	49	41	40	43	59	30
Total	**100.00**	**407**	**192**	**213**	**35**	**28**	**51**	**105**	**115**	**129**	**196**	**249**	**171**

Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

8.11 To provide another perspective on the revival of growth, the IIP was further analysed by the weight of items that have recorded growth. The weight of the items that recorded growth was 46.05 per cent in November-2020, which was significantly higher than 5.87 per cent in the month of April-2020 (Figure 9 and Table 5). In the past (from Apr-12 to Feb-20), the number of items that recorded a monthly growth in the pre-COVID-19 regime had an average weight of 61.6 per cent. The weight of the items recording positive growth in November-2019 and November-2018 were 56.22 per cent and 52.40 per cent, respectively. Table 6 and Table 7 present the number of items that fall under different growth categories and corresponding weights in those growth categories.

Table 5: Weight of items/item groups recorded a growth in 2020 by Used Based Classification

	Total Weight	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Primary goods	34.0	28.77	32.80	1.52	0.56	0.98	1.42	0.98	1.06	25.11	9.64	16.98
Capital goods	8.2	2.12	2.74	0.79	0.08	0.27	0.98	1.45	2.32	5.07	5.28	3.61
Intermediate goods	17.2	10.01	12.16	3.27	2.57	0.87	3.19	3.09	5.26	8.35	10.19	6.97
Infrastructure/ construction	12.3	6.91	6.93	0.00	0.00	0.48	1.05	3.10	5.42	6.06	11.37	5.82
Consumer durables	12.8	4.07	3.62	0.25	0.00	0.04	0.80	1.31	2.39	8.13	9.85	8.08
Consumer non-durables	15.3	7.32	8.63	2.94	2.65	6.25	9.03	7.69	6.63	8.00	9.89	4.59
ALL	100.0	59.20	66.88	8.77	5.87	8.88	16.48	17.62	23.07	60.71	56.22	46.05

Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Table 6: Number of Items/item groups in Different Growth Brackets

Growth Range	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
>10%	107	112	18	22	34	68	66	77	122	173	102
5-10%	34	43	10	1	9	15	17	28	37	32	26
3-5%	22	30	2	3	0	7	7	4	12	18	16
0-3%	29	28	5	2	8	15	25	20	25	26	27
-3 to 0%	32	29	15	2	2	16	18	34	19	21	28
-5 to -3 %	20	15	8	3	7	7	10	13	16	14	24
-10 to -5%	41	37	25	10	9	33	42	38	36	17	33
<= -10%	122	112	323	364	336	244	220	191	138	103	150

Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Table 7: Weight of Items/item groups in Different Growth Brackets

Growth Range	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
>10%	15.3	30.0	3.7	3.5	5.7	11.0	8.0	14.0	20.0	36.1	12.3
5-10%	5.9	20.7	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.5	4.6	7.4	8.8	5.4
3-5%	27.4	13.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.3	2.7	0.5	11.9	7.3	15.0
0-3%	10.6	3.2	2.1	0.1	1.4	1.3	4.5	4.0	21.3	4.1	13.3
-3 to 0%	9.0	5.2	22.9	1.4	0.1	3.5	12.3	15.1	5.1	16.9	4.9
-5 to -3 %	2.1	3.8	1.0	0.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	3.1	5.1	2.4	5.4
-10 to -5%	9.9	8.1	11.3	1.0	3.0	11.9	8.8	22.4	11.6	3.4	21.8
<= -10%	19.8	16.1	56.0	91.6	86.1	66.3	59.0	36.2	17.5	21.1	21.8

Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Gross Capital Formation in the Industrial Sector

8.12 The rate of growth of Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in industry registered a sharp rise from 1.2 per cent in FY18 to 17.5 per cent in FY19, showing a substantive improvement in GCF in the sector. Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' and Construction had registered a growth rate of 14.9 per cent, 15.9 per cent, 15.3 per cent, and 24.4 per cent respectively in FY19. However, the share of GCF of the industrial sector had declined from 38.2 per cent in FY12 to 30.2 per cent of GDP in FY18 before an uptick (31.9 per cent) was recorded in FY19 (Figure 10a and 10b).

Figure 10a: Growth of GFCF in Industry and its share in total GFCF (Per cent)

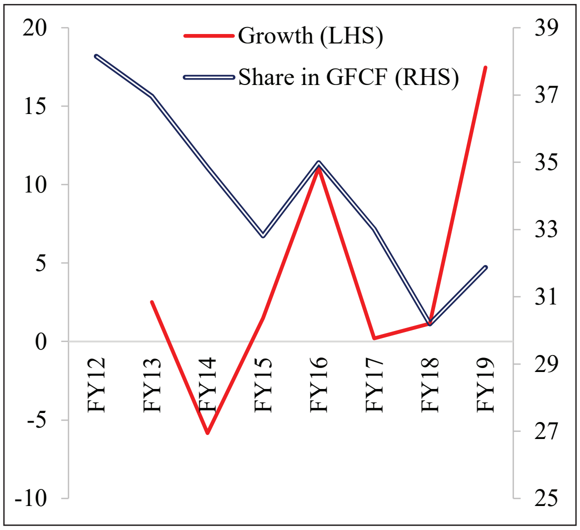
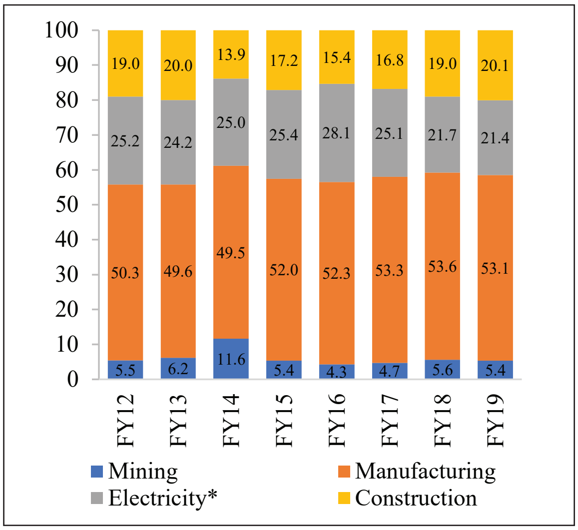


Figure 10b: Share of Different Sectors in Total GFCF of Industry (Per cent)



*Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services
Source: Survey calculations based on MoSPI data.

Credit to the Industrial Sector

8.13 Gross bank credit to the industrial sector, on a YoY basis, recorded (-) 1.7 growth in October-2020 as compared to 3.4 per cent growth in October-2019. Some of the industries recorded a nominal credit growth including the construction sectors. The laggards in the group are ‘All Engineering’, ‘Cement & Cement Products’, and ‘Basic Metal & Metal Products’ which recorded a YoY negative growth in October-2020 (Table 8). A long series of growth in the industrial sector credit by banks (both nominal and real growth) and share of industrial credit in non-food credit are presented in Figure 11a and 11b respectively.

Performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)

8.14 The public sector enterprise policy enunciated by the Government in November 2020, spells a complete change in paradigm as compared to its policy of import substitution and self-sufficiency which became the basis of the Mahalanobis Plan in 1956. However, the inherent inefficiencies leading to low productivity in the PSEs, high-cost structure and strained public finances led the GoI to privatize the PSUs after 1991. Thus, began the journey of privatisation/ disinvestment in the country.

Table 8: Industry-wise Deployment of Gross Bank Credit (YoY change, in Per cent)

Industry	Mar-19	Oct-19	Mar-20	Oct-20
Mining & Quarrying (incl. Coal)	1.1	-4.1	5.2	4.3
Food Processing	1.1	0.1	-1.9	3.2
Beverage & Tobacco	-5.9	8.5	12.7	0.8
Textiles	-3.0	-4.6	-5.5	-1.0
Leather & Leather Products	-2.1	-1.8	0.2	2.9
Wood & Wood Products	10.2	6.2	2.2	6.6
Paper & Paper Products	-1.0	1.3	2.1	8.7
Petroleum, Coal Products & Nuclear Fuels	-3.1	4.0	20.1	16.6
Chemicals & Chemical Products	17.5	3.8	6.0	-2.6
Rubber, Plastic & their Products	8.1	7.6	10.1	1.4
Glass & Glassware	17.0	-15.3	-11.2	0.7
Cement & Cement Products	5.9	18.2	5.4	-4.6
Basic Metal & Metal Product	-10.7	-7.1	-5.7	-3.8
All Engineering	8.6	5.9	-6.7	-17.7
Vehicles, Vehicle Parts & Transport Equipment	1.4	6.3	3.4	7.1
Gems & Jewellery	-0.9	-9.4	-17.4	-8.6
Construction	10.4	8.0	4.8	5.1
Infrastructure	18.5	6.8	-0.2	-2.0
Other Industries	6.8	13.6	18.5	0.4
Industries	6.9	3.4	0.7	-1.7

Note: Data are provisional and relate to select banks which cover about 90 per cent of total non-food credit extended by all scheduled commercial banks.
Source: Survey calculations based on RBI data.

Figure 11a: YoY Real and Nominal Growth of Credit to Industry (Per cent)

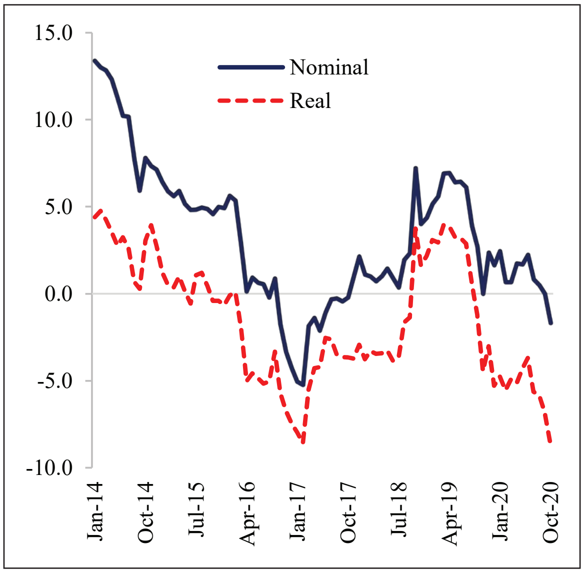
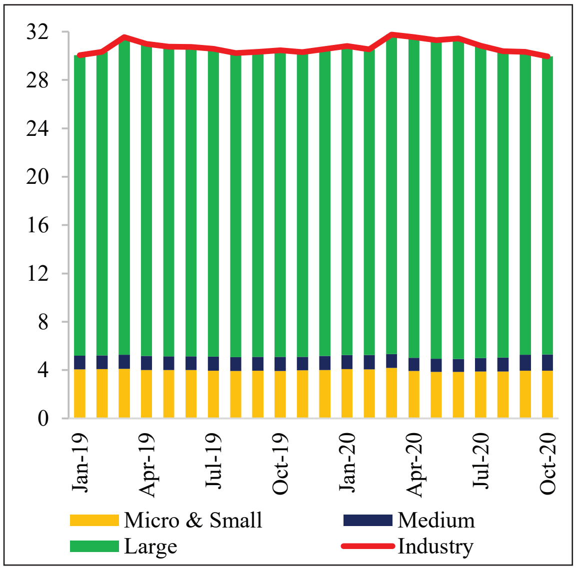


Figure 11b: Share of Industry in total Non-food Credit (Per cent)



Source: Survey calculations based on RBI data.

8.15 The Government has since then taken several measures to reduce its presence in commercial activities both through the stock market route and through strategic sale. This policy to withdraw has been a subject of discussion in several economic surveys (more specifically 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03) reflecting the deliberations in the Government on the matter.

8.16 Under the aegis of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission, the government has proposed to rationalise the participation of the CPSEs in commercial activities. It has been argued that the existence of the CPSEs should only be in the 'strategic sectors'. Accordingly, the number of PSEs in the strategic sector will ideally be limited to four– others would either be merged or privatized or brought under holding companies. Further, the CPSEs in the non-strategic sectors would be privatized as per guidelines issued. This initiative is expected to bring healthy competition in sectors and will also assist the Government to focus extensively on 'strategic sectors.'

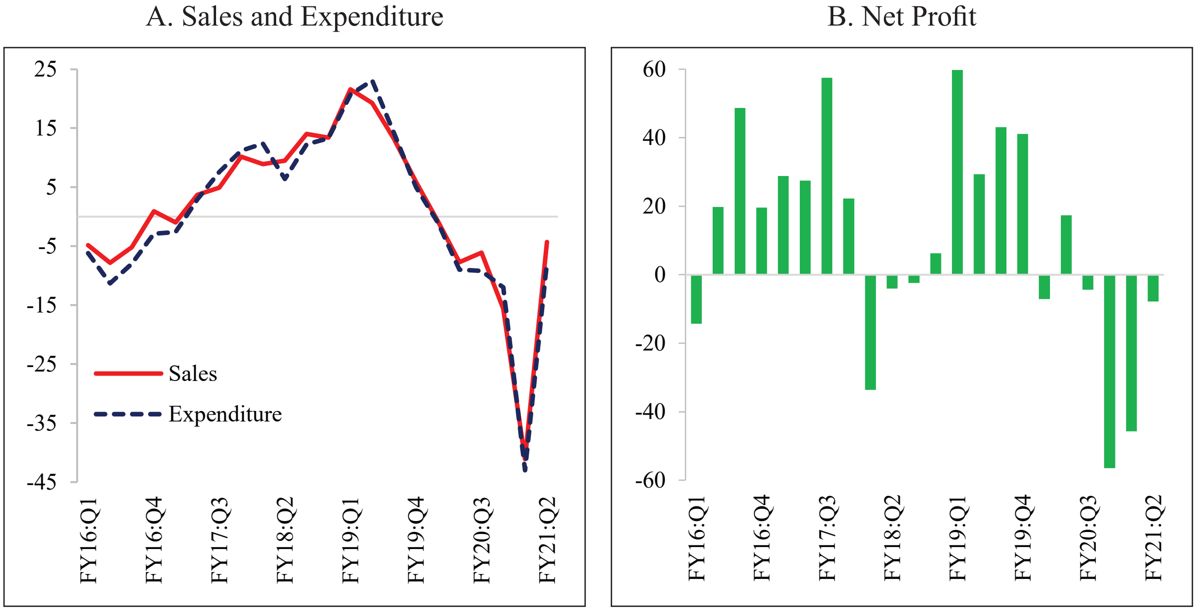
8.17 While disinvestment and rationalization of some the CPSEs is being planned, there is also a need to strengthen the ones that would be retained in their respective sectors so as to fully meet with the expectations of the government. An important step in this direction would be to completely revamp the Boards of the CPSEs to reorganize their structure, enhance their operational autonomy coupled with strong corporate governance norms including listing on stock exchanges for greater transparency. Department of Public Enterprises has separately initiated revamping of Performance Monitoring system of the CPSEs to make it more objective and forward-looking based on sectoral indices/benchmarks. Also, certain reforms in the direction of timely closure of sick and loss making the CPSEs and disposal of their assets have been initiated.

8.18 In view of COVID-19 outbreak, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has extended the last date for conducting AGM in case of all the companies including CPSEs to 31st December 2020. Hence, there has been a delay in conducting annual audit and in preparing financial statements of the CPSEs. As of January 15, 2021, based on provisional information with Department of Public Enterprises, there are 366 CPSEs as of March 2020. Of these, 256 are in operation, but only 171 CPSEs booked profit during FY20. The total profit of profit-making CPSEs was ₹ 1.38 lakh crores in FY20, whereas the consolidated loss of loss-making enterprises was ₹ 44,816 crores. The overall net profit of the CPSEs declined by 34.6 per cent to reach ₹ 93,295 crore in FY20 from ₹ 1.43 lakh crore in FY19. CPSEs are operating in 4 sectors – Agriculture, Mining & Exploration, Manufacturing, and Services.

Corporate Sector Performance

8.19 As per the RBI report on corporate performance, demand conditions in the manufacturing sector moved to the path of recovery with a softer contraction of 4.3 per cent (YoY) in nominal sales for Q2:2020-21 after a contraction of 41.1 per cent in the previous quarter due to pandemic led country-wide lockdown. The recovery was led by iron and steel, food products, cement, automobile, and pharmaceutical companies. The net profit for the manufacturing sector contracted by 7.8 per cent in Q2:2020-21 (Figure 12a and 12b).

Figure 12: YoY growth in various indicators of listed Manufacturing Companies in the Private Corporate Sector (in per cent)



Source: Survey calculations based on RBI data.

Ease of Doing Business

8.20 The GoI is committed to facilitating a pro-business environment to enable the country to become the global hub of manufacturing and economic activities. Several measures have been taken resulting in the simplification and rationalization of many existing and age-old rules and regulations. The introduction of information technology and single window clearance to make governance more efficient and effective were some of the other concrete steps taken by the Government to improve the environment of doing business. As per the Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020, the rank of India in the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Index for 2019 has moved upwards to the 63rd position amongst 190 countries from a rank of 77 in 2018. India has improved its position in 7 out of 10 indicators, inching up to the international best practices. The DBR, 2020 acknowledges India as one of the top 10 improvers, the third time in a row, with an improvement of 67 ranks in three years. It is also the highest jump by any large country since 2011. India's progress in EoDB rankings since 2009 and the comparative position of India vis-à-vis its peer group in DBR 2020 are shown in the Figure 13(a & b) and Figure 14.

8.21 Further, the leads and laggards within the EoDB index of India is presented in Figure 15 (cross section analysis for 2019) and Figure 16 (intertemporal analysis 2015-2019). As per the DBR 2020 report, the lead subcomponents of EoDB were 'getting electricity', 'trading across borders' and others (Figure 15, bars shaded in green), whereas the main laggards were 'enforcing contracts', 'registering property', 'revoking insolvency', and 'pay taxes' (Figure 15, bars shaded in red).

8.22 Merely comparing the subcomponents of the EoDB at a point in time may not give an appropriate picture of overall leads and laggards in the index because it doesn't capture the policy initiatives and reforms taken in the recent past. Therefore, it would be more concrete to have an inter-temporal analysis of subcomponents. Figure 16A shows the trend in scores of different subcomponents of the EoDB index. It is evident from the Figure 16a that the indicators that seem to be laggard in the EoDB-2019 like, 'paying tax' and 'resolving insolvency' have actually striven towards the frontier but still need additional efforts and policy support to be at the frontier. Contrary to this, the indicators like 'protecting the minority investor' and 'getting electricity' may seem like laggard in intertemporal analysis but in reality they are very close to the frontier (Figure 16B). The major causes of worry are the subcomponents that are laggards in both cross-section and an inter-temporal analysis like 'registering the property' and 'enforcing the contracts'.

Figure 13a: India's Rank in Ease of Doing Business

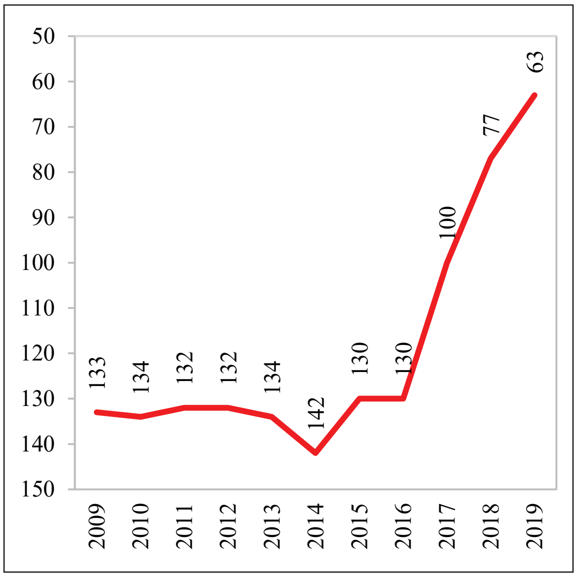
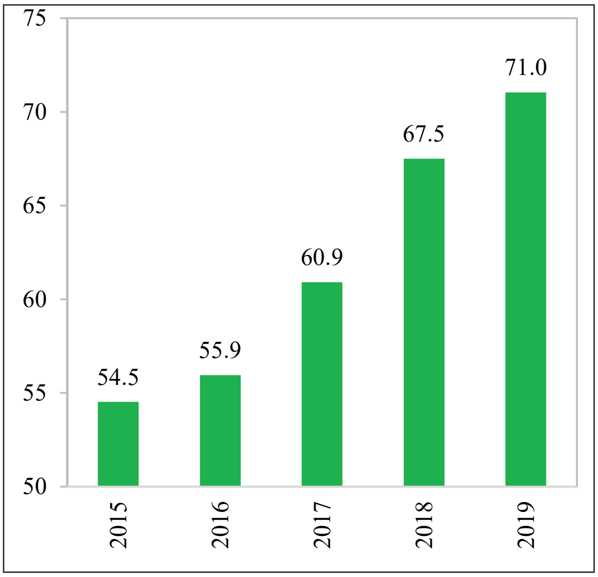
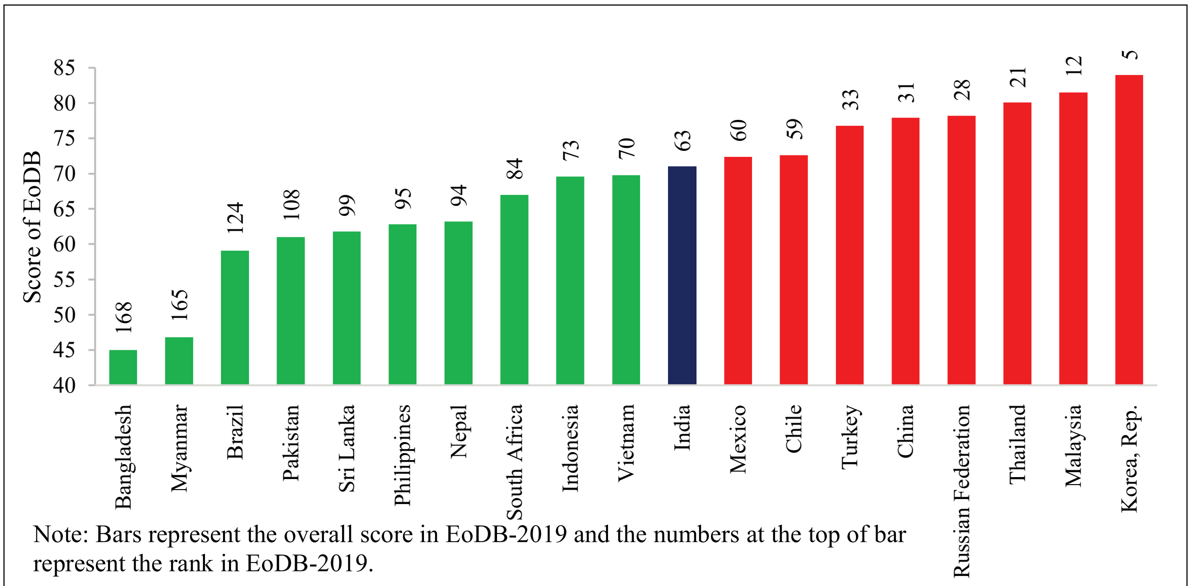


Figure 13b: India's Score in Ease of Doing Business (DB17-20 methodology)



Source: Survey calculations based on EoDB data.

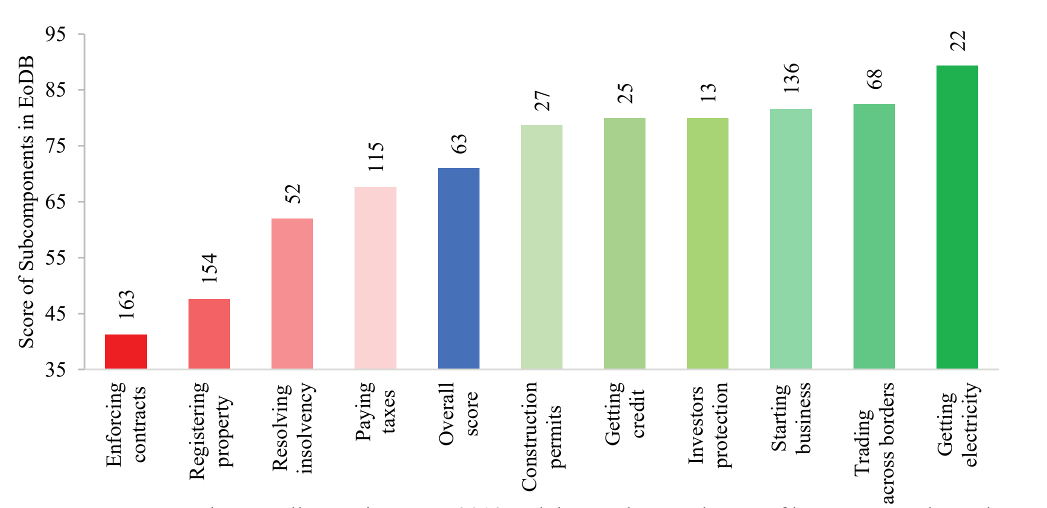
Figure 14: India's Overall Score and Rank in Ease of Doing Business vis-à-vis peers



Note: Bars represent the overall score in EoDB-2019 and the numbers at the top of bar represent the rank in EoDB-2019.

Source: Survey calculations based on EoDB data.

Figure 15: Leads and Laggards in Ease of Doing Business in overall ranking and score (EoDB 2019)



Note: Bars represent the overall score in EoDB-2019 and the numbers at the top of bar represent the rank in EoDB-2019.

Source: Survey calculations based on EoDB data.

Figure 16A: Leads and Laggards in EoDB Index and its Subcomponents (Inter-Temporal)

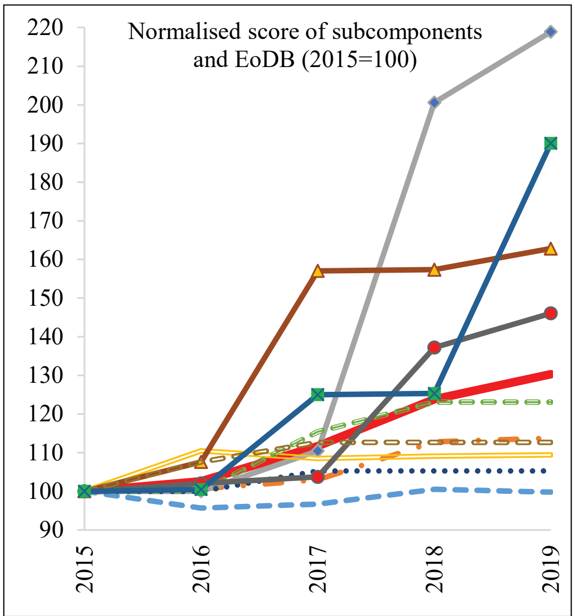
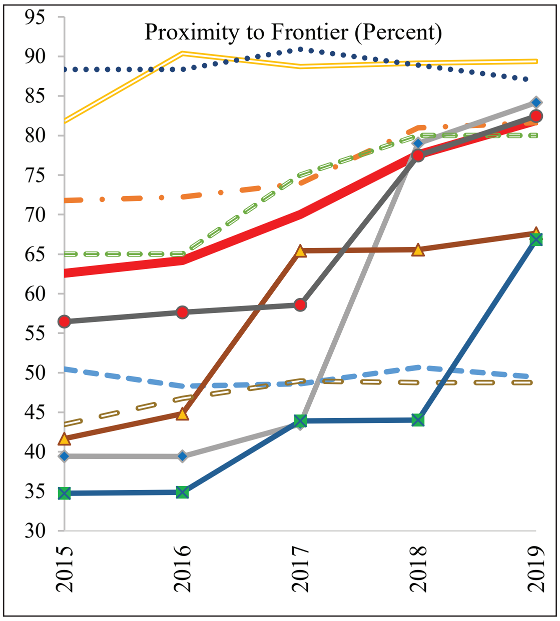


Figure 16B: Proximity of EoDB Index and its Subcomponents with frontier (Inter-Temporal)



Note: Proximity is defined as ratio of India's score to highest score in the respective group multiplied by 100. Higher the score better the position of India.

EoDB
Getting electricity
Protecting minority investors
Enforcing contracts
Starting a business
Registering property
Paying taxes
Resolving insolvency
Construction permits
Getting credit
Trading across borders

Source: Survey calculations based on EoDB data.

Start-up India

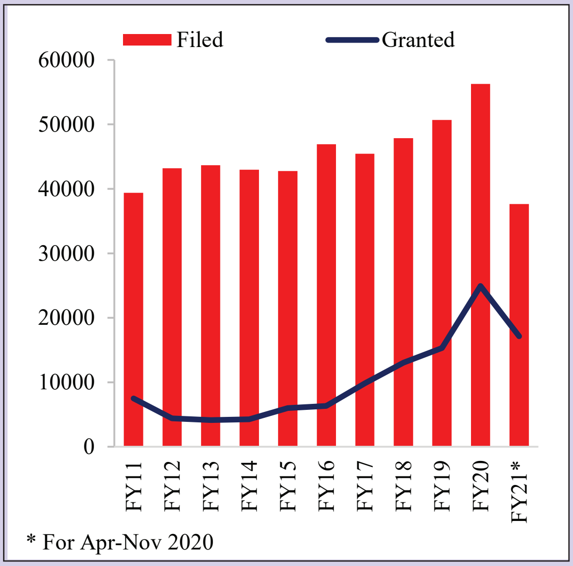
8.23 Startups are the platform for entrepreneurs who have the ability to think out of the box and innovate to conceive products that can create a niche for themselves in a dynamically changing world. Startups have the potential to be the engine of growth in the medium to long run. To facilitate the growth of startups, GoI had announced the "Startup India, Stand-up India" initiative. The action plan is based on the three pillars "Simplification and Handholding", "Funding Support and Incentives", and "Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation". As on December 23, 2020, GoI has recognized a total of 41061 startups and 4,70,000 jobs have been reported by more than 39,000 startups. The Government has taken several initiatives to promote the startups (Box 2).

Box 2: Initiative Taken by GoI to Support Startups in India

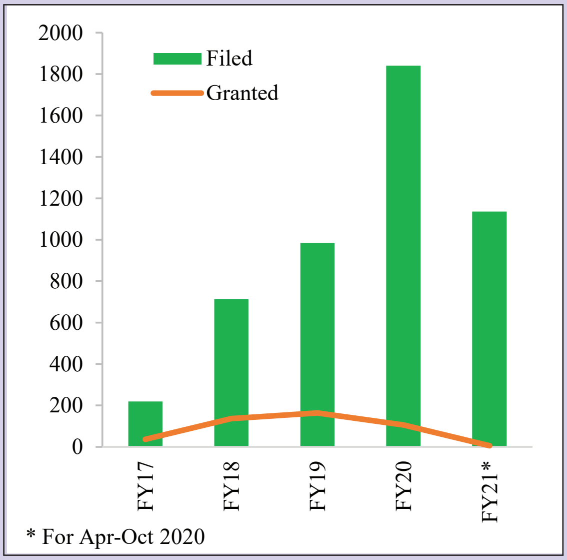
1. Startups Intellectual Property Protection (SIPP) scheme enables a start-up to seek assistance from any empanelled facilitator to file and prosecute their application. The facilitator can claim payment for the services given to the start up from the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks (O/o CGPDTM) on submission of certificate in prescribed format. As of June-2020, 510 patent facilitators and 392 trademark facilitators have been empanelled to provide free-of-charge services to Startups. The figures in the box provide information on filing of patent applications and grant of patent (Figure 2.1), and filing of tardemark application and its registration (Figure 2.2), in general and particularly for startups.

Box Figure 2.1: Patent Application filed and granted

General



Startups

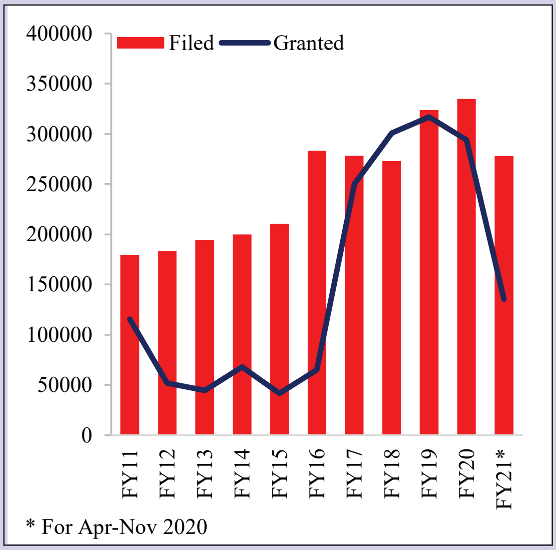


2. The Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) with a total corpus of Rs. 10,000 crores was established with contribution spread over the 14th and 15th Finance Commission cycle based on the progress of implementation. As of 1st December 2020, SIDBI has committed ₹ 4326.95 crores to 60 SEBI registered Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs). These funds have raised a corpus fund of ₹. 31,598 crores. ₹ 1270.46 crores have been drawn from the FFS and ₹ 4509.16 crores have been invested into 384 startups.

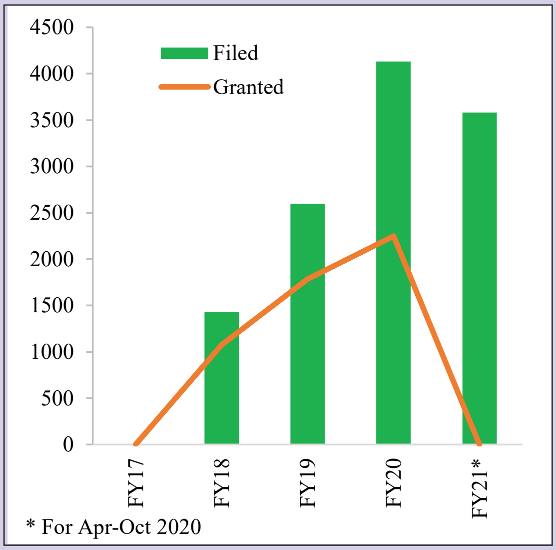
3. So far 319 startups have been granted income tax exemptions till November-2020.
4. Startup Yatra (an initiative that travels to Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities of India to search for entrepreneurial talent by conducting day long bootcamps) has been conducted across 23 States in 207 districts impacting 78346 aspiring entrepreneurs. A total of 1,424 incubation offers have been given to the startups as a result of this initiative.
5. Further to boost innovation in the sector and encourage the youths to secure their rights on technology and the product developed by them, startup have been provided 80 per cent rebate in patent filing fees and 50 per cent rebate on trademark filing fees. Additionally, facility of expedited examination of patent applications to reduce the time taken in granting patents is also available to the startups. As of June-2020, 3618 patent applications were granted 80 per cent rebate on the filing fee and 6832 trademark applications were granted a 50 per cent rebate on filing fee.

Box Figure 2.2: Trademark Applications filed and granted

General



Startups

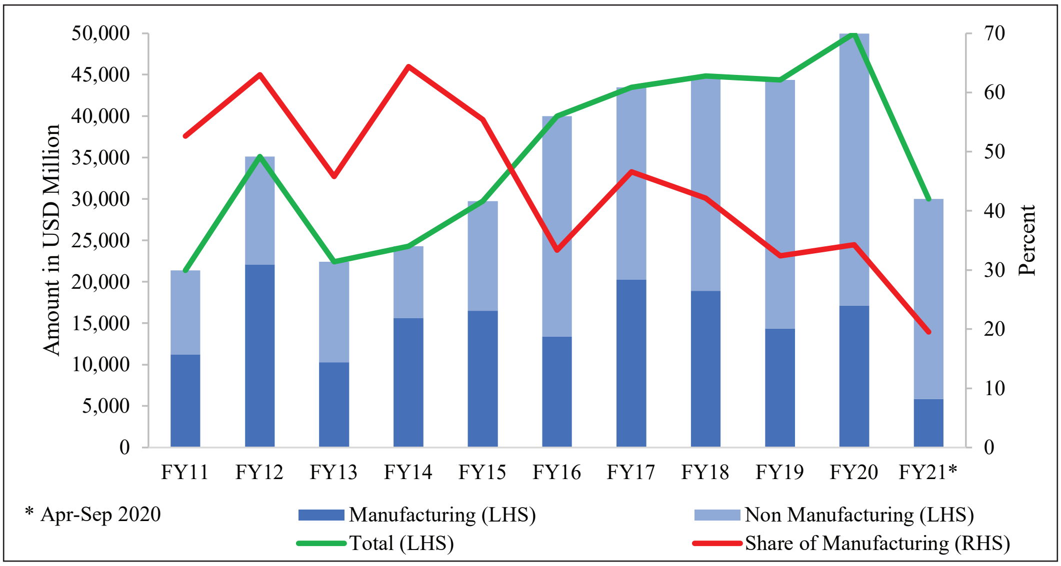


Survey calculations based on DPIIT data.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

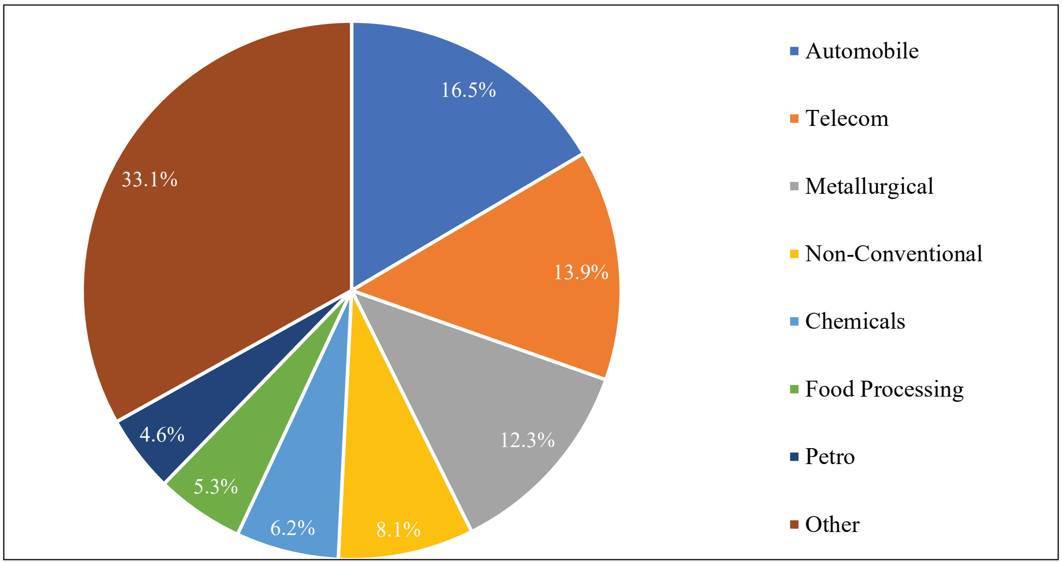
8.24 FDI is a one of the major sources of investment and investment financing that drives the economic growth in the country. The FDI flows are also associated with the enhancement of productivity, skills and technology development in the country. The proactive policy measures and improvement in the ease of doing business in the country resulted in massive improvement in FDI inflows. The FDI equity flows have been on the upswing since FY13. During FY20, total FDI equity inflows were US$49.98 billion as compared to US$44.37 billion during FY19. The similar number for FY21 (up to September-2020) was US$30.0 billion. The bulk of FDI equity flow is in the non-manufacturing sector leading to a reduction in the share of manufacturing in the FDI flows (Figure 17). Within the manufacturing sector, industries like automobile, telecommunication, metallurgical, non-conventional energy, chemical (other than fertilizers), food processing, and petroleum & natural gas get the bulk of FDI equity flows. These industries together accounted for about 67 per cent of FDI equity flows into the manufacturing sector in FY20 (Figure 18).

Figure 17: FDI Equity Flow to Manufacturing and Non-Manufacturing Sector



Source: Survey calculations based on DPIIT data.

Figure 18: Share of specific manufacturing industries in total manufacturing FDI Equity Flows in FY20



Source: Survey calculations based on DPIIT data.

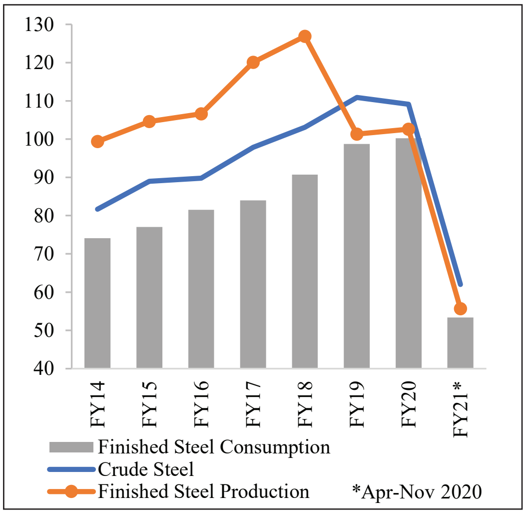
SECTOR WISE ISSUES AND INITIATIVES

Steel

8.25 Steel is one of the critical inputs to industries, urban development and infrastructure development. Taking cognizance of the requirement of this critical input in these crucial pillars of economic growth, the National Steel Policy, 2017 (NSP-17) envisioned significant expansion in production capacity while being globally competitive. The NSP-17 aims at achieving a crude steel capacity of 300 million tonnes (MT) and a finished steel capacity of 230 MT with a per capita consumption of 158 kg by 2030-31 (Figure 19).

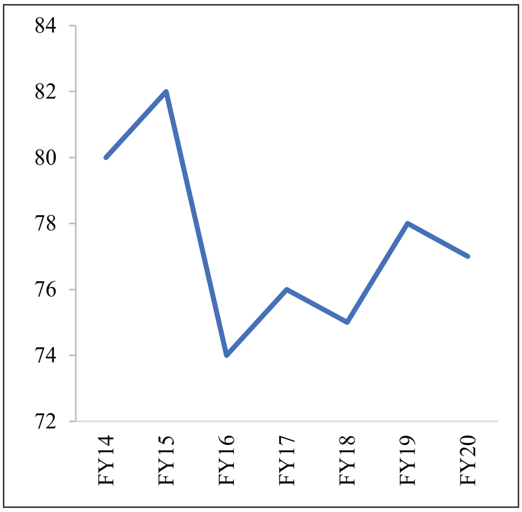
8.26 India is the second-largest producer of crude steel only after China. India is also the second-largest consumer of steel. However, its per capita total finished steel consumption was around 74.7 kg during FY20 as against the global average of 229 kg. Further, the capacity utilization in crude steel plants continues to be low (Figure 20).

Figure 19: Production & Consumption of finished steel (Million Tonnes)



Source: Survey calculations based on Ministry of Steel's data.

Figure 20: Capacity Utilisation Steel Plants



Source: Survey calculations based on Ministry of Steel's data.

8.27 Recently, the GoI has taken various initiatives under the Atmanirbhar Abhiyan to enhance the domestic production of steel such as inclusion of 'Speciality Steel' incorporating four different product categories for incentives under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme; offering steel to MSMEs that are members of Engineering Export Promotion Council at export parity price under the Duty Draw Back scheme of DGFT; measures to provide preference to domestically produced iron and steel in government procurement, where aggregates estimate of iron and steel products exceeds ₹ 25 crores; protecting the industry from unfair trade through appropriate remedial measures including imposition of anti-dumping duty and countervailing duty on the products in which unfair trade practices were adopted by other countries.

Coal

8.28 Coal is the one of the most important and abundant fossil fuel in India. It accounts for 55 per cent of the country's energy needs. Coal is not only the primary source of energy in the country but is also used as an intermediary by many industries such as steel, sponge iron, cement, paper, brick-kilns, etc.

8.29 In the FY20, the production of raw coal in India was 729.1 million tonnes (MnT) with a minuscule growth of 0.05 per cent over the previous year (Figure 21a and 21b). In FY21 (April-October), all India coal production was 337.52 MnT, thus declining by 3.3 per cent YoY. The contraction in production is attributable to COVID-19. India is also an importer of coal importing 248.54 MT of coal in FY20, a growth of 5.7 per cent over FY19. The energy supply in India is heavily coal-dependent. Nevertheless, the GoI has taken many measures to strike a balance between energy needs and environment friendliness (Box 3).

Figure 21a: Coal Production in India (MnT)

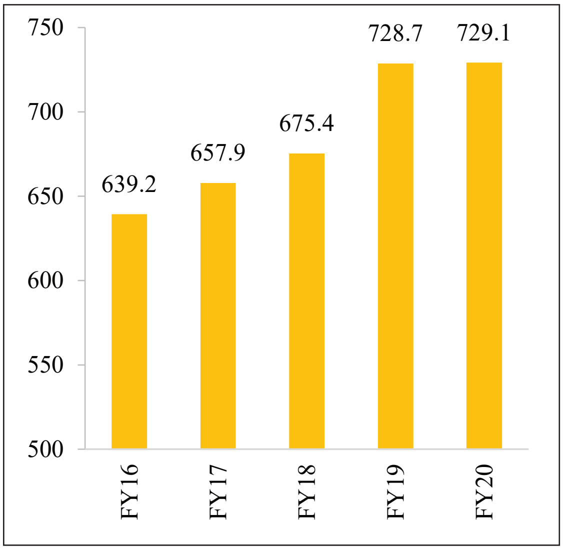
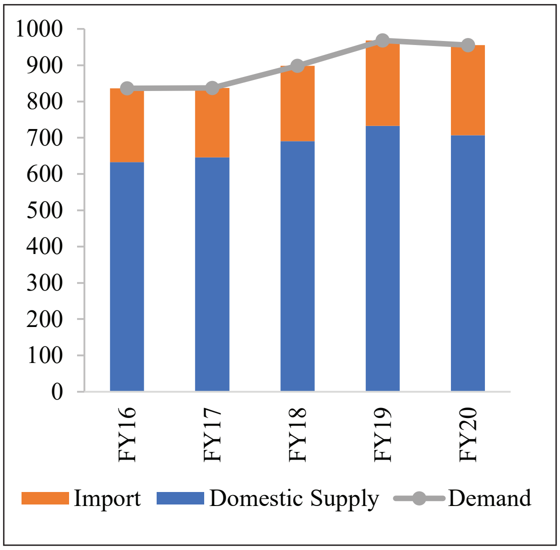


Figure 21b: Demand and Supply of Coal (MnT)



Source: Survey calculations based on Ministry of Coal's data.

Box 3: Measures Taken by GoI in the Coal Sector

A. Clean Coal

- Creating carbon sink: About 54500 ha land has been brought under green cover by planting 132 million trees - estimated carbon sink of 2.7 lakh tonnes of CO2 equivalent/year. Plan to cover 20000 ha of additional area by plantation of around 50 million trees by 2030.
- Two Coal Bed Methane (CBM) Projects with considerable potential for carbon footprint reduction are in the pipeline
- Surface coal gasification projects (100 million tonnes (MT) coal by 2030) with relatively lesser carbon footprint.
- First mile connectivity projects: transportation of coal from pitheads to dispatch points.

B. Amendment in Act & Rules and other measures

- Several amendments were brought into the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 through the Mineral Laws (Amendment) Act, 2020 enacted on 13.03.2020.
- A total of 11 coal blocks are allocated under Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) (MMDR) Act. Further, directions had been issued to Nominated Authority for allocation of 25 coal blocks by auction for sale of coal
- Of the auction of 38 coal mines for commercial mining in June-2020, 19 were successfully auctioned (a success rate of 50 per cent as compared to 30 per cent in the past).

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)

8.30 The GoI has undertaken numerous initiatives to empower the MSMEs to tide over the present crisis and become drivers of growth for the Indian economy. With more than 6 crores MSMEs, the sector has been the backbone of the economy and plays a crucial role in employment generation and in contribution to GDP. The sector employs more than 11 crores people, contributes roughly 30 per cent to the GDP, and contributes half of the country's exports helping in building a stronger and a self-reliant India.

8.31 The MSME sector was one of the worst hit sectors during the nation-wide lockdown. Several corrective and supportive measures have been taken to bring the sector on track. The first among those is the revision of the investment criteria in the MSME definition (Table 9 and Box 4). The need for a change that provides small firms the incentives to grow and thereby reap economies of scale was argued for in the Economic Survey 2018-19 Volume I (Chapter-3 Nourishing Dwarfs to become Giants: Reorienting policies for MSME Growth). This upward revision in investment criteria is expected to make them globally competitive and facilitate robust expansion of the MSMEs in the country. It will help in unleashing the economies of scale in production without the fear of forgoing the benefits of an MSME unit. Some of the important measures taken by the GoI as part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat package is highlighted in Box 1. In addition, several other interventions have also been taken like the Champions Portal (Box 5) and launch of Udyam registration portal on July 1, 2020, which aims at reducing transaction time and cost for entrepreneurs and promote ease of doing business.

Table 9: Definition of MSME Sector

Earlier MSME Classification

Criteria: Investment in Plant & Machinery or Equipment			
Classification	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**
Manufacturing	Investment less than ₹ 25 lakhs	Investment greater than ₹ 25 lakhs & less than ₹ 5 crores	Investment greater than ₹ 5 crores & less than ₹ 10 crores
Service	Investment less than ₹ 10 lakhs	Investment greater than ₹ 10 lakhs less than ₹ 2 crores	Investment greater than ₹ 2 crores & less than ₹ 5 crores

Revised MSME Classification

Composite Criteria: Investment And Annual Turnover			
Classification	**Micro**	**Small**	**Medium**
Manufacturing & Services	Investment less than ₹ 1 crores and Turnover less than ₹ 5 crores	Investment greater than ₹ 1 crores & less than ₹ 10 crores and Turnover greater than ₹ 5 crores & less than ₹ 50 crores	Investment greater than ₹ 10 crores & less than ₹ 20 crores and Turnover greater than ₹ 50 crores & less than ₹ 100 crores

Source: Ministry of MSME.

Box 4: Rationale for the revision in the definition of MSMEs: Details of the deliberations on issues affecting MSMEs

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 had defined MSMEs on the basis of investment in plant and machinery or equipment. Such investment was to be calculated at the original price thereof. This had disadvantaged the sector as it disincentivized investment and prevented the MSMEs to reap the benefits of economies of scale and contribute more significantly to employment generation. In June-2020, GoI revised the investment limits upwards and also included annual turnover of the enterprise as the additional criteria for the classification of MSMEs. The calculation of such investment would now be linked to the Income Tax Return as filed under the IT Act, thus allowing for annual depreciation.

The need for the revision in the MSME definition was carefully evaluated and announced after stakeholders' consultation and due diligence in accordance with the provision of MSMED Act, 2006.

The Economic Survey (2012-13 and 2018-19) highlighted the concerns and issues in the MSME sector and the need for revamping the ecosystem for the MSMEs. The GoI had also attempted to amend the MSME Act in 2015 and 2018 to boost the MSME sector. The 2015 Bill proposed an upward revision in investment ceiling limits whereas the 2018 Bill attempted to replace investment criteria with turnover criteria and remove the distinction between manufacturing and services.

The Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee (DRPSC) on Industry (2015) adopted the 268th report which contains the recommendations regarding adoption of the Bill, without any change. The Committee had in its 245th Report extensively examined the implementation of the MSMED Act, 2006 and had given recommendations pertaining to Chapters IV and V of the parent Act. The Committee had generally agreed to enhance the investment limits for the classification of MSME sector in view of inflation. It had observed: "Considering the inflation and dynamic market situation, the Committee feels that definition of MSMEs as provided in the Act may be revised every five years."

Committee of Secretaries in its meeting held on 11.11.2016 recommended addition of "turnover" and/or "employment" as criteria for defining MSMEs. After the deliberation, the 2015 Bill was withdrawn and the 2018 Bill was introduced on 23.07.2018.

The DRPSC on Industry (2018), carefully evaluated the 2018 Bill and had mentioned in the report that the "classification based on investment in plant and machinery has a number of disadvantages as it prevents MSMEs to become competitive in the market, inhibits investment to modernize, upscale, improve productivity and technology upgradation due to rigor of investment thresholds."

The DRPSC report (2018) further mentions: '…the extent of financial limits fixed in 2006 for MSMEs are no longer relevant, given the impact of inflation. Most of the Industry Associations and stakeholders have, therefore express the need for changing the present criteria of investment in plant and machinery to annual turnover as criterion for classification of MSMEs.'

The DRPSC report (2018) also says: '…the problem with employment criteria in the Indian context is the non-availability of reliable/verifiable sectoral data and the seasonal variance in labour engagement. The employment system, if taken into consideration, will increase the need for inspection, which will involve huge transaction cost and could place a question mark on the veracity of the figures given by the enterprises in different Sectors. Moreover, it will also lead to large number of litigations.' The 2018 Bill lapsed on dissolution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha on 25.05.2019.

Apart from the Government, the RBI also constituted an Expert Committee on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (2019) which also recommended using the annual turnover as the criteria instead of investment. The Committee debated the merits of an employment-based definition and recognized that while this was an additional feature preferred in some countries, this definition would pose challenges in implementation.

On the basis of the latest observations of the DRPSC and consultations with stakeholders, the criteria were changed and the notification dated 26th June, 2020 was issued thereof.

Box 5: CHAMPIONS online platform for MSME

- In a major initiative, on 9th May, 2020, the GoI launched CHAMPIONS online platform to help and handhold the MSMEs. '**CHAMPIONS**' stands for **C**reation and **H**armonious **A**pplication of **M**odern **P**rocesses for **I**ncreasing the **O**utput and **N**ational **S**trength. It is an ICT based technology system aimed at making the smaller units big by solving their grievances, encouraging, supporting, helping and handholding them throughout the business lifecycle. The platform facilitates a single window solution for all the needs of the MSMEs.
- It is a technology backed control room-cum-management information system. In addition to ICT tools including telephone, internet and video conference, the system is enabled by Artificial Intelligence, Data Analytics and Machine Learning. It is also fully integrated on real time basis with GoI's main grievances portal CPGRAMS and MSME Ministry's other web based mechanisms.
- As part of the system, a network of 70 control rooms have been created in a Hub & Spoke Model. The Hub is situated in New Delhi in Secretary MSME's office. The spokes are in the States in various offices and institutions of the Ministry.
- The GoI has also onboarded public sector banks to provide extended support for finance facilitation/ resolving through CHAMPIONS platform.

Textile and Apparels

8.32 The textile and apparel industry plays an important role in the overall social and economic development of the country. The textile and apparel industry contributed 2 per cent in the overall GDP and 11 per cent of total manufacturing GVA in FY20 and provided total direct and indirect employment of about 10.5 crore people. The sector is the second-largest employment generator in the country, next only to agriculture. Most important with a major part of this workforce being women, it plays a vital role in women empowerment and in the overall social development of the country. The GoI is implementing several schemes cutting across sectors such as the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), Scheme for Integrated textiles park (SITP) and a scheme called Samarth. ATUFS, is a revised version of TUFS and has the objective to modernize and upgrade the technology of the Indian textile industry. SITP is for providing world class infrastructure facilities. Of the 56 textile parks which were sanctioned under SITP, 23 have been completed so far. Samarth focusses on capacity building in the textile sector. In addition, other schemes specific to silk, jute, wool, handloom and handicraft sectors are also being implemented.

8.33 India is the sixth-largest exporter of textile and apparel products after China, Germany, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Italy. India is well known in the global market for many products including cotton yarn, fashion garments, hand-made carpets, etc. The designing capability of this industry is respected worldwide, which has helped the country to build its image as an industrial powerhouse. The sector is, however, vulnerable to several internal and external economic challenges that affect its overall performance.

Box 6: Production Linked Incentive Scheme

The Atmanirbhar Bharat has brought manufacturing at centre stage and emphasized its significance in driving India's growth and creating jobs. A strong, vigorous and dynamic manufacturing sector will be a driver of growth. Countries across the world, which have transitioned from low to high per capita income, have heavily relied on manufacturing and export led growth. This points to the need for a well-planned strategy to attract investment, ensure efficiency and economies of scale, and make Indian manufacturing companies globally competitive.

With the objective of enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and exports, the GoI has introduced the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in the 10 key sectors under the aegis of Atmanirbhar Bharat (Table below). The scheme will be implemented by the concerned ministries with an overall expenditure estimated at ₹ 1.46 lakh crores and with sector specific financial limits.

The scheme will make Indian manufacturers globally competitive, attract investment in the areas of core competency and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiencies, create economies of scale, enhance exports, provide conducive manufacturing ecosystem, and make India an integral part of the global supply chain especially for the 10 sectors identified under the scheme. Further the scheme will also establish backward linkages with the MSME sector in the country which in turn will lead to more inclusive growth and create huge employment opportunities.

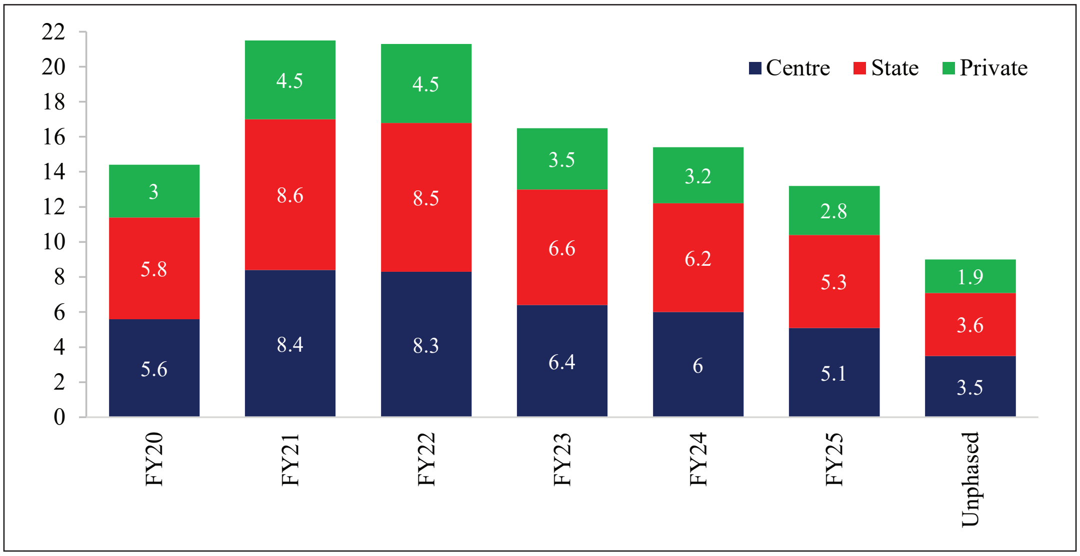
Sector in PLI	Estimated Expenditure (₹ Crores)
Advance Cell Chemistry Battery	18,100
Electronic/Technology Products	5,000
Automobiles & Auto Components	57,042
Pharmaceuticals Drugs	15,000
Telecom & Networking Products	12,195
Textile Products	10,683
Food Products	10,900
High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	4,500
White Goods (ACs & LED)	6,238
Specialty Steel	6,322
Total	1,45,980

INFRASTRUCTURE

8.34 Basic infrastructure facilities in the country provide the foundation of growth. In the absence of adequate infrastructure, the economy operates at a suboptimal level and remains distant from its potential and frontier growth trajectory. The strong backward-forward linkages of the infrastructure sector are well established. Therefore, investment in infrastructure is quintessential for more rapid and inclusive economic growth.

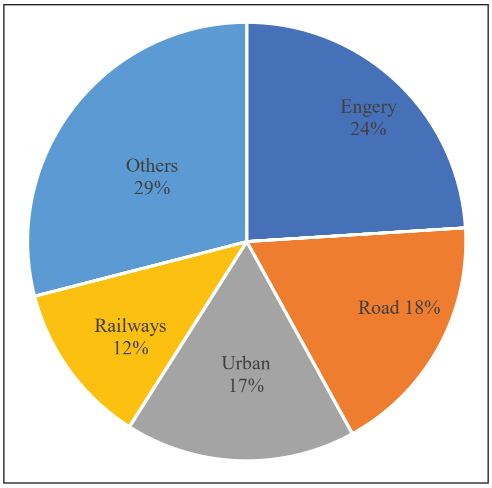
8.35 GoI launched the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) for the FY 2020-2025 to facilitated world class infrastructure projects to be implemented. This first of its kind initiative will boost the economy, generate better employment opportunities, and drive the competitiveness of the Indian economy. It is jointly funded by the Central Government, State Government, and the private sector (Figure 22 and 24). The NIP was launched with the projected infrastructure investment of ₹ 111 lakh crore ($1.5 trillion) during the period 2020-2025 (Figure 22). The sectors like energy, roads, urban infrastructure, railways have a major share in the NIP (Figure 23).

Figure 22: Annual investments and share of funding (In lakh crores)



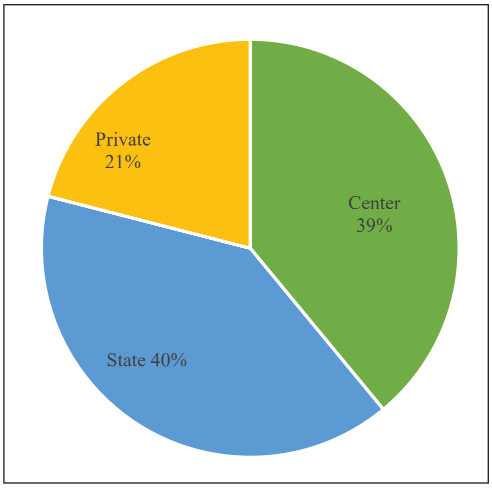
*Unphased: This means its spilling over beyond 2025. Since NIP is up to 2025, this part has been clubbed together and is not projected year wise.
Source: Survey calculations based on NIP data.

Figure 23: NIP project by sectors



Source: Survey calculations based on NIP data.

Figure 24: Funding under NIP



Source: Survey calculations based on NIP data.

8.36 In India, private investment in infrastructure has come mainly in the form of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). PPPs help in addressing the infrastructure gap as well as improve efficiency in infrastructure service delivery.

8.37 The GoI set up the Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) responsible for the appraisal of PPP projects in the Central sector. During FY20, PPPAC recommended 5 projects with total project cost of ₹ 4,321 crore. Out of these 5 projects, 4 are railway sector projects (passenger train projects) and 1 is port sector project. In FY21, PPPAC recommended 7 projects with total project cost of ₹ 66,600.59 crore. Out of these 7 projects, 1 is a telecom sector project, 3 are railway sector projects (2 station redevelopment projects & 1 passenger train project), 2 are MHA sector projects (Eco-tourism projects) and 1 is port sector project.

8.38 In FY21, the GoI approved the continuation of the revamped Infrastructure Viability Gap Funding (VGF) scheme till 2024-25. Revamping of the proposed VGF scheme will attract more PPP projects and facilitate the private investment in the social sectors (Health, Education, Waste Water, Solid Waste Management, Water Supply etc.). The revamped Scheme is mainly related to introduction of the two sub-schemes for mainstreaming private participation in social infrastructure (Box 7).

Box 7: Scheme in Viability Gap Funding (VGF)

Sub scheme -1 to cater to social sectors such as Waste Water Treatment, Water Supply, Solid Waste Management, Health & Education sectors etc. The projects eligible under this category should have at least 100 per cent operational cost recovery. The Central Government will provide maximum of 30 per cent of total project cost (TPC) of the project as VGF and State Government/Sponsoring Central Ministry/Statutory Entity may provide additional support up to 30 per cent of TPC.

Sub scheme -2 to support demonstration/pilot social sectors projects. The projects may be from health & education sectors where there is at least 50 per cent operational cost recovery. In such projects, the Central Government and State Governments together will provide up to 80 per cent of capital expenditure and upto 50 per cent of operation & maintenance costs for the first five years. The Central Government will provide a maximum of 40 per cent of the TPC of the project. In addition, it may provide a maximum of 25 per cent of operational costs of the project in first five years of commercial operations.

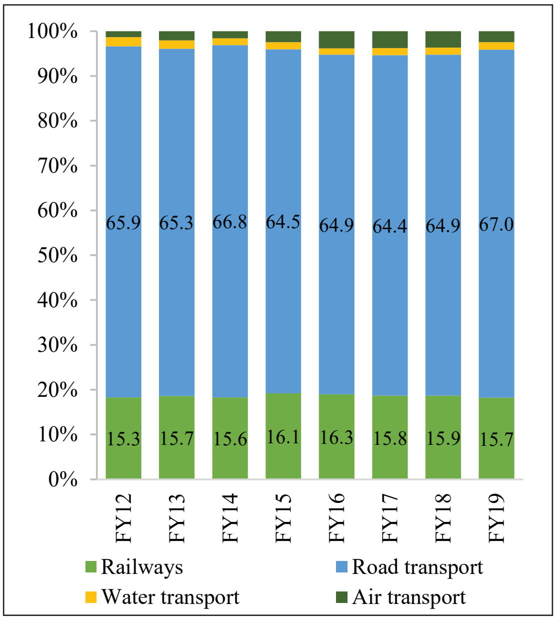
Road Sector

8.39 India runs on the road, be it the passenger or goods movement, road transport is the dominant mode of transportation in the country. The share of the transport sector in the GVA for FY19 was about 4.6 per cent of which the share of road transport contributed roughly 67 per cent (Figure 25).

8.40 The road network is the backbone of the transport system in India and it is very well integrated with the multi-modal system of transportation, which provides crucial links with airports, railway stations, ports, and other logistical hubs. With 63.86 lakh kms of rural-urban roads and national-state highways, India is next only to the United States of America that has a road network of 66.45 lakh km. With the proactive policy initiatives in the sector, the road network has continuously been expanding in the country (Figure 26 and Figure 27).

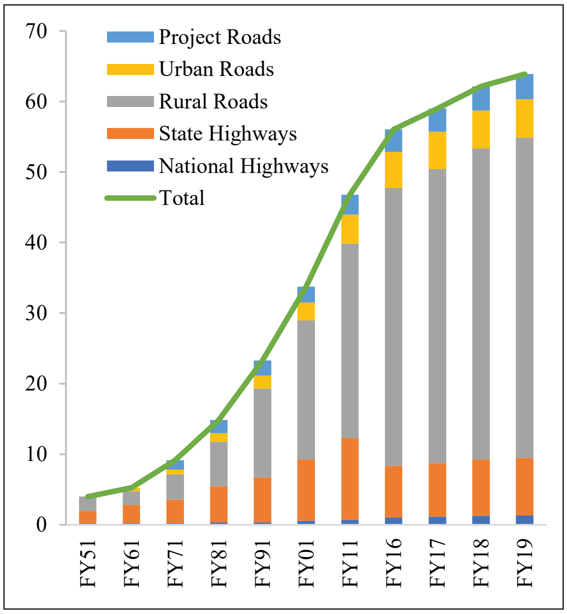
8.41 During the decade ending in FY19, the national highways recorded a CAGR of 7.25 per cent followed by rural roads (6.25 per cent) and urban roads (4.27 per cent). The pace at which roads have been constructed has grown significantly from 12 kms per day in 2014-15 to 30 kms per day in FY19 before it moderated in FY20. The decline in the construction of road per day in FY21 is mostly on account of the COVID-19 shock (Figure 28). With the unlocking of the economy, construction of roads is expected to return back to the high pace attained before COVID-19.

Figure 25: Share of Road Transport in total Transport GVA



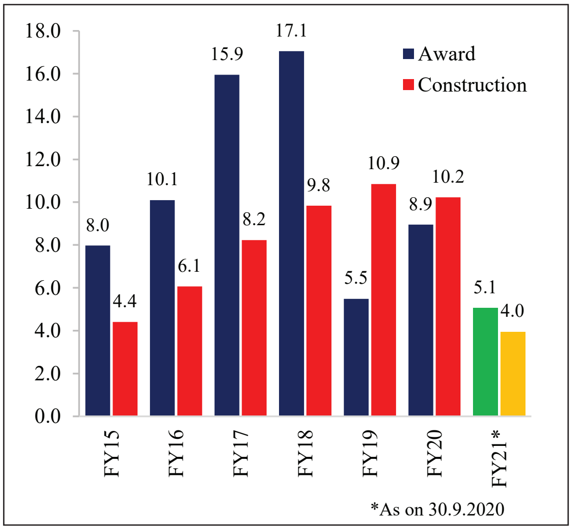
Source: Survey calculations based on MoRTH data.

Figure 26: Road Network in India (Lakh Km)



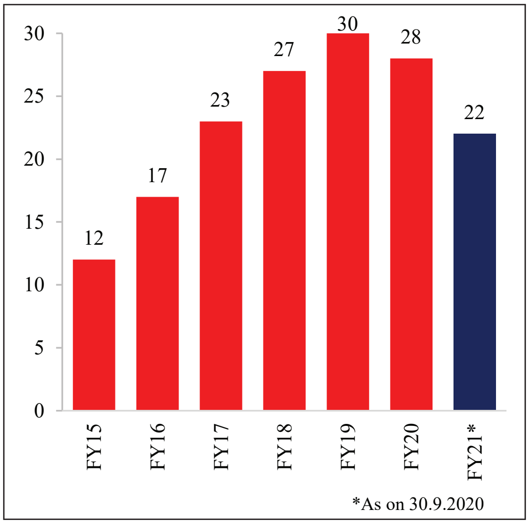
Source: Survey calculations based on MoRTH data.

Figure 27: Award and Construction of NHs/ Road projects ('000 km)



Source: Survey calculations based on MoRTH data.

Figure 28: Road Construction Per Day in km



Source: Survey calculations based on MoRTH data.

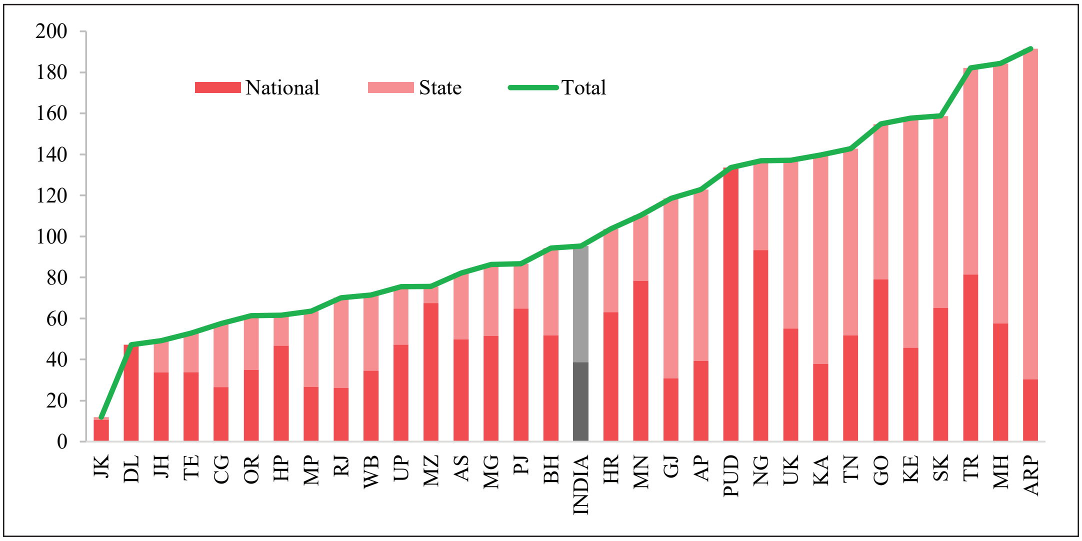
8.42 Total investment in the Roads and Highway sector has gone up more than three times in the six years period from FY15 to FY20 (Table 10), which also led to increased road density across the states (Figure 29).

Table 10: Details of total investment on road construction in India (₹ crores)

Heads	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21*
Total Budgetary Support	29359	45949	49172	59636	76137	75853	45508
IEBR	3343	23281	33118	50533	61217	74988	17128
Private Sector investment	19232	29770	16029	16501	21605	21926	6029
Total Investment	51935	99000	98319	126670	158959	172767	68665

* Upto September 2020.
Source: MoRTH.

Figure 29: Road Density per thousand square kilometre by States (as on March-2018)



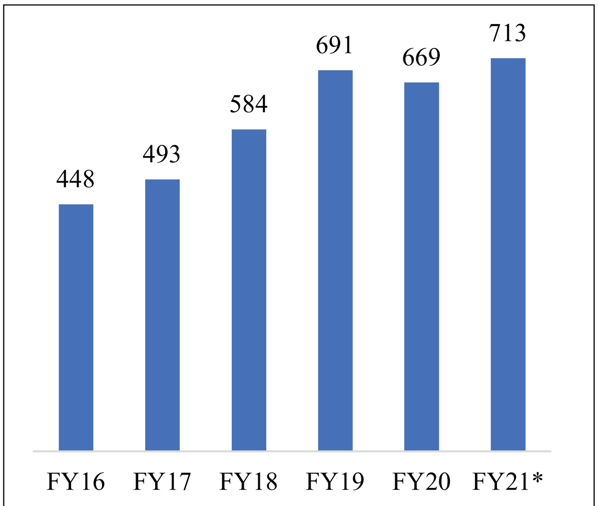
Source: Survey calculations based on MoRTH data.

Civil Aviation

8.43 The aviation market of India is one of the fastest growing in the world. India's domestic traffic has more than doubled from around 61 million in FY14 to around 137 million in FY20, a growth of over 14 per cent per annum. From the third largest domestic aviation market, it is expected to become the third largest overall (including domestic and international traffic) by the year FY25. The performance indicators of civil aviation sector is presented in Figure 30A to 30D.

8.44 Despite the severe challenges posed by Covid-19, the Indian aviation industry has persevered through the crisis and demonstrated long-term resilience and full commitment to serve. The Vande Bharat Mission was launched on 7th May 2020 to evacuate stranded Indians across the world. It has thus reported over 30 lakhs passenger arrivals by 13 December 2020, with over 27 lakhs facilitated through chartered flights and Air India Group, making it the largest evacuation mission in human history (Figure 31a). The air cargos took the lead in transporting life-critical supplies to the remotest corners of India under the Lifeline Udan initiative and also in seamlessly handling the imports of essential medical supplies. Figure 31b indicates that the air cargo started recovering and tending towards normal levels as the economic activities picked up.

Figure 30A: India's total fleet strength (in numbers)



Note: Data for FY19 and FY20 is provisiontonal.
*The estimate is from April to November 2020.

Figure 30B: Cargo handled by Indian Airports (in thousand tonnes)

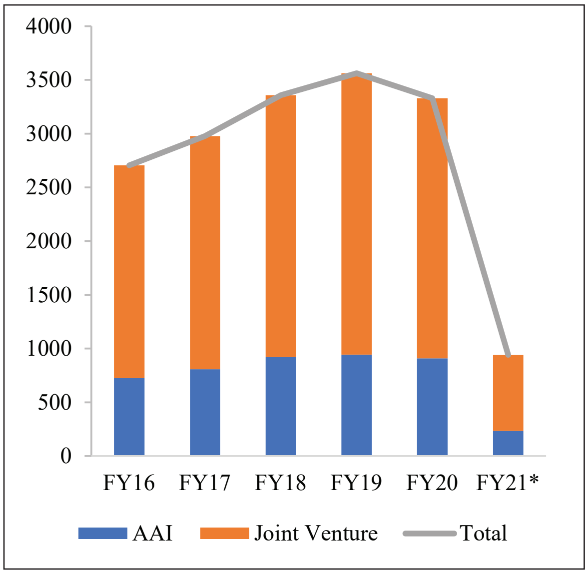


Figure 30C: ASK of scheduled services (in billion)

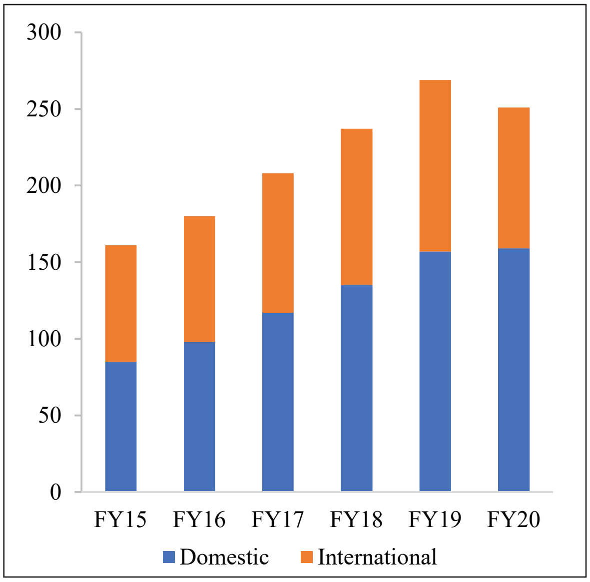
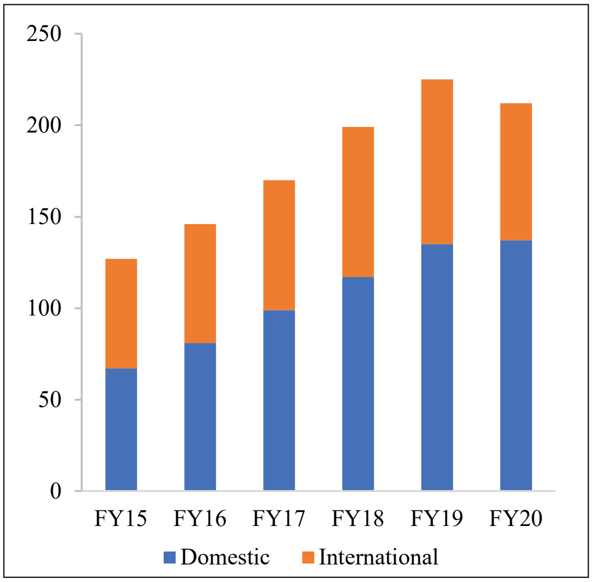


Figure 30D: Passenger kms performed by scheduled services (in billion)



*ASK: Available seat kilometres.
Source: Survey calculations based on DCCA data.

Figure 31a: Vande Bharat Mission- Arrivals in lakhs (As on December 13, 2020)

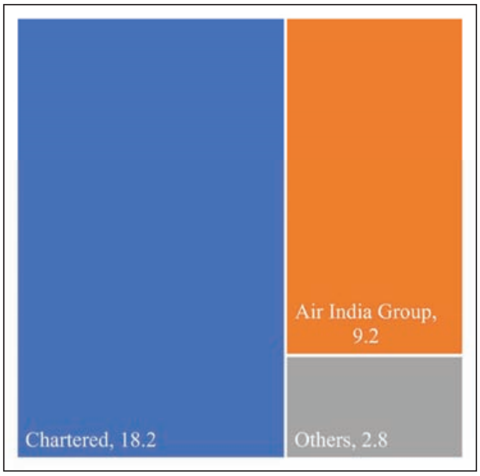
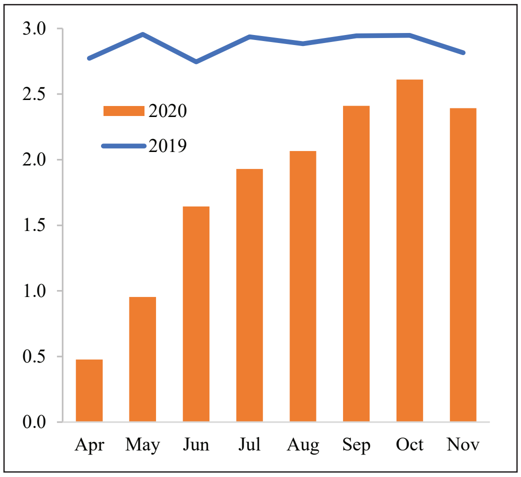


Figure 31b: All-India Air Cargo (lakh tonnages)



Source: Survey calculations based on DCCA data.

8.45 Air passenger travel and aircraft movements are predicted to reach pre-COVID level in early 2021 as a result of swift and decisive interventions and effective measures put in place by the Government (Box 8). Government has also entered into air-links or air transport bubble arrangements with 23 countries to facilitate the movement of passengers between the respective countries and India.

Box 8: Initiatives to ensure smooth and efficient handling of Cargo during Lockdown COVID

- Ensured 24 x 7 operations of the cargo terminal facilities, with suitable health safety measures.
- Incentivised early clearage of air cargo warehouses at airports to leave clear passage for essential shipments.
- Large increase in freighters aircraft from 6 to 20 dedicated air freighters
- Air freight capacity added with over 150 passenger aircraft deployed as cargo-on-seat flights
- Created dedicated facilities of 3,800 sqm in record 6 days for storage and distribution of import cargo medical supplies at Delhi airport.
- Created temporary warehousing facility at other airports
- Project Reach – a dedicated team to reach out to customers on a continuous basis for deliveries and to support them to clear their cargo
- E-Delivery Order and E-Gate Pass introduced at airports in July 2020 for electronic submission of documents.
- Real-time solutions of varied nature (customs, regulatory, and logistics) provided to remove impediments faced by Indian medical and health services (hospitals, laboratories, NGOs carrying out relief operations) and the manufacturing sector due to disruption of global and domestic supply chains and production lines.
- International Medical and PPE essentials were made available: 121 freighters-cum-P2C moved 158,000 packages with 2,817 MT from Singapore/China to India.

- Innovative use of Elevating Transfer Vehicles (ETV) for imports cargo storage at cargo terminals, tie-ups with Customs and CISF to hold import cargo on selected locations.
- Facilitated growing demand of air freighter operations to compensate shrinkage in belly-hold cargo capacity
- Dedicated team to ensure fast-connect for all temperature-controlled cargo.

Port and Shipping

8.46 The ports and shipping sector is the backbone of international shipment of goods and services. It not only facilitates international trade but also reduces the cost of international shipping and waiting period at the ports. In India, around 95 per cent (68 per cent) of total volume (value) of international trade is transported by sea.

8.47 India is endowed with a rich coastline of ~7500 km and has a strategic location on key international maritime trade routes. To harness and unleash the potential benefit of navigable waterways, the GoI has embarked on the ambitious Sagarmala Programme to promote port-led development in the country and reduce logistics costs for trade.

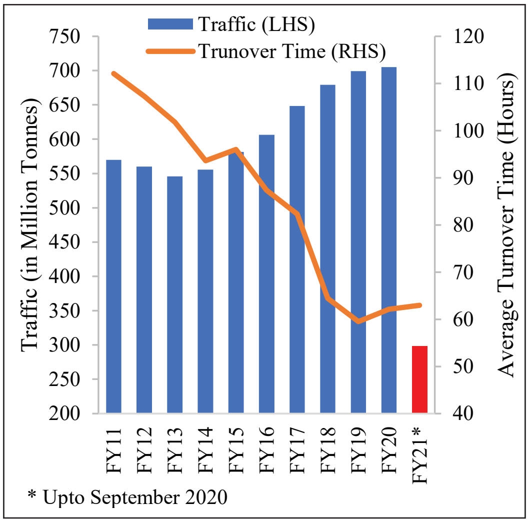
8.48 The Sagarmala program has identified 500+ projects under four pillars— 211 port modernization projects, 200 port connectivity projects, 32 port-led industrialization projects, and 62 coastal community development projects which can unlock the opportunities for port-led development and are expected to mobilize more than ₹ 3.59 lakh crores of infrastructure investment. Between July 2019 to October 2020, 37 Sagarmala projects worth ₹ 8,461 crores have been completed which comprise 17 projects of port modernization worth ₹ 2,721 crores, 14 port connectivity projects worth ₹ 5,372 crores and 6 coastal community development projects worth ₹ 368 crores.

8.49 The installed capacity of major ports in India has increased to 1534.91 MTPA in March-2020 as compared to 871.52 MTPA in March-2014. The major ports handled traffic of 704.82 MT during FY20. GoI has also been striving to improve operational efficiencies of major ports through mechanization, digitization, and process simplification. The average turnaround time in FY20 improved to 61.75 hours as against 126.96 hours in FY11 and 96 hours in FY15 (Figure 32). The average output per ship berth day has increased from 12,458 tonnes in FY15 to 16,433 tonnes in FY20. Unlike the preconceived notion that the port which contributes more in total traffic has a higher turnover time, the evidence suggests that the average turnover time is not significantly associated with the volume of traffic handled by the port (Figure 33). Irrespective of total traffic there are some major ports that are efficient on turnaround time and vice-versa.

Railways

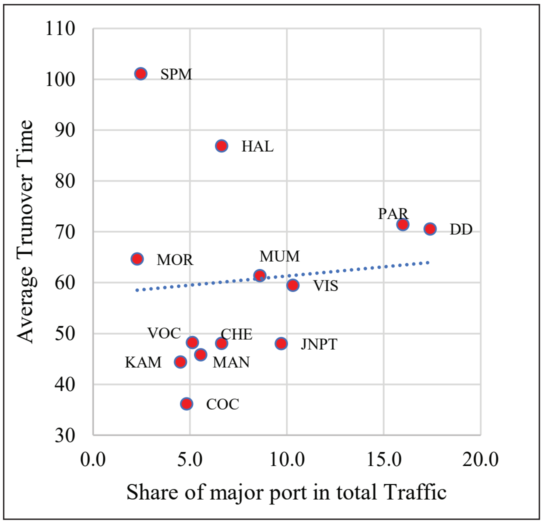
8.50 Indian Railways (IR) with over 67,580 route kms, is the third-largest network in the world under single management. During the FY20, IR carried 1.2 billion tonnes of freight and 8.1 billion passengers – making it the world's largest passenger carrier and fourth-largest freight carrier. IR endeavours to provide safe, efficient, and competitive means of transport by adopting technological changes including through development of specific indigenous systems in signalling to avert train collision and to enable real time management of trains, in keeping with the Atamnirbhar Bharat Mission and by maintaining cleanliness standards under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.

Figure 32: Traffic and TurnoveTime of major ports in India



Source: Survey calculations based on Ministry of Shipping's data.

Figure 33: Relationship between the Traffic volume and Turnover Time



Source: Survey calculations based on Ministry of Shipping's data.

8.51 Revenue earning freight loading (excluding loading by Konkan Railway) by IR in FY20 was 12,084 lakh tonnes, registering a decrease of 1.1 per cent over FY19. The passenger traffic was 80,857 lakhs in FY20 registering a growth of (-) 4.2 per cent over FY19 (Figure 34 and 35).

8.52 The IR accorded the highest priority to safety and took various measures on a continuous basis to prevent accidents and to enhance safety. As a result, the number of train accidents has come down from 104 in FY17 to 55 in FY20 despite a substantial increase in the traffic volume carried by the Indian Railways during the same period (Table 11).

Figure 34: Revenue Earning Freight loading Originating traffic (lakh tonnes) (excluding loading by Konkan Railways)

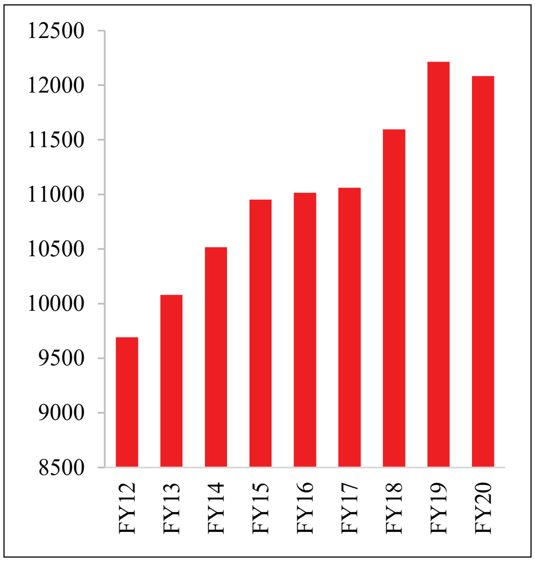
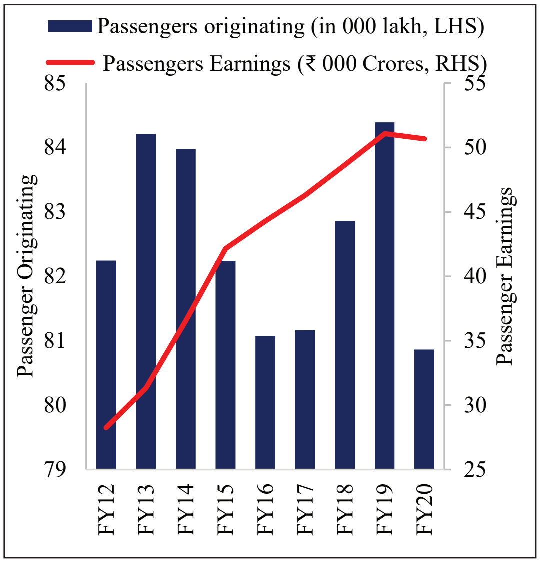


Figure 35: Passengers originating (in lakhs) and Passengers Earnings (₹ crores) (includes Metro Railway/ Kolkata)



Source: Survey calculation based on Ministry of Railways data.

8.53 The IR launched a special cleanliness campaign under Swachh bharat Abhiyan on 2nd October 2014. Under the cleanliness campaign, the IR has installed the bio-toilets in all passenger coaches. Progress made under Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat is presented in Table 12.

Table 11: Rate of occurrence of rail accidents

	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21*
Collisions	5	3	0	5	1
Derailments	78	54	46	40	7
Manned Level Crossing	0	3	3	1	1
Unmanned Level Crossing	20	10	3	0	0
Fire	1	3	6	8	1
Miscellaneous	0	0	1	1	0
Total	**104**	**73**	**59**	**55**	**10**

* Up to November 24, 2020
Source: Ministry of Railways.

Table 12: Progress of Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat

Activity	Progress As on		
	Mar-15	Mar-20	Oct-20
Bio-toilets in passenger coaches (number)	19746	245400	ALL
Mechanized cleaning contracts (at stations)	584	953	950
Plastic bottle crushing machines (number)	Nil	315	503
Plastic bottle crushing machines (at stations)	Nil	229	370
CCTV monitoring (at stations)	250	585	630
On board housekeeping service (pairs of trains)	525	1060	1100
Environment Management System (ISO: 14001) certification to Railway Stations	Nil	250	590
Funds allocated for station sanitation (₹ crores)	294	778	424

Source: Ministry of Railways.

8.54 The GoI has allowed the private players to operate in the Railways sector through the PPP mode under the "New India New Railway" initiative. The initiative is expected to garner an investment of about ₹ 30,000 crores from the private sector. Ministry of Railways has identified over 150 pairs of train services for the introduction of 151 modern train sets or rakes through private participation. The private entity shall be responsible for financing, procuring, operating, and maintenance of the trains and shall have the freedom to decide on the fare to be charged from its passengers. The private entities that would undertake the project is being selected through a two-stage competitive bidding process. The bidding process is expected to be completed by May 2021 and the private trains are likely to be introduced in 2023-24.

8.55 The Union Budget 2020-21 made an announcement to run the Kisan Rail services to provide better market opportunity by transporting perishables and agri-product, including milk, meat, and fish. Railways had actively pursued with various stakeholders – including the

Ministry of Agriculture, state governments, and local bodies – to rollout the Kisan Rail services. The Railways has so far operated Kisan Rail services on thirteen routes. Till 8th January 2021, a total of 120 trips of Kisan Rail have been operated, transporting more than 34,000 tonnes of consignments.

8.56 During the lock-down on account of COVID-19 pandemic, the operations of all passenger-carrying trains was stopped, which shut-down the movement of essential commodities that had been moving by parcel services. To ensure that the supply of essential commodities throughout the country is not disrupted, Indian Railways introduced parcel special train services, including time-tabled parcel special trains. The first time-tabled parcel special train was run by the Indian Railways on 31st March 2020.

8.57 These time-tabled parcel special train services were continued even when passenger-carrying train services got restored. Till 25th December 2020, the Indian Railways have operated 7,267 parcel special trains, out of which 7,014 had been time-tabled services. Approximately 6.6 lakh tonnes of consignments was transported through these services.

8.58 To develop capacity- both infrastructure and rolling stock- ahead of demand, the Ministry of Railways has developed a National Rail Plan (NRP). It aims at developing adequate rail infrastructure by 2030 to cater to the projected traffic requirements up to 2050. NRP has attempted to map the entire transport infrastructure of the country on a common platform. It has also assessed the existing passenger and freight traffic carried on all modes and forecast the growth for the period 2030 to 2050 and then strategize a significant modal shift to rail. The objective is to increase the modal share of rail in freight from the current level of 27 per cent to 45 per cent. Innovative financing has been devised to fund these priority projects. Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC) is mobilizing resources with sufficient moratorium period and projects are being targeted to be completed well before the expiry of the moratorium period. These priority projects are being planned in such a way that they will provide enough return to service the debt.

Telecom Sector

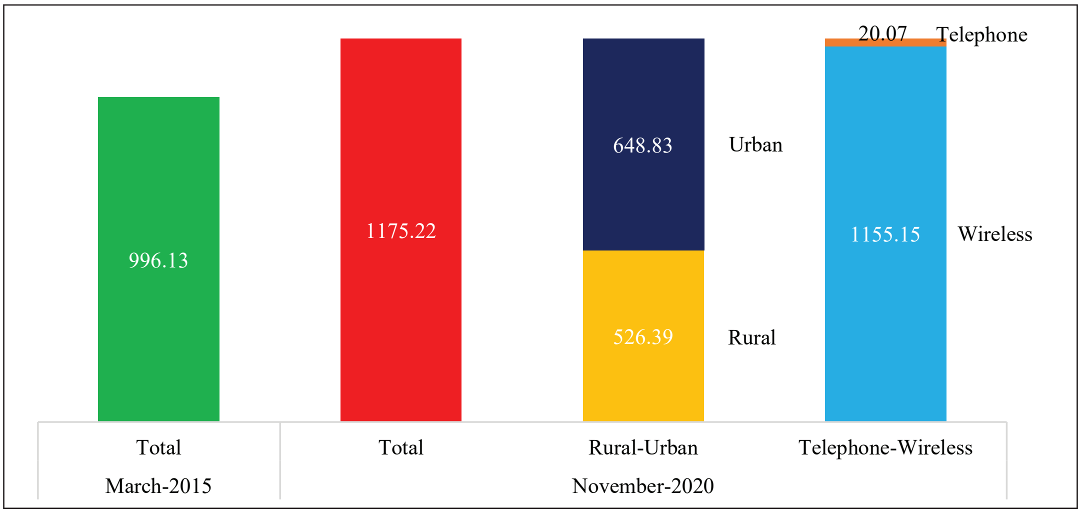
8.59 The telecom sector plays an important role in implementation of JAM-trinity (Jandhan Aadhar Mobile) based social sector schemes and other pro-development initiative of the GoI. The sector has been recognized all over the world as a powerful tool for development and poverty reduction. The GoI has laid considerable emphasis on broadband for all as a part of its Digital India Campaign. Efforts are being made to address the digital divide by extending inclusive internet access to every Indian citizen. The details on users and its break-up are summarised in the Figure 36. The wireless telephony constitutes 98.3 per cent of all subscriptions whereas the share of landline telephones now stands at only 1.7 per cent. The overall teledensity in India stands at 86.6 per cent at the end of November-2020, whereas teledensity in rural and urban areas are 59.1 per cent and 139.0 per cent respectively.

8.60 Internet and broadband penetrated both in urban and rural area at a rapid pace. The number of internet subscribers (both broadband and narrowband put together) stood at 776.45 million at the end of September-2020 as compared to 636.73 million in March-2019. The wireless data usage grew at exponential rate during the calender year 2019 and was at 76.47 Exa bytes. During

January-September 2020, it had already reached 75.21 Exa bytes (Figure 37). Average wireless data consumption per subscriber per month increased from 9.1 GB in March-2019 to 12.2 GB in June-2020 (Figure 38). The reduced cost of data could enable affordable internet access at a rapid pace. As on June-2020, the cost of wireless data stood at ₹10.55 per GB.

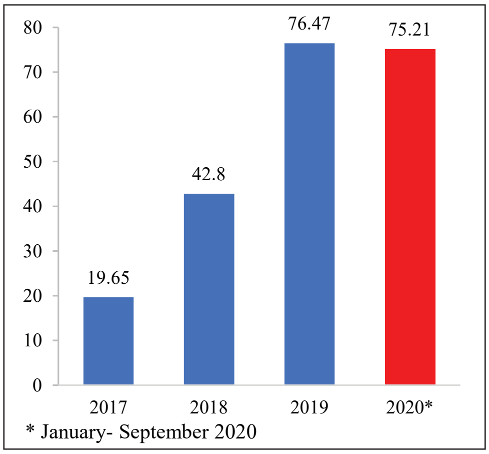
8.61 The GoI has taken various initiatives including BharatNet for achieving the goal of Digital India programme. Under the project, network infrastructure is being established for Broadband Highways, accessible on a non-discriminatory basis to provide affordable broadband services to citizens and institutions in rural areas, in partnership with States and the private sector. As on 15.01.2021 about 4.87 lakh kms of optical fiber cable has been laid to cover 1.63 lakh Gram Panchayats (GPs) and nearly 1.51 lakh GPs have become service ready.

Figure 36: Number of Telephone (Wireline + Wireless) subscriptions and its Break-up (in Million)



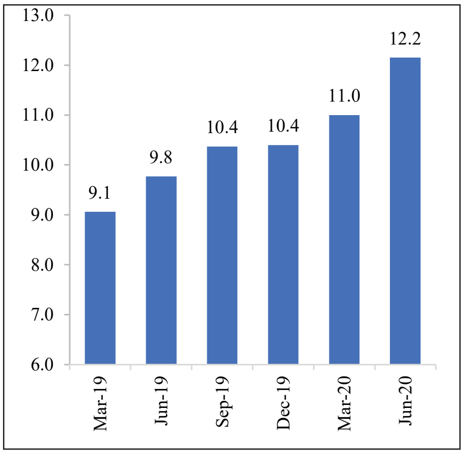
Source: Survey calculations based on DoT data.

Figure 37: Wireless Data Usage (In Exa Byte)



Source: Survey calculations based on TRAI data.

Figure 38: Average Wireless Data usage Per Subscriber per Month (in GBs)



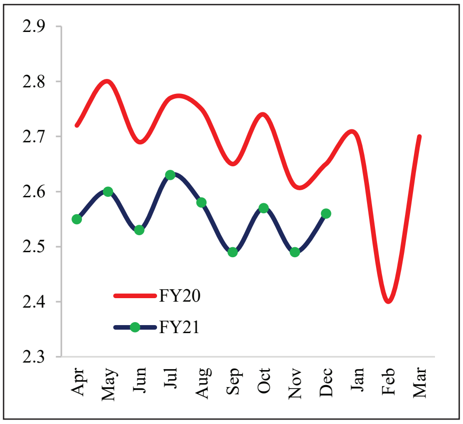
Source: Survey calculations based on TRAI data.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

8.62 India is the third-largest energy consumer in the world after USA and China. With a share of 5.8 per cent of the world's primary energy consumption, the Indian energy consumption basket is primarily dominated by Coal and Crude Oil. India's indigenous crude oil production declined to 32.17 Million Metric Tonnes (MMT) in FY20 as against 34.20 MMT in FY19. Of the total crude oil & condensate production, 64.1 per cent was from ONGC, 9.7 per cent from OIL, and 26.2 per cent from the Production Share Contract (PSC) regime. During FY21 (Apr-Dec), oil production registered a decline of 5.7 per cent as compared to the corresponding period in FY20 (Figure 39). The decline in production is mainly on account of the spread of COVID-19. Therefore, production is expected to return to normalcy given the economic recovery.

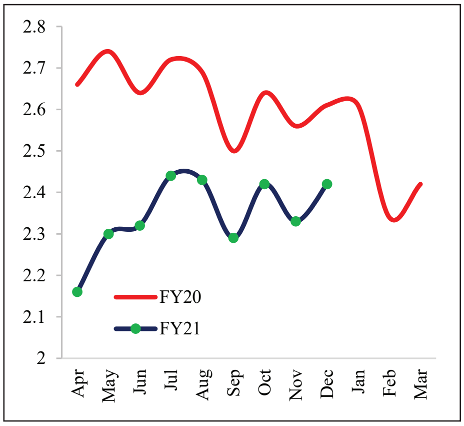
8.63 Natural Gas production during FY20 was 31.18 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) as against 32.87 BCM in FY19 (Figure 40). Of the total production of natural gas, 76.1 per cent was from ONGC, 8.6 per cent from OIL, and 15.3 per cent from the PSC regime. During April-December 2020, gas production was 21.13 BCM which was 11.3 per cent lower than the production during the same period in FY20.

Figure 39: Monthly Production of Crude Oil (MMT)



Source: Survey calculations based on MoPNG data.

Figure 40: Monthly Production of Natural Gas (BCM)



Source: Survey calculations based on MoPNG data.

8.64 Processed Crude Oil for the year FY20 was 254.39 MMT as against 257.20 MMT in FY19, showing a decrease of about 1.1 per cent. During FY20, most refineries had planned shutdowns for the implementation of quality upgradation projects. Crude processed during April-December 2020 was 160.36 MMT which is 15.8 per cent lower than crude processed during April-December 2019. Despite this, the Government provided much needed support to poor households by distributing over 14 crore free LPG cylinders, and continued uninterrupted fuel supplies across the country throughout COVID-19 lockdown.

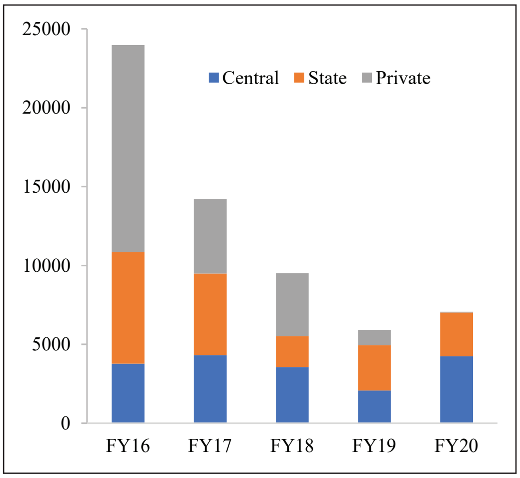
Power

8.65 Electricity is essential for powering economic activity and is also required in leisure time. The power sector has witnessed substantial transformation from both the demand (universal electrification) and supply-side (the advent of green energy). Commendable progress has been made in the generation and transmission of electricity in India. The total installed capacity has increased from 3,56,100 MW in March-2019 to 3,70,106 MW in March 2020. Further, the generation capacity increased to 3,73,436 MW in October-2020 and comprised of 2,31,321 MW of thermal, 45,699 MW of hydro, 6,780 MW of nuclear, and 89,636 MW of renewables and others. The capacity addition in the power sector was mainly driven by the Government in the year FY20 (Figure 41).

8.66 The decline in energy deficit may be partially attributed to enhanced energy efficiency and improved energy intensity in India. Energy intensity is defined as the quantity of energy required to produce a unit of output. Therefore, lower the energy intensity better it is. The energy intensity of India (at 2011-12 prices) decreased from 65.6 toes per crore rupees in FY12 to 55.43 toe per crore rupees in FY19 (Figure 42). At the same time, the per capita consumption increased from 0.47 toe in FY12 to 0.58 toe in FY19.

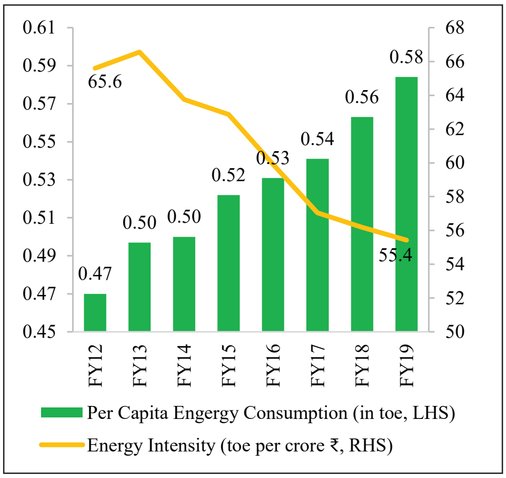
8.67 In 2014, GoI approved the Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) to facilitate state utilities to ensure quality and reliable 24x7 power supply in the urban areas with a total outlay of ₹ 32,612 crores. So far, projects worth ₹ 30,991 crores have been sanctioned to the States and the distribution strengthening has been completed in 442 of the 546 circles till the end of September-2020. Further, the country has already accomplished two major landmarks in rural electrification arena: (i) 100 per cent village electrification under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Joyti Yojana, and (ii) universal household electrification under 'Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana' (Saubhaagya).

Figure 41: Capacity Addition in Power (in MW)



Source: Survey calculations based on Ministry of Power data.

Figure 42: Energy intensity and Per capita Consumption trend (2011-2019)



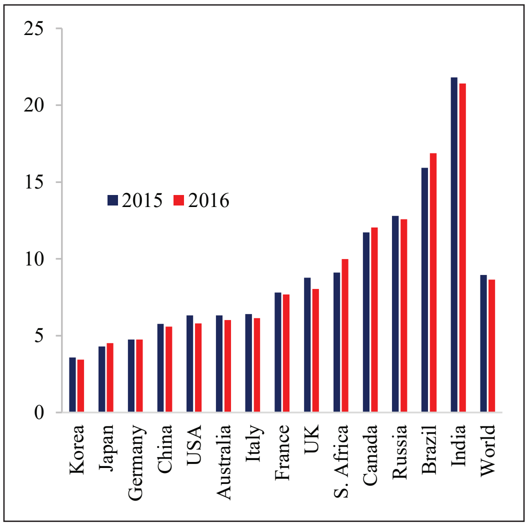
Source: Survey calculations based on Ministry of Power data.

8.68 T&D losses have been declining since 2001-02 but are still substantial (Figure 44). As compared to the T&D losses of the peer countries, India's T&D are very high (Figure 43).

Mining Sector

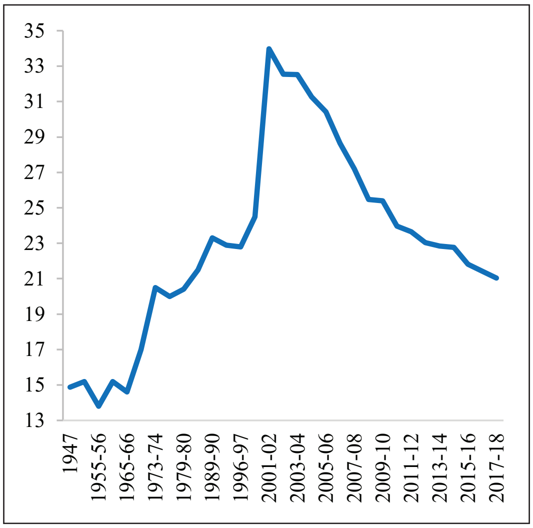
8.69 Minerals are valuable natural resources that are finite and play a key role in the overall economic development. The mining sector is one of the core sectors of the economy. India produces as many as 95 minerals which include 4 hydrocarbon energy minerals (coal, lignite, petroleum & natural gas), 5 atomic minerals (ilmenite, rutile, zircon, uranium, and monazite), 10 metallic, 21 non-metallic, and 55 minor minerals. The Gross Value Added (GVA) of the mining and quarrying sector in FY20 was ₹ 3,93,102 crores (at current price), accounting for about 2.1 per cent of the overall GVA during FY20. The production value of the major minerals increased by 2.3 per cent in FY20 as compared to 22.4 per cent growth in FY19. The mining sector has undergone significant reforms in recent years, that has resulted in better exploration and utilization of natural resources (Box 9).

Figure 43: T&D Loss of India vis-à-vis other countries



Source: Survey calculations based on CEA report.

Figure 44: T&D Loss of India Since Independence



Source: Survey calculations based on CEA report.

Box 9: Policy Initiatives in Mineral Sector

Amendments in the Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 (MMDR Act) in 2015 heralded major reforms in this sector. The move towards grant of mineral concessions through auction as against the earlier method of 'first-come-first-served' brought in transparency and removed discretion in the grant of mineral concessions. Establishment of the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) for providing impetus to exploration; uniform lease period of 50 years; dispensing of the requirement of previous approval of the Central Government for grant of mineral concession other than for atomic minerals, coal and lignite; establishing district mineral foundation for benefit of people and areas affected by mining.

Recently, the GoI has taken following legislative and policy reform measures:

- The MMDR Act was amended in January-2020 to provide for, *inter-alia*, transfer of all valid statutory clearances vested with the old lessee to the new successful bidder up to a period of two years for all brownfield mines, so that there is no disruption in production and supply of raw material in the industry.
- At present after auction of mines, the successful bidder applies for clearances and after obtaining clearances production starts. Generally, getting clearances takes longer times, anywhere around 3 to 4 years and consequently production is delayed. For immediate start of production after auction, approach adopted in the amended Act is that States need to obtain the clearances before auction. As a result, production will start without any delay because clearances are already available. To implement this concept, Ministry of Mines has issued guidelines for pre-embedded

statutory clearances on 03.06.2020 in consultations with MoEFCC and the States. As per guidelines, the States will setup Project Monitoring Units (PMUs), which will in turn obtain clearances before auction of mines and these clearances then will be transferred to successful bidders after auction.

- Under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, the GoI announced major initiative on 16.05.2020, which inter alia include: (1) introduction of a seamless composite exploration-cum-mining-cum-production regime; (2) 500 mining blocks to be offered through an open and transparent auction process; (3) joint auction of bauxite and coal mineral blocks; (4) removal of distinction between captive and non-captive mines; (5) Mineral index for different mineral; and (6) rationalization of stamp duty. These structural reforms are aimed to boost growth, employment and to bring state of art technology in the mining sector in general and in exploration in particular.
- The GoI is in the process of setting up "Aluminium Import Monitoring System" (AIMS) & Copper Import Monitoring System (CIMS) to monitor the import of aluminium & copper in the country. The purpose of AIMS & CIMS is to have adequate information about import of aluminium and copper so that an appropriate policy intervention could be devised well in time for creation of capacities within the country under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.
- For the first time, the GoI has approved Schedule of Charges (SoC) applicable for exploration projects funded from NMET which is effective from 01.04.2020.

Housing and Urban Infrastructure

8.70 India is witnessing rapid urbanisation. According to Census 2011, India's urban population was 37.7 crores, which is projected to grow to about 60 crores by 2030. Urbanization in India has become an important and irreversible process, and it is an important determinant of national economic growth and poverty reduction. Though the cities are engines of growth, a rapid pace of urbanization poses significant challenges to basic infrastructure services such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste and wastewater management.

8.71 The GoI has been implementing the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission in all the statutory towns to address the social & occupational vulnerabilities of the urban poor. Under the mission, urban poor are imparted skill training for self and wage employment and assisted in setting up self-employment ventures by providing credit at subsidized rates of interest. The Mission also provides for shelters for urban homeless and infrastructure for street vendors. As on 31st October 2020, ₹ 3,378 crores have been released to States/UTs and 9.9 lakh beneficiaries have been skill-trained and certified to enhance their employability. Of this, 5.3 lakh skill-trained have been given self and wage-based employment.

8.72 PM Street Vendor's Atmanirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi) was launched as part of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for providing micro-credit facility to the street vendors to restart their businesses post COVID-19 lockdowns. This scheme targets to benefit over 50 lakhs street vendors who had been vending on or before March 24, 2020, in urban areas including those from surrounding peri-urban/ rural areas. Under the Scheme, the vendors can avail a working capital loan of up to ₹ 10,000, which is repayable in monthly instalments in the tenure of one year. On timely/ early repayment of the loan, an interest subsidy @ 7 per cent per annum will be credited to the bank accounts of beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer on quarterly basis. The Scheme was launched on June 01, 2020 and started its operations from July 2, 2020. As on November 9, 2020, of the 26.48 lakh loan applications received, over 13.70 lakh were sanctioned and over 6.70 lakh were disbursed. Work is on to prepare a socio-economic profile of the street vendors and their families and assess their potential eligibility for various central welfare schemes, to further facilitate the linkages to these schemes.

8.73 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojan-Urban (PMAY-U) has been rapidly moving towards achieving the vision for providing a pucca house to every household by 2022. It has so far approved more than 109 lakh houses of which over 70 lakh houses have been grounded for construction. More than 41 lakh houses have been completed and delivered. The GoI has made additional outlay of ₹ 18,000 crore for the year FY21 through budgetary allocation and extra budgetary resources for the scheme under Atmanirbhar Bharat 3.0. Further, a sub scheme Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs) under PMAY-U has been initiated to address the needs of the migrant workers for decent rental housing at affordable rate near their work places.

8.74 To provide impetus to innovative technology for housing construction, the Hon'ble Prime Minister laid foundation stones of Light House Projects (LHPs) on 1st January, 2021. The six LHPs for construction of 6,368 houses involving project cost of ₹ 790.57 crores are being implemented at six places – Lucknow, Indore, Rajkot, Chennai, Ranchi and Agartala using innovative technologies identified through Global Housing Technology Challenge– India. These LHPs will act as live laboratories for all stakeholders leading to mainstreaming of these global technologies in Indian context.

WAY FORWARD

8.75 The COVID-19 led economic crisis adversely affected the global and domestic economy. The economic activities across the sectors were suddenly suspended that forced billions of people to restrict their movement. The crisis management strategy had to encompass all the stakeholders, especially the weaker and the vulnerable sections. The nature and scale of the unprecedented shock triggered several interventions from the Government –short term as well as those aimed at ushering in structural reforms through the Atmanirbhar Bharat package. A rapid recovery of the industrial sector following a sudden fall in the high frequency growth indicators could only be witnessed because of timely, meaningful, and appropriate policy measures.

8.76 The year after the crisis (FY22) will require sustained and calibrated measures to facilitate the process of economic recovery and to enable the economy to get back to its long-term growth trajectory. The revival of the industrial and infrastructure sector will be key to overall economic growth and macroeconomic stability.

8.77 The FY21 can be summarized in the lines of Saint Francis of Assisi *"Start by doing what's necessary, then do what's possible, and suddenly you are doing the impossible"* because as Albert Einstein said, *"In the midst of every crisis, lies great opportunity."*

CHAPTER AT GLANCE

- A strong V-shaped recovery of economic activity further confirmed in the IIP data. The IIP & eight-core index further inched up to pre-COVID levels.
- The broad-based recovery in the IIP resulted in a growth of (-) 1.9 per cent in Nov-20 as compared to a growth of 2.1 per cent in Nov-19 and nadir of (-) 57.3 per cent in Apr-20.
- Further improvement and firming up in industrial activities are foreseen with the Government enhancing capital expenditure as highlighted in the fiscal policy chapter, the vaccination drive and the resolute push forward on long pending reform measures. It is pertinent to point out that the reforms undertaken in the country are probably one of the most comprehensive among the major economies of the world.
- The GoI announced a remedial and reform package (Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan) comprising of stimulus of package amounting to 15 per cent of India's GDP
- As per the Doing Business Report (DBR), 2020, the rank of India in the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) Index for 2019 has moved upwards to the 63rd position amongst 190 countries from a rank of 77th in 2018. India has improved its position in 7 out of 10 indicators, inching up to the international best practices. The DBR, 2020 acknowledges India as one of the top 10 improvers, the third time in a row, with an improvement of 67 ranks in three years. It is also the highest jump by any large country since 2011.
- During FY20, total FDI equity inflows were US$49.98 billion as compared to US$44.37 billion during FY19. The similar number for FY21 (up to September-2020) was US$30.0 billion. The bulk of FDI equity flow is in the non-manufacturing sector leading to a reduction in the share of manufacturing in the FDI flows. Within the manufacturing sector, industries like automobile, telecommunication, metallurgical, non-conventional energy, chemical (other than fertilizers), food processing, and petroleum & natural gas get the bulk of FDI equity flows.
- With the objective of enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and exports, the GoI has introduced the Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in the 10 key sectors under the aegis of Atmanirbhar Bharat. The scheme will be implemented by the concerned ministries with an overall expenditure estimated at Rs.1.46 lakh crores and with sector specific financial limits.

09
CHAPTER

Services

The COVID-19 pandemic, the subsequent lockdown and social distancing measures have had a significant impact on the contact-intensive services sector. During the first half of the financial year 2020-21, the services sector contracted by almost 16 per cent. Air passenger traffic, rail freight traffic, port traffic, foreign tourist arrivals, and foreign exchange earnings all contracted sharply following the first lockdown which was announced in March, 2020. As the economy gradually entered the unlock phase, most of these indicators showed signs of recovery. Services purchasing managers' index, rail freight traffic, and port traffic have bottomed out and are rising steadily now, showing a V-shaped recovery. Domestic passenger air traffic is also increasing gradually on a monthly basis, although travel remains muted as compared to last year. Interestingly, in spite of the global disruptions, FDI inflows into the services sector increased by 34 per cent YoY during April-September 2020 to reach US$ 23.61 billion. The year 2020-21 witnessed many significant structural reforms. The space sector was opened up, telecom related regulations were removed from the IT-BPO sector, and consumer protection regulations were introduced for e-commerce.

Services sector's significance in the Indian economy has been steady, with the sector now accounting for over 54 per cent of the economy and almost four-fifths of total FDI inflows. Meanwhile, the shipping turnaround time at ports has almost halved from 4.67 days in 2010-11 to 2.62 days in 2019-20. India is home to 38 unicorns, adding a record number of 12 start-ups to the unicorn list last year. With the ongoing vaccination drive, the contact intensive service sectors can expect to witness revival.

SERVICES SECTOR PERFORMANCE IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW

Impact of COVID-19 on Services Sector

9.1 The year 2020 was a peculiar year marred by the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent nationwide and worldwide lockdown measures implemented since March, 2020. The contact intensive services sector was severely impacted, particularly sub-sectors such as tourism, aviation, and hospitality. The first half of FY 2020-21 saw services sector contract by almost 16 per cent YoY (Table 1). This decline was led by a sharp contraction in all sub-sectors particularly 'Trade, hotels, transport, communication & services related to broadcasting', which contracted by 31.5 per cent in H1 FY 2020-21. As per the first advance estimates, Gross Value Added (GVA) of services sector is estimated to contract by 8.8 per cent in 2020-21, whereas it grew by 5.5 per cent in 2019-20 (Table 1). Sub-sectors 'Trade, hotels, transport, communication & broadcasting services', 'Financial, real estate & professional services', and 'Public administration, defence

& other services' are estimated to contract by 21.41 per cent, 3.68 per cent and 0.82 per cent respectively. It is pertinent to note that while the services sector contracted by over 20 per cent in the first quarter (Q1) of FY 2020-21, the contraction narrowed to 11.4 per cent in the second quarter (Q2) of FY 2020-21. This pace of recovery is broadly aligned with high frequency indicators that point to a pick in economic momentum with the measured opening up of the economy from June 2020.

Table 1: Services Sector Performance in India's GVA

Sector	Share in GVA (per cent)	Growth (per cent YoY)					
	2020-21 (AE)	2018-19 (1st RE)	2019-20 (PE)	2020-21 (AE)	2020-21 (H1)	2020-21	
						Q1	Q2
Total Services (Excluding construction)	54.3	7.7	5.5	– 8.8	– 15.9	– 20.6	– 11.4
Trade, hotels, transport, communication & services related to broadcasting	15.4	7.7	3.6	– 21.41	– 31.5	– 47.0	– 15.6
Financial, real estate & professional services	22.2	6.8	4.6	– 0.82	– 6.8	– 5.3	– 8.1
Public administration, defence & other services	16.7	9.4	10.0	– 3.68	– 11.3	– 10.3	– 12.2

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
Note: Shares are in current prices and growth in constant 2011-12 prices; RE: Revised Estimates. PE: Provisional Estimates. AE: Advance Estimates

9.2 India's services sector activity, which had contracted for five consecutive months since March as the Covid-19 pandemic dented demand, has started to pick up since September 2020. The IHS Markit India Services Business Activity Index also known as Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which was at an 85 month high of 57.5 in February, 2020, fell to its lowest level of 5.4 in April, 2020 (Figure 1(a)). As mobility restrictions were lifted and business resumed, Services PMI recovered sharply to 54.1 in October 2020. The index softened to 52.3 in December 2020, although a print above 50 still means expansion.

9.3 Similarly, rail freight traffic growth nosedived to (-) 35.3 per cent YoY in April 2020 before rising back sharply to 15.5 per cent YoY in September 2020, (Figure 1(b)). The growth momentum has continued till December 2020. Indian Railways loading was 118.13 million tonnes in December 2020, which is 8.54 per cent higher YoY compared to last year's loading (108.84 million tonnes) for the same period. It is worth mentioning that a number of concessions/ discounts are also being given in Indian Railways to make Railways Freight movement very attractive.

9.4 Indian airlines were grounded for about two months between March and May, as the government then implemented travel restrictions to curb the spread of the pandemic. Air passenger traffic, thus, fell sharply in April 2020 (Figure 1(c)). Airlines were allowed to resume domestic operations from late May in a calibrated manner. Domestic air passenger traffic has been showing a gradual recovery since August on a monthly basis, although travel remains muted as compared to last year. According to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), 63.54 lakh domestic passengers travelled by air in November, which was 20.54 per cent higher than the passenger traffic in October when 52.71 lakh passengers flew. The domestic air traffic, however, stands 50.93 per cent lower in November 2020 as compared to November 2019, wherein 1.3 crore passengers had flown.

9.5 Bank credit growth YoY to services sector had moderated significantly between September 2018 and December 2019. However, credit growth to the services sector was stronger in 2020, increasing to 8.76 per cent YoY at the end of November 2020 as compared to 4.84 per cent a year ago (Figure 1(d)). This was driven by growth in sub-sectors 'Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants', 'Transport Operators', and 'Other Services'. However, bank credit growth to 'Professional Services' and 'Shipping' contracted by 24.66 per cent and 20.51 per cent YoY respectively (Table 2).

Figure 1(a): Services PMI Index

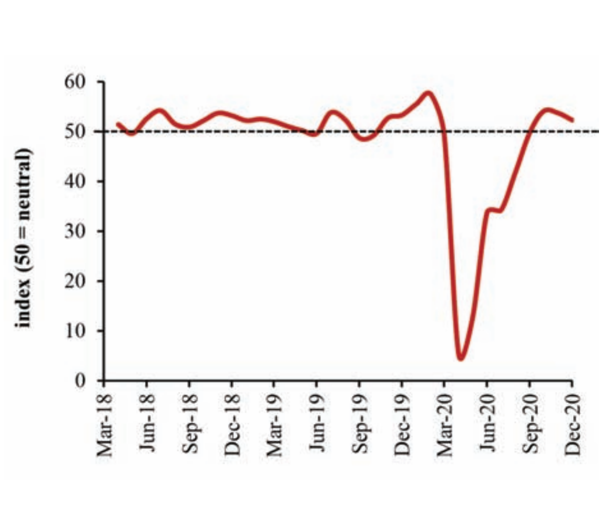
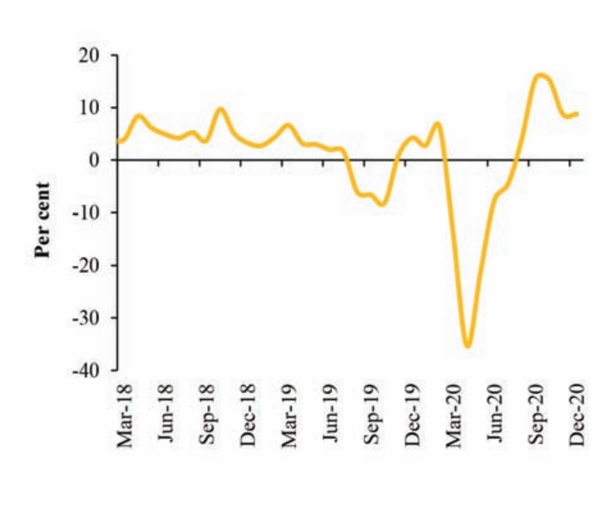


Figure 1(b): Growth in Rail Freight Traffic (YoY)



Source: HIS Markit Economics, Directorate General of Civil Aviation

Figure 1 (c): Growth in Air Passenger Traffic (YoY)

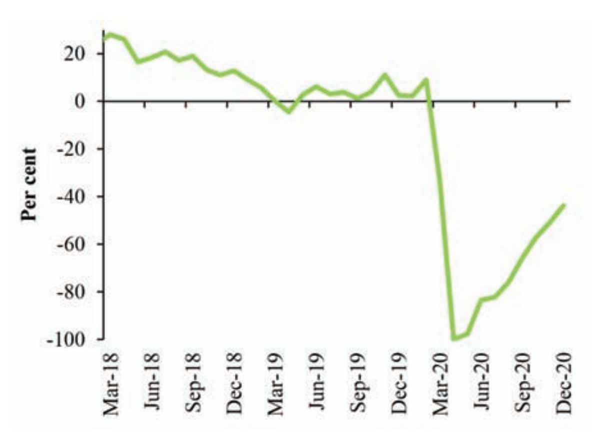


Figure 1 (d): Growth in Bank Credit to Services Sector (YoY)

Source: RBI, Indian Railways

Table 2 : Growth in Bank Credit to Services Sub-Sectors (YoY)

	November 2020	November 2019
Services	8.76	4.84
Transport Operators	10.73	8.14
Computer Software	0.36	-0.39
Tourism, Hotels & Restaurants	18.04	13.09
Shipping	– 20.51	5.13
Professional Services	– 24.66	1.30
Commercial Real Estate	5.69	6.04
NBFCs	5.65	17.60
Retail Trade	7.84	29.06
Wholesale Trade (excl. food procurement)	15.81	-19.53
Other Services	– 3.5	11.3

Source: RBI.

Service sector share at the State and UT level

9.6 The services sector accounts for more than 50 per cent of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 15 out of the 33 states and UTs (Table 3). In eight states, services sector accounts for more than 60 per cent of GSVA. Chandigarh and Delhi stand out with a particularly high share of services in GSVA of over 85 per cent while Sikkim's share remains the lowest at 27.02 per cent. It must be noted that even states with relatively lower share of services in GSVA, such as Tripura, Uttarakhand Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, and Arunachal Pradesh have witnessed strong services sector growth in the recent years.

Table 3: Services Sector Performance at the State and UT Level

State	Services Sector Share in GVA in 2019-20 (per cent)*	Services Sector 5-year Average Growth (per cent YoY)**
Chandigarh*	88.29	6.48
Delhi	85.16	7.79
Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	68.12	8.62
Karnataka	66.19	9.93
Telangana	65.19	10.25
Kerala*	63.73	6.91
Manipur*	62.64	5.85
Jammu and Kashmir*	60.08	6.00
Maharashtra*	59.75	8.04
Bihar	59.45	8.97
Meghalaya	58.48	8.90
Nagaland*	56.39	5.97
West Bengal	55.97	6.94
Tamil Nadu	53.67	6.29

State	Services Sector Share in GVA in 2019-20 (per cent)*	Services Sector 5-year Average Growth (per cent YoY)**
Haryana	50.44	8.98
Puducherry	49.67	6.22
Uttar Pradesh*	48.95	7.05
Mizoram*	47.60	7.09
Punjab	46.71	6.90
Tripura	46.71	10.50
Rajasthan	46.63	7.51
Assam*	46.57	5.68
Jharkhand	45.28	7.69
Himachal Pradesh	43.88	7.01
Arunachal Pradesh*	43.23	8.22
Uttarakhand	43.23	9.47
Andhra Pradesh	41.80	7.56
Odisha	40.84	7.20
Goa*	38.53	6.01
Chhattisgarh	36.86	7.02
Madhya Pradesh	36.77	8.01
Gujarat*	35.62	8.66
Sikkim	27.02	6.22

Source: MoSPI.
Note: *2018-19 data; **Average from 2015-16 to 2019-20, or average from 2014-15 to 2018-19 where the data for 2019-20 is unavailable.

FDI Inflows into Services Sector

9.7 India improved its position from 12th in 2018 to 9th in 2019 in the list of the world's largest FDI recipients according to the latest World Investment Report 2020 by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). FDI into India recorded almost 17 per cent jump during April-September 2020 over the corresponding period last year, despite the global slowdown, the COVID-19 pandemic, lockdown measures and supply chain disruptions. Services sector[1], being the largest recipient of FDI in India, witnessed a strong growth during April-September 2020. The gross FDI equity inflows (excluding re-invested earnings) into the services sector jumped 34 per cent YoY during April-September 2020 to reach US$ 23.61 billion, accounting for almost four-fifth of the total gross FDI equity inflows into India during this period (Table 4). The jump in FDI equity inflows was driven by strong inflows into the 'Computer Software & Hardware' sub-sector, wherein FDI inflows increased to US$ 17.55 billion which is over 336 per cent higher over the corresponding period last year. High growth in FDI inflows was also present in sub-sectors such as 'Retail Trading', 'Agriculture Services', and 'Education'.

[1] Estimated as gross FDI equity inflows into financial services, business services, outsourcing, R&D, technology testing & analysis, courier, telecommunications, trading, computer hardware & software, hotels & tourism, hospital & diagnostic centres, consultancy services, sea transport, information & broadcasting, retail trading, agriculture services, education, and air transport.

Table 4: Gross FDI Equity Inflows* into Services Sector

Services Sub-sectors	Share in Gross FDI Equity Inflows into Services sector in 2019-20 (per cent)**	Gross FDI Equity Inflows (US$ million)			
		2018-19	2019-20	April-Sep 2019	April-Sep 2020
Financial, Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Tech Testing & Analysis	9.54	9,158	7,854	4,455	2,252
Computer Software & Hardware	74.34	6,415	7,673	4,025	17,554
Trading	4.02	4,462	4,574	2,143	949
Telecommunications	0.03	2,668	4,445	4,280	7
Information & Broadcasting	0.68	1,252	823	196	161
Hotel & Tourism	1.20	1,076	2,938	859	283
Hospitals & Diagnostic Centers	0.69	1,045	635	376	163
Education	2.56	777	3,245	216	604
Retail Trading	5.21	443	472	243	1,230
Consultancy Services	0.46	411	1,047	473	110
Sea Transport	0.61	279	199	173	144
Air Transport	0.41	191	918	114	97
Agriculture Services	0.25	88	46	23	60
Gross FDI Equity Inflows into Services Sector (US$ million)		28,265	34,868	17,577	23,612
Change from Previous Year (per cent YoY)		-2.4	23.4	33.1	34.3
Gross FDI Equity Inflows into India (US$ million)		44,366	49,977	26,096	30,004
Share of Services Sector in Gross FDI Equity Inflows (per cent)		63.7	69.8	67.4	78.7

Source: Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
Note: *Excludes re-invested earnings.

Trade in Services Sector

9.8 In 2020, the world trade in services was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant supply chain disruptions worldwide. While World Trade Organisation (WTO) projects the global merchandise trade volume growth to fall by 9.2 per cent in 2020, the IMF expects volume of global trade in goods and services to contract by 10.4 per cent in 2020. WTO services trade activity index indicated a decline in global trade in commercial services of 4.3 per cent in the first three months of 2020, reflecting partly the adverse effect from spread of COVID-19. During Q2 of 2020 (April-June), the global trade in commercial services plunged by 30 per cent YoY as several countries imposed lockdown and transportation restrictions that covered cross-border measures as well.

9.9 India has a significant presence in the services sector exports. It remained among the top ten trading countries in commercial services in 2019 accounting for 3.5 per cent of world services exports. Notwithstanding the setback witnessed in the wake of the pandemic, India's services sector remained relatively resilient when compared to merchandise trade. The sector provided steady flow of current receipts even though exports from a few sub-sectors were adversely affected. Net services export receipts amounted to US$ 41.67 billion in H1 of FY2020-21 as compared with US$ 40.47 billion a year ago.

9.10 India's services export growth moderated to 2.5 per cent in 2019-20 from 6.6 per cent in 2018-19 as receipts primarily on account of transportation, insurance and communication services. With contraction in global demand and implementation of COVID-19 induced lockdown measures, services exports declined by 7.87 per cent in H1 of FY2020-21 as against a growth of 6.39 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year (Table 5).

Table 5: Services Trade Performance by Sub-Sector

Commodity Group	Share (per cent)		Value (US$ billion)			Growth (per cent YoY)		
	2009-10	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sept)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr-Sept)
Total Services Exports	100	100	208.00	213.19	96.71	6.60	2.50	– 7.87
Travel	12.3	14.10	28.44	30.00	3.87	0.30	5.50	– 73.49
Transportation	11.6	9.80	19.46	20.99	10.28	11.60	7.80	– 2.34
Insurance	1.7	1.10	2.66	2.43	1.15	6.20	-8.70	– 2.99
GNIE*	0.5	0.30	0.61	0.66	0.29	-8.10	8.00	– 8.81
Software Services	51.8	43.70	83.47	93.10	47.69	7.90	11.50	3.55
Business Services	11.8	18.80	39.11	45.72	22.91	4.70	16.90	2.48
Financial Services	3.8	2.30	4.86	4.73	2.01	-5.90	-2.60	– 20.35
Communication	1.3	1.20	2.56	2.72	1.37	22.10	6.30	2.44
Total Services Imports	100	100.00	126.06	128.27	55.04	7.30	1.80	– 13.95
Travel	15.6	17.20	21.70	22.01	5.49	11.20	1.40	– 55.09
Transportation	19.9	18.90	20.53	24.28	8.98	16.60	18.30	– 25.90
Insurance	2.1	1.40	1.79	1.74	0.92	5.30	-2.90	19.44
GNIE*	0.9	0.90	1.11	1.11	0.52	40.30	-0.70	– 13.95
Software Services	2.4	6.60	5.81	8.46	4.62	13.10	45.50	15.60
Business Services	30.1	36.50	40.41	46.88	23.69	10.30	16.00	4.22
Financial Services	7.7	2.30	3.49	2.92	2.17	-37.00	-16.30	94.80
Communication	2.3	1.00	1.13	1.30	0.66	18.40	14.70	3.24
Services Trade Balance			81.94	84.92	41.67			
Goods Trade Balance			-180.28	-157.51	– 25.55			

Source: Computed from RBI data.
Note: GNIE = Government not included elsewhere. Growth rate is based on values in US dollar terms.

9.11 With significant drop in foreign tourist arrivals owing to the mobility restrictions imposed worldwide, travel receipts witnessed a decline of 73.49 per cent in H1 of 2020-21 as against a growth of 8.21 per cent in corresponding period of the previous year. Slowdown in trade activity and supply chain disruptions led to the decline in transportation receipts by 2.34 per cent in H1 of FY2020-21 as against a growth of 10.77 per cent in H1 of FY2019-20. Software exports, with a share of 49.3 per cent in total services exports, however, remained resilient with higher demand for digital support, cloud services and infrastructure modernisation catering to the new challenges posed by the pandemic. In fact, majority of software companies which had reported negative revenue growth in Q1 of FY2020-21, have shown signs of rebound in Q2 with positive sequential growth on account of the increased revenue from their financial, banking and insurance, retail, life sciences and health care units.

9.12 As projected by Gartner (October 2020), although the global IT spending is expected to decline by 5.4 per cent in 2020, it will rebound with the onset of recovery phase in 2021. Among other major sectors, business services exports recorded a growth of 2.48 per cent in H1 of 2020-21.

9.13 India's services imports exhibited sharper decline of 13.95 per cent in H1 of FY2020-21 in comparison with services exports. Payments for all major services imports decreased on YoY basis. Among the major sectors, payments for overseas travel fell by 55.09 per cent due to restrictions on outbound travel from India. Payments for transport services (accounting for over 16 per cent share in total services imports) recorded a decline of 25.9 per cent in H1 of FY2020-21 on a year-on-year basis. Payment for imports of business services, which accounted for 43.41 per cent of total services imports, increased by 4.22 per cent in H1 of 2020-21 (Table 5).

9.14 Sharper decline in services imports over exports led to an increase in net services receipts by 2.1 per cent in Q1 of 2020-21 over the previous year. Sharp contraction in merchandise trade deficit and a stable net services receipts led to a current account surplus of 3.9 per cent of GDP in Q1 of 2020-21. According to the World Trade Organization (WTO), though the world services trade declined by 4.3 per cent (YoY) in Q1 of 2020[2] (January-March), key sectors have started showing signs of rebound. The provisional data on India's trade in services in Q2 of 2020-21 is showing signs of revival with exports increasing by 8.4 per cent QoQ and imports increasing by 13.2 per cent Q-o-Q; resulting in improvement of 2.3 per cent QoQ in net services exports. Even though projections of world trade volume of goods and services are optimistic for 2021, duration and containment of the pandemic and effectiveness of government policy responses to revive the economy would be key factors in shaping India's services trade.

MAJOR SERVICES: SUB-SECTOR WISE PERFORMANCE AND RECENT POLICIES

9.15 In the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, most of the sub-sectors of the services sector witnessed a contraction in growth during 2020-21 (Table 6). Aviation and tourism declined sharply in 2020. Only 2.46 million foreign tourist arrived in India during January-June 2020 as compared to 5.29 million during January-June last year. Consequently, foreign exchange earnings from tourism declined to US$ 6.16 billion during the first six months of 2020 as

[2] Services Trade Activity Index, World Trade Barometers, WTO, September 17, 2020.

compared to US$ 14.19 billion during in corresponding period last year. Domestic passenger traffic too dropped to 22.77 million during April-November 2020 from 95.7 million during the corresponding period last year. In the ports sector, Cargo traffic at ports fell by 10.09 per cent to 777.04 million tonnes (MT) during April-November period of the current fiscal compared to 864.32 MT during April-November 2019. This section discusses developments in some key sub-sectors of the services sector in detail.

Table 6: Performance of Key Sub-Sectors in India's Services Sector

Sub-Sector	Indicator	Unit	Year				
			2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
IT –BPM*	IT-BPM service revenues:	US$ billion	139.9	151.4	161.8	174.53 (E)	–
	Exports	US$ billion	116.1	125.1	135.5	146.6 (E)	–
	Domestic	US$ billion	23.8	26.3	26.3	28 (E)	–
Aviation**	Airline passengers:	million	158.4	183.9	204.2	202 (P)	–
	Domestic	million	103.7	123.3	140.3	141.6	22.77[#]
	International	million	54.7	60.6	63.9	60.4	–
Telecom	Wireless phone subscriptions[a]	million	1,170.2	1,183.4	1,161.8	1,157.8	1,151.81[##]
	Wireless internet subscriptions[a]	million	400.6	472.7	582.8	720.7	–
Tourism	Foreign tourist arrivals[b]	million	8.8	10.0	10.6	10.9 (P)	2.46[###]
	Foreign exchange earnings from tourism[b]	US$ billion	22.9	27.3	28.6	30.1 (P)	6.16[###]
Shipping	Gross tonnage of shipping[a]	million	11.6	12.6	12.8	12.68^	12.75[@]
	Number of ships[a]	number	1,316	1,384	1,405	1,431^	1,453[^^]
Ports	Port traffic	million tonnes	1,133.7	1,208.6	1,276.8	1307.2	777.04[#]
	Cargo capacity	million tonnes	2,147.6	2,307.4	2,405.9	2,522.9	2,529.1(P)

Sources: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Department of Telecom, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, NASSCOM.

Note: *Including Hardware and excluding e-commerce; **Domestic passengers carried by scheduled Indian carriers on scheduled domestic services and international passengers carried by scheduled Indian and foreign carriers to and from the Indian territory; a: As of March of ensuing financial year; b: On calendar year basis; #For Apr-Nov 2020 period; ##: As of Oct 2020; ###: Jan-June 2020; @: As of June 2020; ^As of March 2020; ^^: As of November 2020 P=Provisional. E = Expected.

Tourism Sector

9.16 Tourism sector is a major engine of economic growth that contributes significantly in terms of GDP, foreign exchange earnings and employment. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a debilitating impact on world travel and tourism, including India. As per the World Tourism Barometer of the United Nation's World Tourism Organization (December, 2020 edition), international arrivals fell by 72 per cent globally over the first ten months of 2020, with restrictions on travel, low consumer confidence and a global struggle to contain the COVID-19 virus, all contributing to the worst year on record in the history of tourism. World destinations received 900 million fewer international tourists between January-October when compared with the same period of 2019, translating into a loss of US$ 935 billion in export revenues from international tourism. Note that International Tourist Arrivals (ITA) had reached a total of 1.5 billion in 2019.

9.17 Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), to contain the spread of the virus, had suspended all commercial international flights in March 2020. The ban has been extended till January 2021. In order to evacuate Indians stranded abroad after the breakout of the Covid-19 pandemic and the resultant lockdowns across the world, Vande Bharat Mission was launched in early May. Under this Mission, which is currently in its ninth phase, the government established Transport Bubbles[3] with countries to repatriate its citizens. At present, India has active air bubbles with 24 countries. As of January 5, 2021, over 4.49 million people were facilitated international travel through different air ever since the Vande Bharat Mission was launched.

9.18 The tourism sector in India had been performing well with Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) growing at 14 per cent to 10.04 million and Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) at 19.1 per cent to US$ 27.31 billion in 2017. However, the sector underwent a slowdown in 2018 and 2019 before declining sharply in 2020 (Figure 2(a&b)). The Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTAs) in 2019 stood at 10.93 million compared to 10.56 million in 2018. In terms of growth, the growth rate of FTAs declined from 14 per cent in 2017 to 5.2 per cent in 2018 and further to 3.5 per cent in 2019. Foreign Exchange Earnings (FEEs) from tourism stood at US$ 30.06 billion in 2019 as compared to US$ 28.59 billion in 2018. In terms of growth, the FEEs declined from 19.1 per cent in 2017 to 4.7 per cent in 2018, picking up slightly to 5.1 per cent in 2019.

9.19 India ranked 23rd in the world in terms of international tourist arrivals in 2019, falling slightly from the 22nd position in 2018. The country accounts for 1.23 per cent of world's international tourist arrivals and 4.97 per cent of Asia & Pacific's international tourist arrivals (Table 7). India ranks 12th in the world and 7th in Asia & Pacific in terms of tourism foreign exchange earnings, accounting for over 2 per cent of the world's tourism foreign exchange earnings.

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[3]"Transport Bubbles" or "Air Travel Arrangements" are temporary arrangements between two countries aimed at restarting commercial passenger services when regular international flights are suspended as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. They are reciprocal in nature, meaning airlines from both countries enjoy similar benefits.

Table 7: Foreign and International Tourist Arrivals and Tourism Receipts in India and the World

Parameter	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Foreign Tourist Arrivals (FTA) to India (million)	8.03	8.80	10.04	10.56	10.93
International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) in India (million)*	13.76	15.03	16.81	17.42	17.91
International Tourist Arrivals (ITAs) around the World (million)	1,195	1,241	1,333	1,408	1,460
India's Share in World's ITAs (per cent)	1.15	1.21	1.26	1.24	1.23
India's Rank in World's ITAs	24th	26th	26th	22nd	23rd
ITAs in Asia & the Pacific (million)	284.1	306.6	324.1	347.7	360.1
India's Share in Asia Pacific's ITAs (per cent)	4.84	4.90	5.19	5.01	4.97
India's Rank in Asia Pacific's ITAs	7th	8th	7th	7th	7th
India's Share in World Tourism Receipts (per cent)	1.73	1.84	2.02	1.97#	2.03#
Foreign Exchange Earnings through Tourism (US $ billion)	21.01	22.92	27.31	28.59	30.06
India's Rank in World Tourism Receipts	14th	13th	13th	13th#	12th#
India's Share in Asia Pacific's Tourism Receipt (per cent)	5.91	6.18	6.89	6.55#	6.57#
India's Rank in Asia Pacific's Tourism Receipts	7th	7th	7th	7th#	6th#

Source: Ministry of Tourism.
Note: All figures are calendar year wise.
* International Tourist Arrivals is the sum of Foreign Tourist Arrivals and NRI arrivals in the country; #Provisional.

Figure 2(a) : Growth (YoY) in Foreign Tourist Arrivals to India

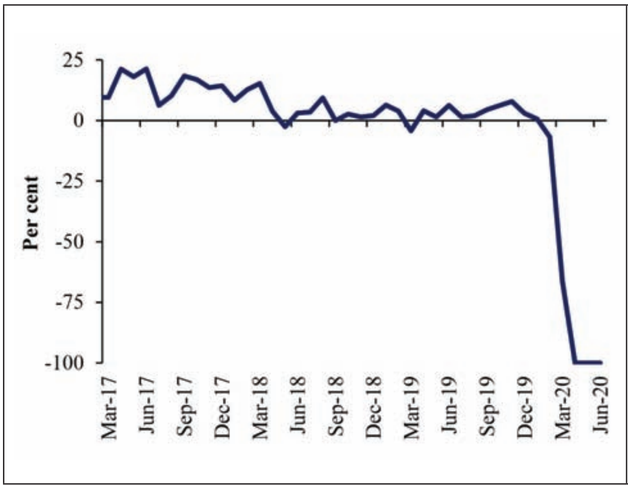
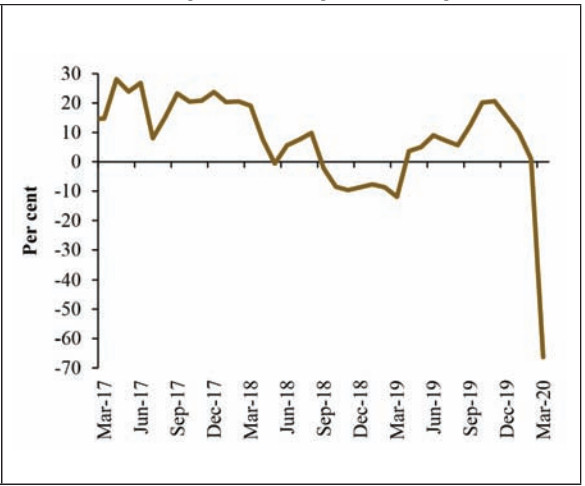


Figure 2(b) : Growth (YoY) in Tourism Foreign Exchange Earnings



Source: Ministry of Tourism.
Note: Figures for 2020 are provisional.
All International Commercial Flights have been suspended since March, 2020.

9.20 Foreign tourists from the top 10 countries visiting India are from Bangladesh, USA, UK, Australia, Canada, China, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Germany and Russia. They accounted for 67 per cent of the total foreign tourist arrivals in India in 2019. Among the foreign tourists, 57.1 per cent tourists visited for leisure, holiday and recreation, 14.7 per cent for business purposes, and 12.7 per cent was Indian diaspora.

9.21 Looking at tourism trends at the state level, the top five states attracting domestic tourists are Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra, accounting for nearly 71 per cent of the total domestic tourist visits in the country in 2019. The top five states attracting foreign tourists are Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and West Bengal, accounting for 69.4 per cent of the total foreign tourist visits in the country in 2019.

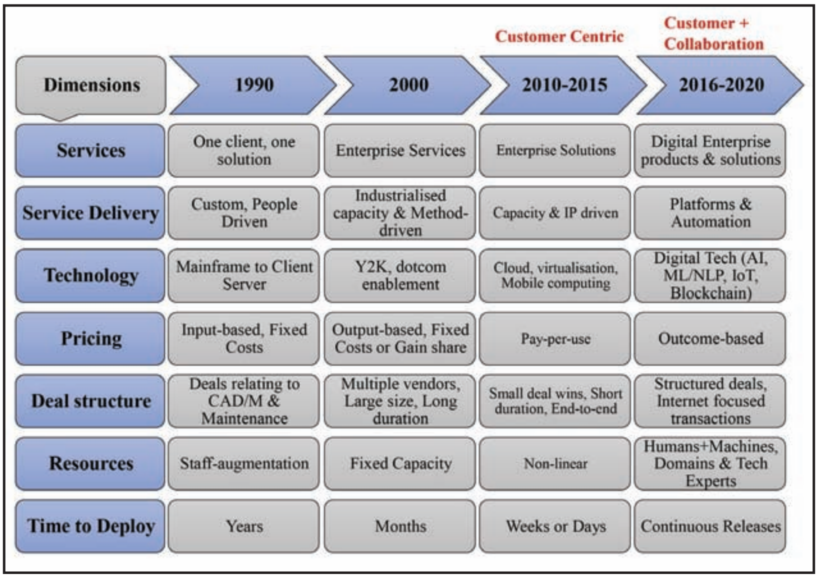
9.22 To facilitate international tourism, India introduced the e-Tourist Visa regime in September 2014 for 46 countries. Prior to the launch of the scheme, the e-Visa facility was available for only 12 countries. The government further liberalized the visa regime in 2016, renaming it to e-Visa scheme with five sub-categories i.e. ‘e-Tourist Visa’, ‘e-Business Visa’, ‘e-Medical Visa’, ‘e-Conference Visa’ and ‘e-Medical Attendant Visa’. The e-Visa scheme is now available for 169 countries with valid entry through 28 designated airports and 5 designated seaports. With this, foreign tourist arrivals to India on e-visas have increased from 4.45 lakh in 2015 to 29.28 lakh in 2019 and stood at 8.37 lakh in January-March 2020.

9.23 India ranked 34th in Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Index, improving significantly from its rank of 65 in 2013. Tourism contributed 5 per cent share to India’s total GDP in 2018-19. It also supports almost 13 per cent of total employment in India. With the ongoing vaccination drive, the contact intensive service sectors can expect to witness revival.

IT BPM Services

9.24 The Indian IT-BPM Industry has been the flag-bearer of India’s exports over the last 20 years. While 1999-2000 to 2009-10 was a decade of growth, the last decade has been that of consolidation and the industry succeeded in decoupling revenue and employee growth. Over the last decade, the industry grew by 102 per cent reaching US$ 190.5 billion in revenues in 2019-20. It also added 1.8 million employees, up 70 per cent over the last 10 years. However, the business model has changed over the years. Chart 1 traces the evolution of the business model for IT and IT enabled services over the past two decades.

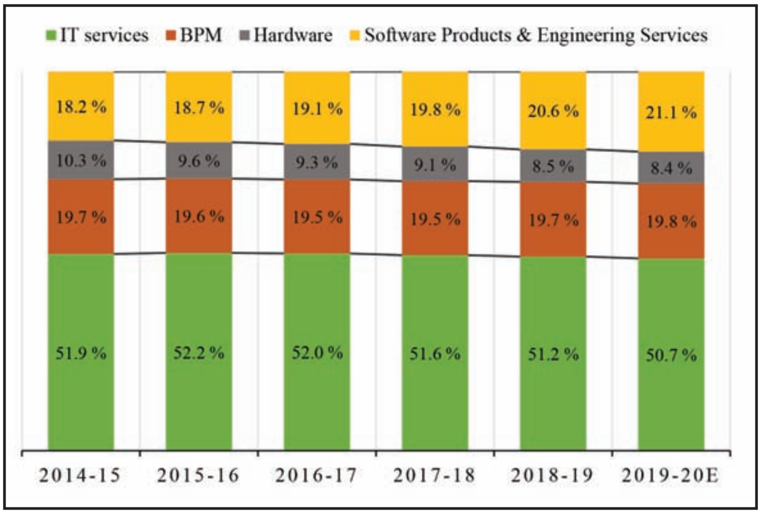
Chart 1: Evolution of the business model for IT-ITeS



Source: NASSCOM

9.25 Over the last six years, IT services has constituted the majority share (over 50 per cent) of the IT-BPM sector (Figure 3), with about US$ 97 billion in revenues in 2019-20. Software & Engineering Services has witnessed a consistent growth each year, constituting a share of 21 per cent in the sector and US$ 40.2 billion in revenue in 2019-20. BPM Services has maintained its share at 19.8 per cent, while the Hardware services has been declining in share each year but maintaining growth in revenues.

Figure 3: Sub-Sector Breakdown of IT-BPM Sector in 2014-15 to 2019-20



Source: NASSCOM. Note: E: Estimate.

9.26 A significant part (about 84 per cent) of the IT-BPM industry (excluding hardware and e-commerce) continues to be export driven, with export revenues in excess of US$ 146 billion in 2019-20 (Table 8). During 2019-20, the revenue growth for IT-BPM sector (excluding hardware and e-commerce) made a recovery to reach 7.9 per cent up from 6.8 per cent in 2018-19. This was driven primarily by a significant boost in domestic revenue growth (6.6 per cent in 2019-20 from -0.3 per cent in 2018-19).

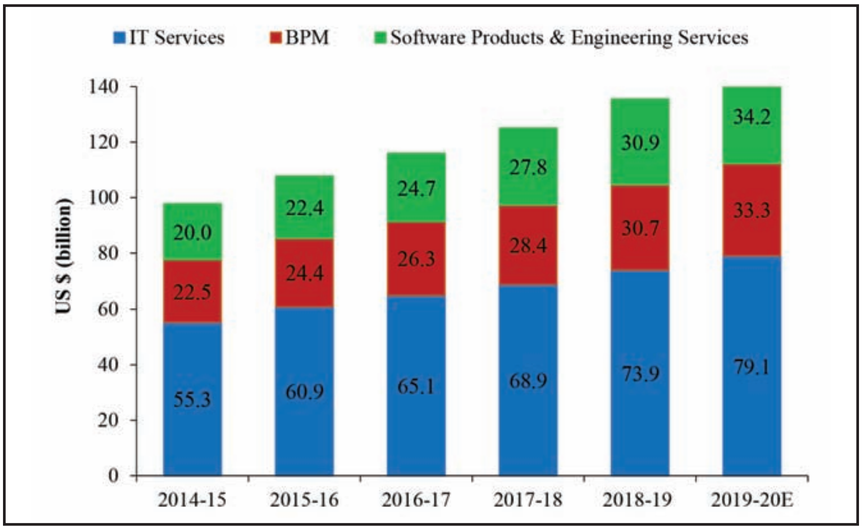
Table 8: Exports and Domestic Market Size of Indian IT-BPM Industry (Excluding Hardware & E-Commerce)

	USD billion			Per cent (YoY)		
Year	Domestic	Exports	Total	Domestic	Exports	Total
2015-16	21.58	107.83	129.41	3.2	10.3	9.1
2016-17	23.84	116.06	139.90	10.4	7.6	8.1
2017-18	26.33	125.08	151.40	10.4	7.8	8.2
2018-19	26.25	135.51	161.76	-0.3	8.3	6.8
2019-20E	27.99	146.55	174.53	6.6	8.1	7.9

Source: NASSCOM. Note: E: Estimate.

9.27 Out of the total US$ 146.55 billion in exports of the IT-BPM sector in 2019-20, IT services contributed US$ 79.1 billion, accounting for 54 per cent of the exports. BPM and Software Products & Engineering services accounted for the remaining 46 per cent with each accounting for a roughly equal share of about 23 per cent. (Figure 4). All three sub-sectors witnessed an increase in export revenues in 2019-20, with IT services growing by 6.9 per cent, BPM services by 8.4 per cent and Software Products & Engineering Services by 10.7 per cent.

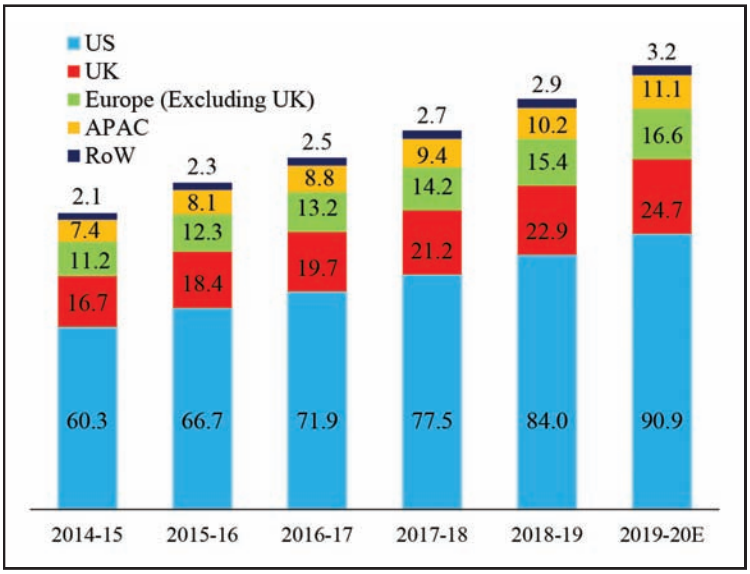
Figure 4: Sub-Sector Breakdown of IT-BPM Exports (US $ billion) (Excluding Hardware and e-commerce)



Source: NASSCOM. Note: E: Estimate.

9.28 Looking at country-wise distribution of export revenues, USA remained the biggest recipient of exports, amounting to US$ 91 billion (Figure 5), accounting for 62 per cent of total IT-BPM exports (excluding hardware) in 2019-20. This is followed by UK, being the second largest export market for IT-BPM services amounting US$ 24.7 billion but with a much smaller share of around 17 per cent. Europe (excluding UK) and Asia-Pacific account for 11.4 per cent and 7.6 per cent of the export earnings of India, respectively.

Figure 5: Geographic Break-up of India's IT-BPM Exports (US $ billion) (Excluding Hardware and e-commerce)



Source: NASSCOM. Note: E: Estimate.

9.29 In 2021, a number of significant structural reforms have been undertaken to drive innovation, technology adoption and efficiency in the IT-BPM sector, including Relaxation of OSP Terms & Conditions, and Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020. This would significantly expand access to talent, increase job creation, make India a global hub for digital services and catapult the sector to the next level of growth and innovation (See Box 1 for more details).

9.30 The Indian start-up ecosystem has been progressing well, despite the Covid-19 pandemic. Faced with a myriad of challenges at the onset of the pandemic, the ecosystem defied the odds and had a record number of 12 start-ups that reached unicorn status. The country is home to 38 unicorns at present, as per the Nasscom Tech Start up Report 2021. The US and China have 243 and 227 unicorns, respectively.

Box 1: Major policy initiatives and reforms in IT-BPM Sector

Relaxation of OSP Terms & Conditions: With an aim to improve the Ease of Doing Business of the IT Industry particularly Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and IT Enabled Services, the Government, in November 2020, simplified the Other Service Provider (OSP) guidelines of the Department of Telecom. The new guidelines tremendously reduce the compliance burden of the BPO industry and enables to 'Work from Home' (WFH).

In effect, the registration requirements of Other Service Providers (OSPs) were done away with altogether and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services engaged in data related operations have been taken out of the ambit of OSP. In addition, other requirements such as deposit of bank guarantees, requirement for static IPs, frequent reporting obligations, publication of network diagram, penal provisions etc. have also been removed. These changes will enable IT-BPM companies to 'Work from Home' and 'Work from Anywhere'. Additional dispensations to enhance flexibility for the Industry have been allowed.

Consumer Protection Act, 2019: The Act came in to force on 20th July 2020 empowering consumers and to protect their rights through its various notified rules and provisions such as Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions, Mediation, Product Liability and punishment for manufacture or sale of products containing adulterant / spurious goods. The Act includes establishment of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) to promote, protect and enforce the rights of consumers. Moreover, every e-commerce entity is required to provide information relating to return, refund, exchange, warranty/guarantee, delivery, modes of payment, grievance redressal, payments, charge-back options, etc. including country of origin which are necessary for enabling the consumer to make an informed decision at the pre-purchase stage on its platform. Further, the New Act introduces the concept of product liability and brings within its scope, the product manufacturer, product service provider and product seller, for any claim for compensation. The Department of Consumer Affairs (DoCA) published the Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules, 2020 in July 2020.

Ports, Shipping and Waterways Services

9.31 Ports handle around 90 per cent of export-import cargo by volume and 70 per cent by value in India. The total cargo capacity of major ports which was 871.52 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA) at the end of March 2014 has increased to 1,534.91 MTPA by the end of March 2020 and handled traffic of 704.92 MT during 2019-20. Ports including Deendayal (Kandla), Paradip, JNPT, Vishakhapatnam, and Chennai had the highest cargo capacities as of March 2020. India has a 1 per cent share in world fleet as on January 2020. The total numbers of ships owned by Indian companies stood at 1,431 in 2019-20, up from 1,210 in 2014-15.

9.32 A consistent growth of around 6 per cent was maintained in overall port traffic between 2015-16 and 2018-19. It decelerated to 1.98 per cent in 2019-20 before falling sharply in 2020 owning to the lockdown in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic (Figure 6(a)). Cargo traffic growth contracted considerably between April to June 2020, however is now showing signs of pick up. Infact, cargo traffic growth has turned positive since September 2020, Figure 6(b).

Figure 6 (a): Annual Growth (YoY) in Port Traffic

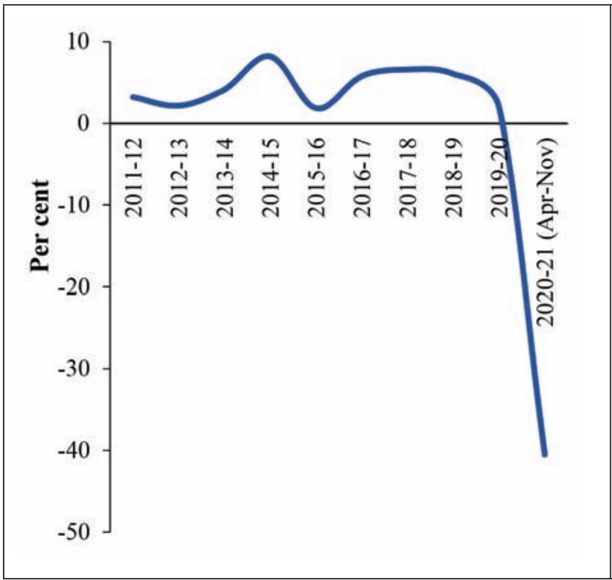
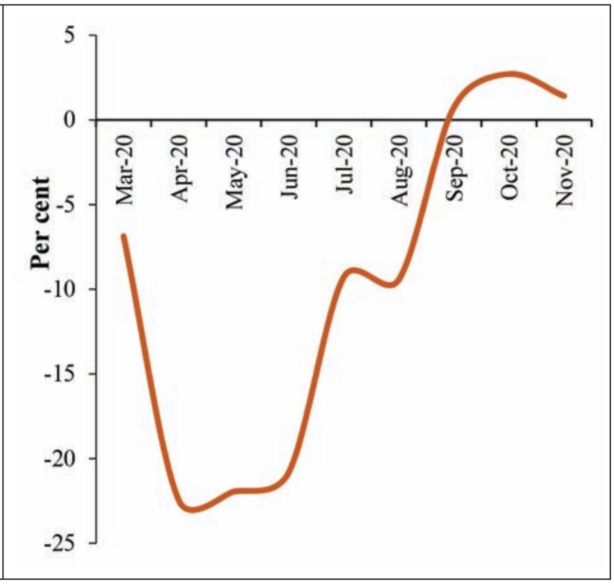


Figure 6 (b): Monthly Growth (YoY) in Port Traffic



Source: Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways

9.33 The turnaround time of ships, which is a key indicator of efficiency of the ports sector, has declined from 4 days in 2014-15 to 2.62 days in 2020-21 (April-September). The shipping turnaround time has declined across all major ports and is now the lowest at the Cochin port and the highest at the Mormugao port (Table 9). It must be noted that among all the major ports, Paradip port has shown biggest improvement in reducing average turnaround time of ships from over 7 days in 2014-15 to less than 3 days in 2020-21(April-September). As per the latest UNCTAD data, the median ship turnaround time globally is 0.97 days, suggesting that India has room to further improve upon the efficiency at ports.

Table 9: Average Ships' Turnaround Time at Major Indian Ports (in days)

PORT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (Apr- Sept)
Kolkata	4.18	3.98	4.73	4.11	3.84	4.21	3.09
Haldia	3.37	3.27	3.45	3.76	3.04	3.62	3.07
Paradip	7.01	4.50	4.99	3.31	2.51	2.98	2.76
Visakhapatnam	5.67	3.84	3.75	2.58	2.51	2.48	2.67
Kamarajar (Ennore)	4.32	6.53	2.70	2.20	1.97	1.85	1.90
Chennai	2.54	2.53	2.51	2.21	1.98	2.00	2.22
V.O. Chidambaranar	3.55	3.73	4.40	2.69	1.96	2.01	2.14
Cochin	1.69	2.18	1.99	1.54	1.47	1.51	1.66
New Mangalore	2.46	2.63	2.35	2.04	1.93	1.91	2.05
Mormugao	4.15	3.65	4.51	2.63	2.63	2.69	3.94
Mumbai	5.28	4.61	3.27	3.72	2.52	2.56	2.96
JNPT	2.24	2.44	2.01	2.24	2.13	2.00	2.12
Deendayal (Kandla)	5.38	4.66	4.40	2.51	3.01	2.94	3.27
All Major Ports	4.00	3.64	3.43	2.68	2.48	2.59	2.62

Source: Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways

9.34 To harness the coastline, 14,500 km of potentially navigable waterways and strategic location on key international maritime trade routes, the Government has embarked on the ambitious Sagarmala Programme to promote port-led development in the country. The vision of the Programme is to reduce logistics cost of Exports-Imports and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. This includes reducing the cost of transporting domestic cargo; lowering logistical cost of bulk commodities by locating future industrial capacities near the coast; improving export competitiveness by developing port proximate discrete manufacturing clusters, etc. The Sagarmala programme has identified 504 projects under four pillars – 211 port modernization projects, 199 port connectivity projects, 32 port-led industrialization projects and 62 coastal community development projects which can unlock the opportunities for port-led development and are expected to mobilize more than ₹ 3.57 Lakh Crore of infrastructure investment. Between July 2019 – October 2020, 20 Sagarmala projects worth ₹ 4,543 crore have been completed which comprise 9 projects of Port Modernization worth ₹ 1,405 crore, 7 Port Connectivity projects worth ₹ 2,799 crore and 4 Coastal Community Development projects worth ₹ 339 crore.

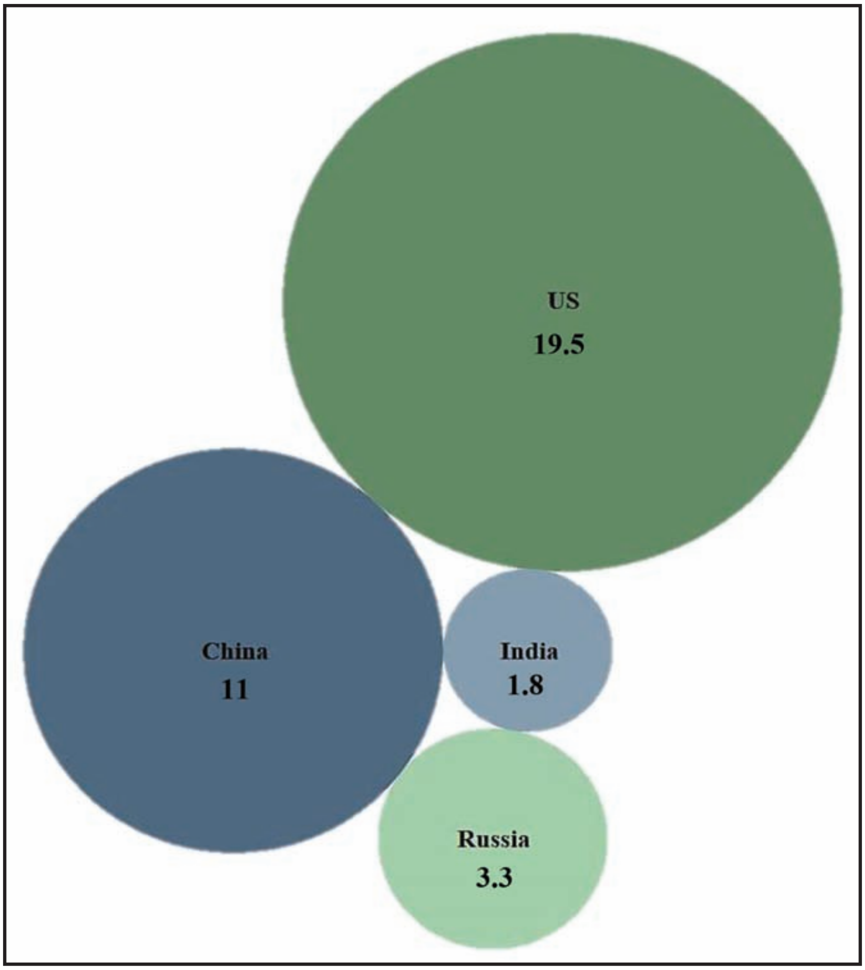
Space Sector

9.35 India's space programme has grown exponentially in the past six decades, expanding from simple mapping services in the 1960s to many diversified uses including- design and development of a series of launch vehicles and related technologies, satellites and related technologies for earth observation, telecommunication & broadband, navigation, meteorology and space science, R&D in space sciences, & most recently, planetary exploration.

9.36 India spent about US$ 1.8 billion on space programmes in 2019-20. However, the country still lags behind the major players in the space sector, such as USA, which spent about 10 times more than India in the space sector in 2019-20 (Figure 7), and China, which spent about 6 times more.

9.37 India has launched around 5-7 satellites per year in the recent years. On the other hand, USA, Russia and China dominate the satellite launching services with 19, 25 and 34 satellites respectively in 2019 (Table 10).

Figure 7: Expenditure (US$ Billion at 2019 - 2020 prices)



Source: ISRO.

Table 10: Number of Satellite Launches by Country

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
USA	20	22	29	31	19
Russia	29	19	20	20	25
China	19	22	18	39	34
European Space Agency	9	9	9	8	6
India	5	7	5	7	6
Japan	4	4	7	6	2
Others	3	2	2	3	10
Total	89	85	90	114	102

Source: ISRO.

Box 2: Prospects for commercialization and attracting private investment in the space sector

India's space programme is one of the most well-developed in the world and has achieved numerous successes through its state-owned agency, the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) which is responsible for driving the space activities in India. With the long term vision of making the country self-reliant and technologically advanced, the Government in June 2020, opened up the Space sector enabling the participation of Indian private sector in the entire gamut of space activities. New Space India Limited (NSIL), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under Department of Space, has been mandated to transfer the technologies emanating out of Indian space programme and enable Indian industry to scale up high-technology manufacturing base. Government of India has also established Indian National Space Promotion and Authorisation Centre (IN-SPACe) for promoting industries and attracting investment in space sector. Further, ISRO would be sharing its infrastructure, transfer technology know-how for production and spin-off. These measures would help India become a manufacturing hub of space assets.

As per industry estimates, there are more than 40 start-ups working in India with funding, teams and structure on space and satellite projects complimenting the efforts of government. This number is likely to increase in coming years with technology to play a big role. The recent reforms announced by Government of India for unlocking the space potential of India stresses the need to enable the private industry to be the co-traveller in India's space journey.

As per Satellite Industry Association Report (2020), the global space economy in 2019 was pegged at US$ 366 billion, growing by about 1.7 per cent over 2018. The commercial satellite industry is accounting for nearly 75 per cent of global space business. Technology innovations and demand drives the need for higher bandwidth capacity, throughput speeds, improved optical, radar and thermal imaging. PwC estimates that the Indian space economy is valued at US$ 7 billion, which is around 2 per cent of the global space economy.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- India's Services sector witnessed a significant set-back during the COVID-19 pandemic mandated lockdown. Owing to its contact-intensive nature, the sector contracted by nearly 16 per cent during the first half of the financial year 2020-21.
- Air passenger traffic, rail freight traffic, port traffic, foreign tourist arrivals, and foreign exchange all contracted sharply as soon as the first lockdown was announced in March 2020. However, there are now signs of steady recovery.
- Despite the disruptions being witnessed globally, FDI inflows into India's services sector grew robustly by 34 percent YoY during April-September 2020 to reach US$ 23.6 billion.
- The year 2020-21 witnessed many significant structural reforms. Telecom related regulations were removed from the IT-BPO sector, and consumer protection regulations were introduced for e-commerce.
- The shipping turnaround time at ports has almost halved from 4.67 days in 2010-11 to 2.62 days in 2019-20. As per the latest UNCTAD data, the median ship turnaround time globally is 0.97 days, suggesting that India has room to further improve upon the efficiency at ports.
- The Indian start-up ecosystem has been progressing well amidst the Covid-19 pandemic. India is home to 38 unicorns, adding a record number of 12 start-ups to the unicorn list last year.
- India's space sector has grown exponentially in the past six decades. India spent about US$ 1.8 billion on space programmes in 2019-20. However, the country still lags behind major players in the sector, such as USA, China and Russia. The Indian Space ecosystem is undergoing several policy reforms to engage private players and attract innovation and investment.

Social Infrastructure, Employment and Human Development

10

CHAPTER

Year 2020 began with the once-in-a-century pandemic, which saw the frontline health workers working tirelessly to save human lives from COVID-19. While the pandemic caused its ripples on the economy and on the social sector, Governments at the Centre and States intervened in a timely manner to respond to the pandemic. India has one of the lowest case fatality rates of less than 1.5 per cent. Also, as shown in Chapter 1 Volume I of the Economic Survey, India has been able to save lakhs of lives through its effective policy response. Public spending on social sector was increased in 2020-21 to mitigate the hardships caused by the pandemic and the loss to livelihood due to the lockdown.

During the lockdown, online schooling took off in a big way and the Government introduced several measures to make online education accessible to all children. Similarly the lockdown period also saw the growth of the gig economy and increasing work from home in the organized sector. As per the PLFS report 2018-19, there was an increase in workforce totalling 48.78 crore during 2018-19 as compared to 47.14 crore during 2017- 18. The size of the workforce increased by about 1.64 crore, of which 1.22 crore were in rural sector and 0.42 crore in urban sector. The gender composition was 0.92 crore females and 0.72 crore males. Number of unemployed persons declined by about 0.79 crore between 2017-18 and 2018-19, largely in the category of females, and in rural sector. The females labour force participation rate increased from 17.5 per cent in 2017-18 to 18.6 per cent in 2018-19. These facts reveal that 2018-19 was a good year for employment generation. The net payroll data of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 20th December, 2020 shows a net increase of new subscribers in EPFO of 78.58 lakhs in 2019-20 as compared to 61.1 lakhs in 2018-19.The quarterly PLFS, which covers the urban areas, shows improvements in the employment situation in Q4-2020 when compared to Q4-2019. Considering the proportion of the male workforce (15 years & above) by status of employment, casual labour decreased by 1 percentage points while self-employed and salaried workers increased by 0.6 percentage points and 0.4 percentage points, respectively. Similarly, in case of the female workforce (15 years & above), self-employed increased by 2 percentage points, regular/wage salaried workers decreased by 0.7 percentage points and casual labour decreased by 1.4 percentage points. The Time Use Survey, 2019 reported that females spend relatively more time in unpaid domestic and care giving activities (7.5 hours) as compared to employment related activities (5.7 hours) per day. This is reported to be one of the main reasons for the low female participation in *the labour market. In the health sector, strengthening of health infrastructure and efficiency in health care delivery was reflected in the outcomes of NFHS-5 with infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate showing a decline in most of the selected States in NFHS-5 as compared to NFHS-4. As shown in the Chapter 9 of Volume I, this reduction resulted from the roll out of the Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Yojana under Ayushman Bharat. Allocation for the health sector has flowed towards special requirements in the fight against COVID-19 to ensure essential medicines, hand sanitizers, protective equipment including masks, PPE Kits, ventilators and adequate testing and treatment facilities as well as in vaccinating the population. In 2020-21, to mitigate the effects of COVID-19 induced restrictions on loss of livelihood, the Government has taken various measures such as giving incentive to boost employment under the scheme Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana, higher allocation under MGNREGS, Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan for migrant workers in the destinations States and has also notified path-breaking labour reforms to attract big investment in the economy.*

INTRODUCTION

10.1 The COVID-19 has brought into focus the vulnerabilities of societies, states and countries in facing a pandemic. India imposed a complete lockdown of the economy from 24th March, to 31st May 2020, which helped in arresting the number of fatalities due to COVID-19 as well as taking precautionary measures to contain the spread of the disease and it has helped India to save lakhs of lives. However, the lockdown had an inevitable impact on the vulnerable and informal sector, the education system, and on the economy as a whole. The Government announced the first relief package of ₹ 1.70 lakh crores under ‘Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PMGKY)’ in March, 2020 and comprehensive stimulus cum relief package of ₹ 20 lakh crore under ‘Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan’ in May, 2020. Development and welfare schemes being implemented by the Government over the years together with these relief measures enabled the country to endure the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and led to a V-shaped economic recovery (Chapter 1 of Volume I).

TRENDS IN SOCIAL SECTOR EXPENDITURE

10.2 The expenditure on social services (education, health and other social sectors) by Centre and States combined as a proportion of GDP increased from 6.2 to 8.8 per cent during the period 2014-15 to 2020-21 (BE). This increase was witnessed across all social sectors. For education, it increased from 2.8 per cent in 2014-15 to 3.5 per cent and for health, from 1.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent during the same period. Relative importance of social services in government budget, as measured in terms of the share of expenditure on social services out of total budgetary expenditure, has also increased to 26.5 per cent in 2020-21 (BE) from 23.4 per cent in 2014-15 (Table 1).

Table 1: Trends in Social Service Sector Expenditure by General Government (Combined Centre and States)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 RE	2020-21 BE
							(₹ in Lakh crore)
Total Budgetary Expenditure	32.85	37.61	42.66	45.16	50.41	58.76	64.70
Expenditure on Social Services	7.68	9.16	10.41	11.40	12.78	15.31	17.16
of which:							
i) Education	3.54	3.92	4.35	4.83	5.26	6.13	6.75
ii) Health	1.49	1.75	2.13	2.43	2.66	3.12	3.51
iii) Others	2.65	3.48	3.93	4.13	4.86	6.06	6.90
As percentage to GDP							
Expenditure on Social Services	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.5	8.8
of which:							
i) Education	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.5
ii) Health	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8
iii) Others	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	3.5
As percentage to total expenditure							
Expenditure on Social Services	23.4	24.3	24.4	25.2	25.4	26.1	26.5
of which:							
i) Education	10.8	10.4	10.2	10.7	10.4	10.4	10.4
ii) Health	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4
iii) Others	8.1	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.6	10.3	10.7
As percentage to social services							
i) Education	46.1	42.8	41.8	42.4	41.2	40.0	39.3
ii) Health	19.4	19.1	20.5	21.4	20.8	20.4	20.5
iii) Others	34.6	38.0	37.7	36.2	38.0	39.6	40.2

Source: Budget Documents of Union and State Governments, Reserve Bank of India

Note:

1. Social services include, education, sports, art and culture; medical and public health, family welfare; water supply and sanitation; housing; urban development; welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs, labour and labour welfare; social security and welfare, nutrition, relief on account of natural calamities etc.
2. Expenditure on 'Education' pertains to expenditure on 'Education, Sports, Arts and Culture'.
3. Expenditure on 'Health' includes expenditure on 'Medical and Public Health', 'Family Welfare' and 'Water Supply and Sanitation'.
4. The ratios to GDP at current market prices are based on 2011-12 base.
5. Data upto 2016-17 pertains to all states. From 2017-18 onwards, it pertains to all states and UTs.

10.3 A clarion call for 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat' was announced to revive the economy and to address the pandemic. A special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 lakh crore - equivalent to 10 per cent of India's GDP was announced in May 2020. In subsequent announcements, additional support cumulating to ₹ 29.88 lakh crore up to November 2020 was announced. Of these, provision for ₹ 4.31 lakh crore made for social sector includes PMGKY and PMGKY Anna Yojana, housing and health (including R & D Grant for COVID-19 Suraksha), EPF support to worker & employers, street vendors, MGNREGS workers and ABRY etc.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.4 India's rank in Human Development Index (HDI)[1] was 131 in 2019, compared to 129 in 2018, out of a total 189 countries according to UNDP Human Development Report, 2020. It may be mentioned that the decline in HDI ranking by two points in 2019 as compared to 2018 is relative to other countries. By looking at the sub-component wise performance of HDI indicators, India's 'GNI per capita (2017 PPP $)' has increased from US$ 6,427 in 2018 to US$ 6,681 in 2019, and 'life expectancy at birth' has improved from 69.4 years in 2018 to 69.7 years in 2019, respectively. However, the 'mean years of schooling' and 'expected years of schooling' remained unchanged in 2019 compared to 2018. However, considering the value of Planetary pressures adjusted HDI (PHDI)[2], India was positioned 8 ranks better than HDI rank. If a country puts no pressure on the planet, its PHDI and HDI would be equal, but the PHDI falls below the HDI as pressure rises. PHDI values are very close to HDI values for countries with an HDI value of 0.7 or lower. (Table 2).

Table 2: Trends in India's HDI Value and its Sub-components

Year	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2017	2018	2019
Life expectancy at birth	57.9	62.5	64.5	66.7	68.6	69.2	69.4	69.7
Expected years of schooling[b]	7.6	8.3	9.7	10.8	12.0	12.3	12.2	12.2
Mean years of schooling[b]	3.0	4.4	4.8	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5
GNI per capita[a]	1,787	2,548	3,217	4,182	5,391	6,119	6,427	6,681
HDI value	**0.429**	**0.495**	**0.536**	**0.579**	**0.624**	**0.640**	**0.642**	**0.645**

Source: Human Development Report, 2020, UNDP.
Note: [a]GNI (Gross national income) is based on 2017 dollar purchasing power parity (PPP), [b]Data refers to 2019 or the most recent year available.

10.5 The value of HDI for India has increased from 0.579 in 2010 to 0.645 in 2019. The average annual HDI growth during 2010-2019 was 1.21 per cent as compared to 1.58 per cent during the period 2000-2010. Cross country comparison of average annual HDI growth shows India is ahead of BRICS countries (Figure 1). To sustain this momentum, and overcome possible fallouts of COVID-19 on human development, the thrust on access to social services such as education and health is critical.

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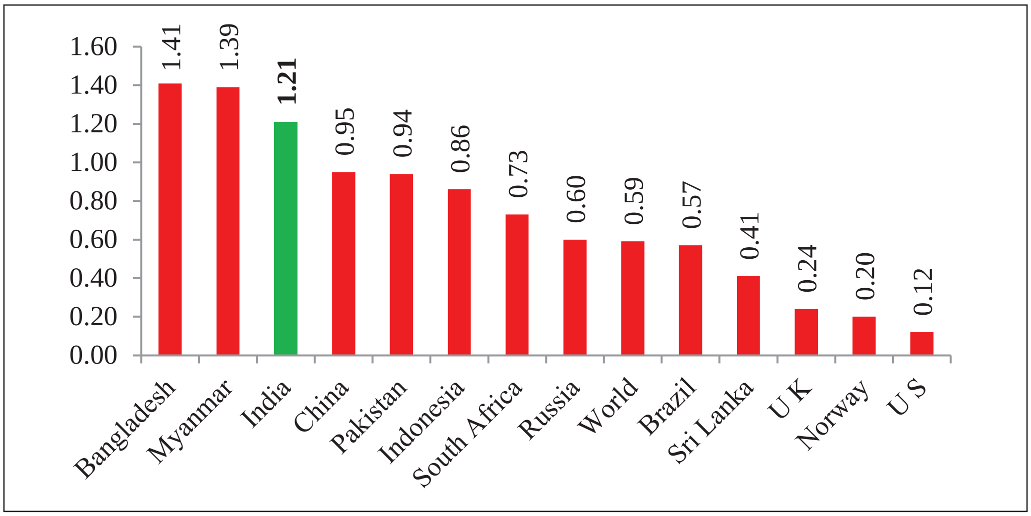
[1]The Human Development Report (HDR) published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) estimates the human development index (HDI) in terms of three basic parameters: to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and knowledgeable, and to enjoy a decent economic standard of living.
[2]The adjustment factor for PHDI is calculated as the arithmetic mean of indices measuring carbon dioxide emissions per capita and material footprint per capita.

Figure 1: Average Annual HDI Growth Rate (per cent), 2010-2019



Source: Human Development Report, 2020, UNDP

QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL

10.6 India will have the highest population of young people in the world over the next decade. So, our ability to provide high-quality educational opportunities to them will determine the future of our country (National Education Policy, 2020). The progress in school and higher education infrastructure and gross enrolment at all levels is given in Table 3. As per U-DISE+ 2018-19[3], the physical infrastructure of more than 9.72 lakh government elementary schools has improved significantly. Out of these, 90.2 per cent have girls' toilet, 93.7 per cent have boys' toilet, 95.9 per cent have provision of drinking water facility, 88.1 per cent have hand wash facility, 82.1 per cent have wash (drinking water, toilet and hand wash) facility, 84.2 per cent have medical check-up facility, 20.7 per cent have computer and 67.4 per cent have electricity connection, 74.2 per cent have ramps, 56.5 per cent have boundary wall, 69.3 per cent have playground, 83.8 per cent have library, 21.5 per cent have kitchen garden and 13.9 per cent have rainwater harvesting structure, 23.6 per cent have facility for testing of water and 14.8 per cent have incinerator.

Table 3: Increase in Number of Recognized Schools, Colleges and Universities Infrastructure

Year	Primary & Upper Primary schools (in lakhs)	Secondary and Sr. Secondary Schools (in lakhs)	Colleges	Universities
2011-12	11.93	2.12	34852	642
2018-19	12.37	2.76	39931	993

Source: Education Statistics at a Glance, 2018 & U-DISE+ Report and AISHE Report 2018-19, M/o Education

[3]The Unified District Information System for Education plus (U-DISE+) collects data on various indicators on school education. For the purpose of this report schools with Primary or Upper Primary classes have been referred as 'Elementary Schools'.

Table 4: Percentage of Literates (age 7 years & above) by Social/ Religious Group in 2017-18

Category	Rural + Urban		Category	Rural + Urban	
Social Group	Male	Female	Religious Groups	Male	Female
ST	77.5	61.3	Hinduism	85.1	70.0
SC	80.3	63.9	Islam	80.6	68.8
OBC	84.4	68.9	Christianity	88.2	82.2
Others	90.8	80.6	Sikhism	87.3	75.9
All	84.7	70.3	All^	84.7	70.3

Source: NSS Report 585: Households Social Consumption on Education in India, 2017-18
Note: ^ All includes Jainism, Buddhism, Zoroastrianism and others

10.7 While India has attained a literacy level of almost 96 per cent at the elementary school level, it is still behind in achieving 100 per cent literacy. As per National Sample Survey (NSS), the literacy rate of persons of age 7 years and above at the All India level stood at 77.7 per cent but the differences in literacy rate attainment among social-religious groups, as well as gender still persists (Table 4). Female literacy remained below national average among social groups of SC, ST, OBC, including religious groups of Hinduism and Islam.

Table 5: State-wise Age Specific Attendance Ratio for different Age Groups (2017-18) (per cent)

State	3-5 years	6-10 years	11-13 years	14-17 years	18-23 years
Andhra Pradesh	37.9	97.5	96.7	83.0	27.2
Assam	35.2	97.5	96.9	74.7	21.9
Bihar	22.0	91.0	95.4	79.5	24.5
Chhattisgarh	25.3	96.6	95.5	81.9	22.7
Delhi	48.1	99.0	89.6	90.4	31.6
Gujarat	31.4	97.5	93.7	74.8	20.5
Haryana	46.7	98.3	94.7	83.8	31.5
Himachal Pradesh	54.8	99.9	99.3	94.7	42.2
Jammu & Kashmir	28.2	97.9	97.2	87.6	46.4
Jharkhand	35.0	97.1	95.7	79.2	22.8
Karnataka	18.3	97.4	98.1	83.6	30.3
Kerala	58.3	100.0	100.0	98.3	47.4
Madhya Pradesh	24.7	92.9	93.6	69.4	23.5
Maharashtra	39.1	98.0	97.0	86.2	36.2
Odisha	20.5	98.2	94.2	68.6	18.0
Punjab	61.6	96.9	98.6	86.3	31.8
Rajasthan	35.8	93.1	93.0	75.9	34.8
Tamil Nadu	53.9	99.6	99.5	89.8	35.0
Telangana	56.1	99.5	98.4	94.0	30.9
Uttarakhand	28.7	99.1	97.8	92.5	43.9
Uttar Pradesh	26.4	90.6	89.4	68.0	27.6
West Bengal	40.0	97.8	92.9	79.6	24.9
All India	**33.1**	**95.0**	**94.5**	**78.5**	**28.8**

Source: NSS Report 585: Households Social Consumption on Education in India, 2017-18

10.8 The age specific attendance ratio (ASAR) indicates the proportion of children of a particular age group actually attending schools/colleges irrespective of the level or class in which they are studying. Children in the age-group of 6-13 years have reported almost 95 per cent and above attendance across States (Table 5). But the attendance rate in the early childhood education, which the National Education Policy (NEP), 2020 emphasises on is low and diverging irrespective of the achievement in education status of the States concerned. While Punjab reported a high attendance rate of 61.6 per cent of the children in the age groups of 3-5 years (i.e. early childhood education), Karnataka reports the lowest attendance rate of only 18.3 per cent. In the 14-17 years age group, which covers the secondary and higher secondary education level, the attendance rates are low as compared to national average in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. In the 18-23 years age bracket, which comprises students pursuing higher education, Kerala and the hilly States have reported higher attendance compared to rest of India.

10.9 The efforts made by the Government to provide quality education in schools and institutions of the government in affordable and competitive manner are given in Box 1. The government announced the new National Education Policy, 2020 replacing the 34 year old National Policy on Education, 1986. The new policy aims to pave the way for transformational reforms in school and higher education systems in the country (Box 2). It aims to provide all students, irrespective of their place of residence, quality education system with special focus on the marginalised, disadvantaged and underrepresented groups.

Box 1: Programmes and Schemes for School Education during 2020-21

Samagra Shiksha, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12, is being implemented with the broader goal of improving school effectiveness measured in terms of equal opportunities for schooling and equitable learning outcomes. The vision of the Scheme is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the SDG for Education. The main outcomes of the Scheme are envisaged as Universal Access, Equity and Quality including Vocational Education, Inclusive Education, increased use of Technology and strengthening of Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs). The scheme was launched in 2018-19 with the following major features:

Holistic approach to education: Treat school education holistically as a continuum from Pre-school to Class 12 with inclusion of support for senior secondary levels and pre-school levels for the first time.

Focus on Quality of Education:

- Enhanced focus on improving quality of education and learning outcomes by focus on the two T's – Teachers and Technology.
- Enhanced Capacity Building of Teachers and School Heads, BRC, CRCs.
- Focus on strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of prospective teachers in the system.
- Annual Grant per school for strengthening of Libraries: Library grant of ₹ 5,000 to ₹ 20,000/-.
- Support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan to promote Science and Math learning.

Focus on Digital Education:

- Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels and ICT infrastructure in schools from upper primary to higher secondary level.
- Support to "DIKSHA", a digital platform which offers teachers, students and parents engaging learning material relevant to the prescribed school curriculum.

Strengthening of Schools:

- Improve the Quality of Infrastructure in Government Schools at all levels.
- Enhanced Transport facility to children from classes I to VIII for universal access to schools.
- Composite school grant increased from ₹ 14,500-50,000 to ₹ 25,000- 1 lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment, with atleast 10 per cent allocation for Swachhta activities – support 'Swachh Vidyalaya'

Focus on Girl Education:

- Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- Self-defence training for girls from upper primary to senior secondary stage
- Stipend for Children with Special Needs (CWSN) girls to be provided from Classes I to XII. – earlier only IX to XII.
- Enhanced Commitment to 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao'

Focus on Inclusion:

- Allocation for uniforms under RTE Act enhanced from ₹ 400 to ₹ 600 per child per annum.
- Allocation for textbooks under the RTE Act, enhanced from ₹ 150/250 to ₹ 250/400 per child per annum. QR coded Energized textbooks introduced.
- Allocation for CWSN increased from ₹ 3000 to ₹ 3500 per child per annum. Stipend of ₹ 200 per month for Girls with Special Needs from Classes 1 to 12.
- Special training for age appropriate admission of out of school children at elementary level.

Focus on Skill Development:

- Vocational education for Class 9-12 as integrated with the curriculum and to be made more practical and industry oriented.

Focus on Sports and Physical Education

- Sports Education to be an integral part of curriculum and every school will receive sports equipment's at the cost of ₹ 5000 to ₹ 25,000 to inculcate and emphasize relevance of sports.

Focus on Regional Balance:

- Promote Balanced Educational Development
- Preference to Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs), LWE affected districts, Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Border areas and the 115 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog
- Under the Samagra Shiksha scheme, a National Mission to improve learning outcomes at the elementary level through an **Integrated Teacher Training Programme** called **NISHTHA** (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) was contextualized and made 100 per cent online according to the needs of teaching and learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

- **Padhna Likhna Abhiyan:** An adult education scheme has been introduced in FY 2020-21 with financial outlay of ₹ 142.61 crore with a target to make 57 lakh learners' literate.
- During 2019-20, the **Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Programme** in schools covered 11.59 crore children enrolled in elementary classes (I-VIII) in 11.34 lakh eligible schools. During COVID-19 pandemic, it was decided to provide food grains and pulses, oil etc., (equivalent to cooking cost) as a one-time special measure to eligible children during the summer vacations.

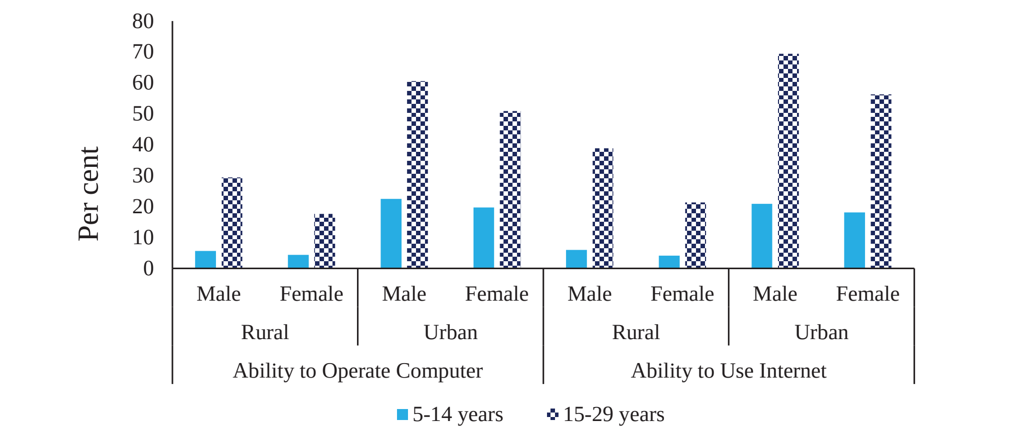
Box 2: National Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- Universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.
- To bring ₹ 2 crore out of school children back into the mainstream through universalization of access and expanding the open schooling system.
- The current 10+2 system to be replaced by a new 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years, respectively
- Class 10 and 12 board examinations to be made easier to test core competencies rather than memorized facts.
- School governance is set to change, with a new standards framework based on online self-declaration in the public domain for both public and private schools.
- Emphasis on foundational literacy and numeracy, and no rigid separation between academic streams, extra-curricular, vocational streams in schools.
- Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships.
- Teaching up to at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/regional language, wherever possible. No language will be imposed on any student.
- Assessment reforms with 360-degree Holistic Progress Card, tracking student progress for achieving learning outcomes
- A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for school education, Early Childhood Care & Education, Teacher Education and Adult Education.
- By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree.

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on School Education

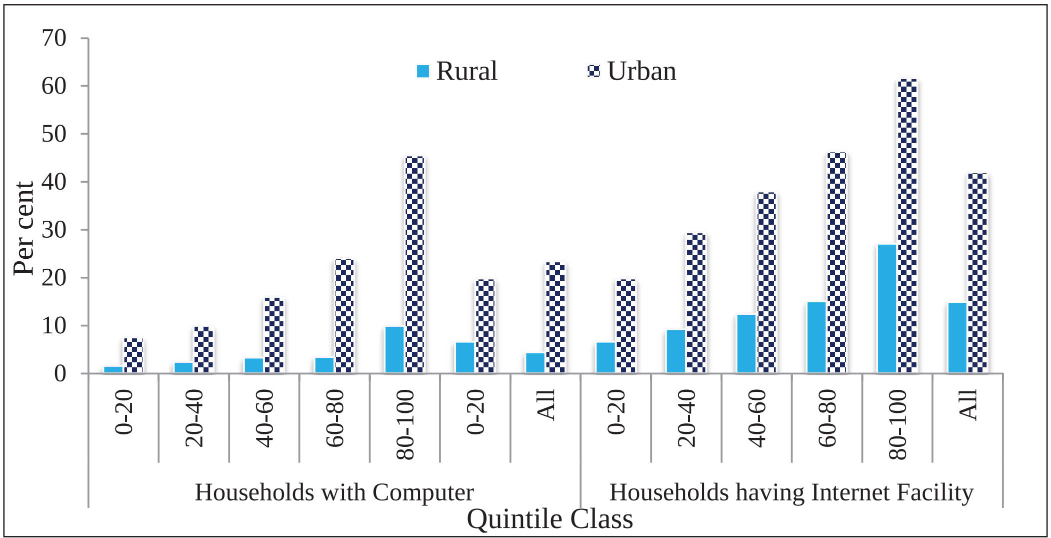
10.10 Since March 2020, most of the schools are closed due to the COVID-19 induced restrictions and children are taught online from their homes using available assets at home. Access to data network, electronic devices such as computer, laptop, smart phone etc. gained importance due to distance learning and remote working. As per Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2020 Wave-1 (Rural), released in October 2020, percentage of enrolled children from government and private schools owning a smartphone increased enormously from 36.5 per cent in 2018 to 61.8 per cent in 2020 in rural India. If utilized well, the resultant reduction in the digital divide between rural and urban, gender, age and income groups is likely to reduce inequalities in educational outcomes (Figure 2 and Figure 3). To enable this process, the Government is implementing several initiatives to make education accessible to children during this pandemic (Box 3).

Figure 2: Persons (age 5-14 & 15-29 years) by Ability to Operate Computer and Ability to Use Internet, 2017-18



Source: NSS Report No.585-Household Social Consumption on Education in India, 2017-18

Figure 3: Households with Computer and Internet Facility for Each Quintile Class of Usual Monthly Per Capita Expenditure, 2017-18



Source: NSS Report No.585-Household Social Consumption on Education in India, 2017-18

Box 3: Initiatives for school going students during COVID-19 pandemic

1. **PM eVIDYA:** This initiative was announced for school and higher education under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat programme in May, 2020. It is a comprehensive initiative to unify all efforts related to digital/online/on-air education to enable multi-mode and equitable access to education for students and teachers. The four PM e-Vidya components of school education are:

   a. **One nation, one digital education infrastructure:** Under this component all States/UTs have free access to a single digital infrastructure i.e, DIKSHA. It is artificial intelligence based, highly scalable, and can be accessed through a web-portal and mobile application. It provides access to a large number of curricula linked e-content through several use cases and solutions such as QR coded Energized Textbooks (ETBs), courses for teachers, quizzes and others. DIKSHA has experienced more than 800 crore hits since lockdown. In April, 2020, **VidyaDaan** portal was launched on DIKSHA as a national content contribution program that leverages the DIKSHA platform and tools to seek and allow contribution/donation of e-learning resources for school education by educational bodies, private bodies, and individual experts.

b. **One class, one TV channels through Swayam Prabha TV Channels:** Swayam Prabha DTH channels are meant to support and reach those who do not have access to the internet. 12 channels are devoted to telecast high quality educational programmes in school education. The pilot/beta version has been launched in October, 2020.

c. **Extensive use of Radio, Community radio and Podcasts:** Radio broadcasting is being used for children in remote areas who are not online. 303 pieces of curriculum-based radio programmes (for Classes 1-8) have been produced by CIET-NCERT for its dissemination/broadcast on 12 GyanVani FM Radio Stations, 60 Community Radio Stations, iRadio and Jio Saavn Mobile apps. 289 Community Radio Stations have also been used to broadcast content for NIOS for grades 9 to 12. A Podcast of CBSE called Shiksha Vani is being effectively used by learners of grades 9 to12. It contains over 430 pieces of audio content for all subjects of grades 9 to 12.

d. **For the differently-abled:** One DTH channel is being operated specifically for hearing impaired students in sign language. For visually and hearing-impaired students, study material has been developed in Digitally Accessible Information System (DAISY) and in sign language; both are available on NIOS website/ YouTube. 25 NCERT textbooks have also been converted into DAISY format.

2. **Swayam MOOCs for open schools and pre-service education:** Online MOOC courses relating to NIOS (grades 9 to 12 of open schooling) are uploaded on SWAYAM portal. Around 92 courses have started and 1.5 crore students are enrolled under Swayam MOOCs.

3. **Funding support for digital initiative**: To mitigate the effect of COVID-19, ₹ 818.17 crore is allotted to states/UTs to promote online learning through digital initiatives, and ₹ 267.86 crore for online teacher training to ensure continuous professional development of teachers under Samagra Shiksha Scheme.

4. **National Repository of Open Educational Resources (NROER):** NROER is an open storehouse of e-content. Nearly 17,500 pieces of e-content are available for various school subjects in all grades.

5. **PRAGYATA guidelines on digital education** was developed with a focus on online/blended/digital education for students who are presently at home due to the closure of schools.

6. **MANODARPAN:** The ‘Manodarpan’ initiative for psychosocial support has been included in the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, as part of strengthening and empowering the human capital to increase productivity and efficiency through reforms and initiatives in the education sector.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

10.11 There is an improvement in the proportion of skilled people over the annual cycle of Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) across rural, urban and gender classification (Table 6).

However, the level of skill acquirement remained low, as only 2.4 per cent of the workforce of age 15-59 years have received formal vocational / technical training and another 8.9 per cent of the workforce received training through informal sources. Out of the 8.9 per cent workforce who received non-formal training, the largest chunk is contributed by on-the-job training (3.3 per cent), followed by self-learning (2.5 per cent) and hereditary sources (2.1 per cent) and other sources (1 per cent).

Table 6: Percentage of Persons of Age 15-29 Years and 15-59 Years who Received Formal Vocational/Technical Training during 2017-18 and 2018-19

Age group	Rural			Urban			All India		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017-18									
15-29 years	2.0	1.3	1.7	4.6	4.2	4.4	2.8	2.2	2.5
15-59 years	1.5	0.9	1.2	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.3	1.7	2.0
2018-19									
15-29 years	2.4	1.5	2.0	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.2	2.5	2.8
15-59 years	1.8	1.1	1.5	4.9	3.9	4.4	2.8	2.0	2.4

Source: Annual Report PLFS, 2018-19

10.12 Among those who received formal training, the most opted training course is IT-ITeS among both males and females, followed by electrical-power and electronics, mechanical engineering- capital goods- strategic manufacturing, automotive, office and business-related work for males while the other preferred courses of females were textiles-handloom-apparels, office & business-related work, healthcare & life sciences and work related to childcare-nutrition-pre-school & crèche. The Government is committed to take all measures to translate India's demographic advantage by various skill development initiatives (Box 4).

Box 4: Policy Reforms under Skill Development Initiatives

- **Operationalizing Unified Skill Regulator:** A significant step to make the skill ecosystem more dynamic and credible has been undertaken through the operationalization of the unified skills regulator- National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET). As a first milestone towards more credible certifications and assessments, the Awarding and Assessment Bodies guidelines was notified in October 2020. Unique numbered certification has also been approved by the new regulator. The regulatory capacity is being continuously strengthened through notification of various standardization processes, regulatory systems, human resources, LMIS and research capabilities with an aim to create a regulatory institution at par with international standards.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana 3.0 (PMKVY 3.0):** First phase of PMKVY 3.0 was rolled out in 2020-21 with a tentative target to skill 8 lakh candidates including migrants. A paradigm shift in implementation strategy is adopted by making it demand driven with bottom up approach for identification and mapping of job roles. District Skill Committees (DSCs) would be playing a pivotal role under the guidance of State Skill Development Missions in

PMKVY 3.0. DSC shall be the focal point of implementation of PMKVY 3.0 and shall play a major role in preparation of District level plan, mobilization and counselling of candidates, formation of training batches, monitoring of quality assurance and post training support. A phase-wise introduction of vocational courses in schools shall be initiated in coordination with Ministry of Education. This component shall be implemented for classes 9 to 12 to expose students to skill development avenues.

- **Quality Enhancement:** Towards enhancing the quality of long-term training programs and providing a choice to learners about the institutes, the grading of ITIs has been undertaken to improve their quality and transparency. Draft grading of ~11000 ITIs have already been published. For ensuring greater industrial connect, new model of Dual System of Training (DST) and Flexi MoUs is being implemented under which more than 950 MoUs with enterprises have already been signed.
- **Integration of Vocational and Formal education both at school and higher education:** The efforts towards integration of Vocational Education and Training (VET) in general education has received a big fillip with the NEP, 2020 envisioning giving 50 per cent of school and higher education candidates exposure to VET over the next 5 years. Some of the key ingredients of VET integration includes offering vocational courses in schools and equal weightage to vocational courses for admission in undergraduate courses have been implemented. The draft Credit Framework for vertical and horizontal mobility from vocational to general and vice-versa is being developed. A 'hub-n-spoke' model is also being piloted in 2 States with the conceptual framework of early introduction of VET in schools and an ITI becoming a 'Hub' for providing VET related training and exposure to students of adjoining 5-7 schools. It is hoped that the artificial separation of the education system into formal and vocational shall end with such enabling frameworks allowing seamless integration.

STATUS OF EMPLOYMENT

10.13 Based on the results of PLFS, estimates in absolute numbers of labour force, employed persons and unemployed persons have been derived for 2017-18 and 2018-19, separately for rural and urban sectors and for males and females in usual status (ps+ss)[4] for all ages (Table 7).

10.14 The size of labour force in 2018-19 was estimated at about 51.8 crore persons: about 48.8 crore employed and 3.0 crore unemployed. The size of the labour force increased by about 0.85 crore between 2017-18 and 2018-19. Out of these, 0.46 crore were from urban sector and 0.39 crore were from rural sector. The gender composition of the increase in the labour force comprised about 0.64 crore males and about 0.21 crore females. The size of the workforce increased by about 1.64 crore, of which 1.22 crore were in rural sector and 0.42 crore in urban sector. The gender composition was 0.92 crore females and 0.72 crore males.

[4]The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) are obtained by considering the usual principal status (ps) and the subsidiary status (ss) together. The workers in the usual status (ps+ss) include (a) the persons who worked for a relatively long part of the 365 days preceding the date of survey and (b) the persons from among the remaining population who had worked at least for 30 days during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Number of unemployed persons declined by about 0.79 crore between 2017-18 and 2018-19, largely in the category of females, and in rural sector. The females labour force participation rate increased from 17.5 per cent in 2017-18 to 18.6 per cent in 2018-19. These facts reveal that 2018-19 was a good year for employment generation.

Table 7: Estimates of Labour Force, Employment, and Unemployment for year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (all ages; ps+ss, in crore)

Category	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2017-18									
Labour Force	25.48	8.67	34.15	13.25	3.57	16.82	38.73	12.24	50.97
Employment	23.91	7.70	31.61	12.39	3.15	15.53	36.29	10.85	47.14
Unemployment	1.57	0.97	2.54	0.86	0.42	1.29	2.44	1.39	3.83
2018-19									
Labour Force	25.77	8.77	34.54	13.60	3.68	17.28	39.37	12.45	51.82
Employment	24.37	8.46	32.83	12.64	3.31	15.96	37.01	11.77	48.78
Unemployment	1.40	0.31	1.71	0.96	0.37	1.33	2.36	0.68	3.04

Source: Estimated using PLFS 2017-18 and 2018-19 Surveys. The estimates are approximate.
Note 1: Projected population as on 1st January, 2018 was 135 crore which has been derived using the NSO EUS (2011-12) formula, $A = A1 * [1 + R/100]^{(82/120)}$, and population as on 1st January 2019 was 137 crore projected with the formula $A = A1 * [1 + R/100]^{(94/120)}$, where A1 is the census population as on 1st March 2011, R is the percentage decadal change in population between census 2001 and 2011 and A is the projected population as on 1st January, 2018 and as on 1st January 2019 respectively.
Note 2: Principal status (ps) measures the activity in which an individual has spent relatively longer time of a reference year (major time criterion) while subsidiary status (ss) measures the activity status of an individual who has spent majority of days out of work force but have worked for short period of time (more than 30 days).

10.15 Industry-wise estimates on workforce shows that the largest, about 21.5 crore persons are employed in 'Agriculture', which is still the largest employer with 42.5 per cent of workforce (Annexure I). Next important industry is ‘other services’ where about 6.4 crore persons (13.8 per cent) were engaged. 'Manufacturing' and ‘Trade, hotel & restaurants’ each employed about 5.9 crore persons with the share of nearly 12.1 per cent and 12.6 per cent respectively, while ‘Construction’ sector employed about 5.7 crore persons in 2018-19 with share of 12.1 per cent. Employed persons have significantly increased in Agriculture, Manufacturing and Transport storage & communication in 2018-19 from 2017-18 (Annexure I).

10.16 Among the total employed, about 25 crore are self-employed, 12.2 crore regular wage/ salaried employees and 11.5 crore casual workers (Table 8). Self-employment is still the major source of employment with close to 52 per cent of the workforce was self-employed. The proportion of regular wage/salaried employees saw an increase in both rural & urban areas and for both males & females. This increase was more among urban females which increased from 52.1 per cent in 2017-18 to 54.7 per cent in 2018-19. This also indicates the improvement in quality of employment. At the same time, the proportion of casual labour showed a decline, which was more in the case of urban females from 13.1 per cent in 2017-18 to 10.7 per cent in 2018-19, as compared to males from 15.1 per cent in 2017-18 to 14.2 per cent in 2018-19. The quarterly PLFS covers only the urban areas and it may be seen that the proportion of male engaged as regular wage/salaried employees has increased during the period January-March, 2020 from the January-March, 2019, while decline was noticed for both male and female in the category of causal labours during the same period (Table 9).

Table 8: Number of Workers for 2018-19 (ps+ss), all ages by Sector, Gender and Employment Status (in crore)

2018-19	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Self employed	13.99	5.05	19.04	4.89	1.14	6.04	18.88	6.19	25.07
• Own account worker and employer	11.75	1.84	13.59	4.37	0.83	5.20	16.12	2.67	18.79
• Helper in household enterprise	2.24	3.21	5.45	0.52	0.32	0.84	2.76	3.52	6.28
Regular wage/ salary	3.46	0.93	4.39	5.97	1.81	7.78	9.43	2.74	12.17
Casual labour	6.90	2.48	9.37	1.80	0.35	2.15	8.69	2.83	11.52
Total	24.37	8.46	32.83	12.64	3.31	15.96	37.01	11.77	48.78

Source: Estimated using PLFS 2018-19 survey. Figures are approximate.

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Persons Employed by Status of Employment in Urban Areas (Age: 15 years & above, as per CWS)

Status of Employment by Category	Jan-March, 2019 (Q4)		April-June, 2019 (Q1)		July-Sep, 2019 (Q2)		Oct-Dec, 2019 (Q3)		Jan-March, 2020 (Q4)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Self employed	38.9	32.8	38.7	33.3	39.4	34.0	39.0	34.4	39.3	34.8
Regular wage/ salaried employees	47.9	58.2	48.0	58.3	47.5	57.4	48.0	57.3	48.5	57.5
Casual labour	13.2	9.1	13.3	8.4	13.1	8.6	13.1	8.4	12.2	7.7

Source: Quarterly Bulletin, PLFS, January-March, 2020

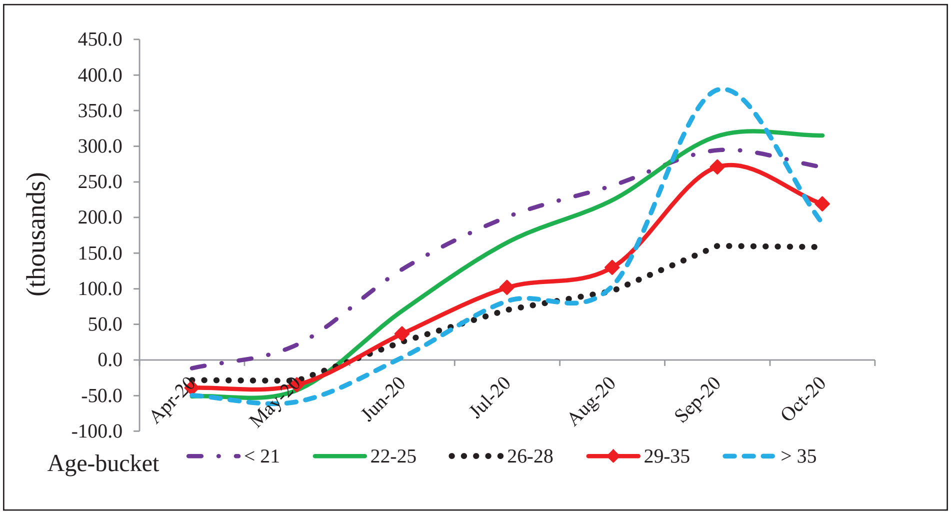
Note: CWS-Current Weekly Status of a person, is the activity status obtaining for a person during a reference period of 7 days preceding the date of survey.

Formal Employment

10.17 The net payroll data of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) as on 20th December, 2020 shows a net increase of new subscribers in EPFO of 78.58 lakhs in 2019-20 as compared to 61.1 lakhs in 2018-19. These estimates are net of the members newly enrolled, exited and re-joined during the year as per records of the EPFO. During FY 2020-21, the net new EPF subscribers shows an increase across all age groups and had peaked in September, 2020 to 14.2 lakh subscribers. Age-wise net new EPF subscribers from April to September 2020 is presented in Figure 4. Data from Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal

Trade also shows that employment reported by startups increased from 1.52 lakh in January-December, 2019 to 1.75 lakh in January-December, 2020 due to increase in the number of active recognition of startups from 11,694 to 14,784 in the same period.

Figure 4: Pay Roll Data of Net New EPF Subscribers, age-bucket wise (years) for the period from April-October, 2020 (in thousands)



Source: EPFO

Note: Data is provisional as updation of employees' records is a continuous process and gets updated in subsequent month/s.

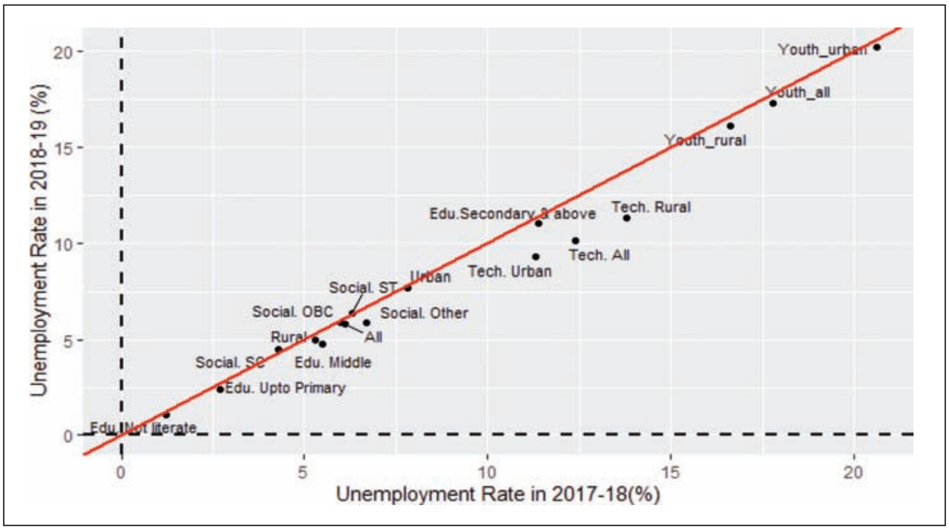
Unemployment

10.18 Unemployment rates at all India level, for all ages, as per usual status, declined marginally to 5.8 per cent in 2018-19 from 6.1 per cent in 2017-18. Figure 5 compares the unemployment rate for various categories like rural, urban, youth, SC, OBC etc., between 2017-18 and 2018-19. Most of the categories are either on the red line (45-degree) or below the line, which show that unemployment rates have remained the same or declined in 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18.

10.19 The decline in unemployment rate is widespread across all the categories. The highest decline in unemployment rates is seen among those who have received formal vocational/ technical training. The level of unemployment is recorded the highest, 20.2 per cent, among urban youth (age 15-29 years) and the lowest for the subgroup 'not literates' at 1.1 per cent among the persons of age 15 years and above with different educational attainments.

10.20 Youth unemployment rates of State/UTs in 2018-19 for urban and rural areas are plotted in Figure 6. The youth unemployment rates varies widely across States in India. The States like Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, and Bihar are on the high extreme while the States such as Gujarat, Karnataka, West Bengal and Sikkim are on the lower extreme. States/UTs on the red line or close to it, such as Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra, indicates that their youth unemployment rate in urban areas is almost equal to the unemployment rate in rural areas, and the States/UTs above the line indicate higher youth unemployment in urban than rural. It is quite visible that unemployment rates in urban are much higher than the rural sector in most of the States/UTs.

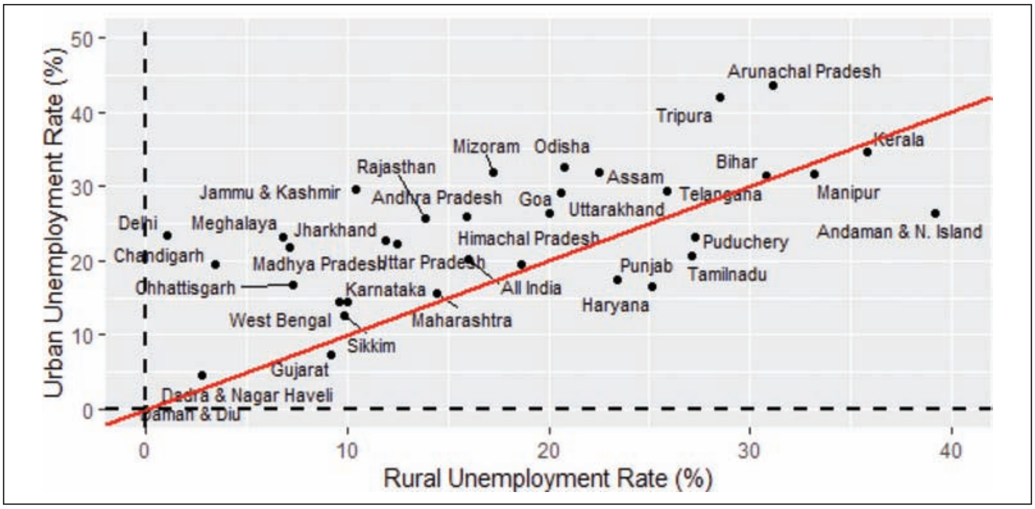
Figure 5: Level and Change in Unemployment Rates (ps+ss) between 2017-18 and 2018-19



Source: Annual Report PLFS, 2017-18 and 2018-19.

Note: Tech. indicated the age group 15-59 years who received formal vocational/technical training by broad activity status (viz., employed, unemployed and not in labour force); Youth indicates person between the age 15 to 29 years; and Edu. Indicates persons of age 15 years and above with different educational attainments.

Figure 6: Rural and Urban Unemployment Rates in States (2018-19)



Source: Annual Report PLFS, 2018-19.

Labour Reforms

10.21 Years 2019 and 2020 are landmark years in the history of labour reforms, when the country saw the nearly 29 Central Labour laws being amalgamated, rationalized and simplified into four labour codes viz.: (i) the Code on Wages, 2019, (ii) the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, (iii) the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and (iv) the Code on Social Security, 2020, thereby bringing these laws in tune with the changing labour market trends and at the same time accommodating the minimum wage requirement and welfare needs of the unorganized sector workers, including the self-employed and migrant workers, within the framework of legislation. The reforms was a long drawn process spread over nearly three decades as may be seen in Box 5. The highlights of each of the Labour Codes are given in Annexure II.

Box 5: Chronology of Labour Reforms post 1991				
S. No.	**Name of Commission/ Committee / Report**	**Year**	**Chairman/ Organization**	**Recommendations**
1	National Commission on Rural Labour	1991	Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao	Made recommendations for specific categories of workers, definition of migrant workers to cover all migrants, recommended a minnimum wage of ₹ 20 per day at 1990 prices.
2	Simplification, Rationalization and Consolidation of Labour laws	1994	National Labour Law Association	Recommended the Indian Labour Code 1994.This Code was extensively quoted by the Second National Commission on Labour.
3	Ninth Five Year Plan Vol-2, Human & Social Development	1997-2002	Planning Commission	Existing labour laws cover a small segment of workforce.Ninth Plan aims at reducing the number of laws, with the objective that a smaller number of laws reach the entire workforce.
4	Mitra Committee	1997	Shri Mitra	Major recommendations in IR Act, definition of workman should have no nexus with wages drawn by workman, and should be made uniform in all labour legislations.
5	Commision on Review of Adminstrative Laws, Vol-I & II	1998	Shri P. C. Jain, Retd. Secy to Govt. of India	Endorsed recommendations of Mitra Committee. IR Act be renamed as Employment Relations Act inorder to shift the focus from disputes to measures for harmonious relations. Amend Contract Labour Act to enable engagement of contract labour in all peripheral and seasonal activities.
6	Report of the Task Force on Employment Opportunities	2001	Dr. Montek. S. Ahluwalia	To increase share of organized sector in total employment problem of labour laws need to be addressed. Deletion of Chapter VB of Industrial Disputes Act. Introduce short term employment contracts where workers can be hired on contract basis by paying premium wage. Introduce "strike ballot" -a strike can be called only if supported by a qualifying majority of workers. Timelimit for three years for filing industrial disputes. Amendment of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) (R&A) Act, to allow outsourcing of peripheral activities from specialized firms.

7	Report of the Steering Committee on Labour & Employment for Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07)	2001	Dr. S. P. Gupta, Member, Planning Commission	Labour laws to be modernised and made more harmonious. State Governments maybe permitted to amend labour laws as per their requirements, keeping in view the safety requirements of workers. Pension and unemployment benefit for unorganized workers to be considered.
8	Special Group on Targeting 10 million Employment Opportunities per year	2002	Dr. S. P. Gupta, Chairman, Planning Commission	State Governments may be permitted to amend labour laws as per their requirements, but keeping in view safety requirements of workers. Pension and unemployment benefit for unorganized workers to be considered. Avoid disproportionate regulatory burden on small scale units. Self certification by Units and random inspection may be allowed.
9	Second National Commission on Labour	2002	Shri Ravindra Varma	Existing set of Central labour laws be grouped into four or five broad groups pertaining to industrial relations, wages, social security, safety and welfare & working conditions and so on. The Commission opined, "… *in an attempt to rationalize labour laws, we could, with advantage, group the existing labour laws into well-recognised functional groups. While the ultimate object must be to incorporate all such provisions in a comprehensive Code, such a codification may have to be done in stages and what we have proposed is hopefully the first step'*.Labour code should also lay down a floor of substantive labour rights or standards such as minimum wages, maximum hours of work, minimum standards of safety and health at workplace etc as a form of basic law which would be applicable to all workers. Need for National Floor Level Minimum Wage (NFLMW) applicable to all employments. States to fix Minimum Wages above NFLMW.

10	Tenth Five Year Plan, Vol-I & II, Labour Welfare & Social Security	2002-07	Shri K. C. Pant, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission	Rigid labour laws applied to the organised sector make it difficult for the entrepreneur to rationalise labour than to dispose of capital assets when the need arises. Effective cost of labour to the entrepreneur can be many times the nominal wage bill. Reform labour laws. Exempt small scale industry from the rigour of labour laws by replacing compliance through self-certification and introducing random inspection. State Governments authorised to amend labour laws as per their requirements. Encourage social dialogue to reduce industrial disputes. Legislative and adminstrative framework be created for providing social secuity cover to unorganised sector workers. A National Policy on Minimum Wages be evolved to reduce inter-state variations. Creation of a reliable information system for labour migration, initially by conducting a Survey.
11	National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector	2009	Dr. Arjun Sengupta	Recommended a separate legislation for providing social security to unorganized sector workers and also a National Social Security scheme for providing minimum social security to the workers.
12	Eleventh Five Year Plan Vol-I, Inclusive Growth	2007-12	Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwaliah, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission	Lack of flexibility in labour laws, such as Chapter V-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and Contract Labour (R&A) Act, which focus on job protection, remains a psychological block for entrepreneurs against establishing new enterprises with a large workforce. Contract Labour (R&A) Act results in the industry letting go of opportunities for seasonal supplies, from external markets. In a globalized economy, manufacturers have to compete with rivals who enjoy greater flexibility, so it is necessary to find practical solutions for the problems created by these laws. Review existing laws and regulations to : encourage the corporate sector to move into more labour-intensive sectors and facilitate the expansion of employment and output of the unorganized enterprises that operate in the labour-intensive sectors.

13	Report of the Working Group on Labour Laws & other Regulations for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)	2007-12	Shri P. C. Chaturvedi, Secretary, M/o Labour & Employment	Consolidation, simplification and rationalization of labour laws to reduce multiplicity of laws and for better enforcement and effective compliance. This would help in moving closer to uniform labour policy on common issues. The Group recommended four cognate groups for consolidation: viz (A) Law governing Industrial Relations to include Industrial Disputes Act, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, and Trade Unions Act. (B) Laws governing Wages will cover Equal Remuneration Act, Minimum Wages Act, Payment of Bonus Act, and Payment of Wages Act. (C) Laws governing Social Security would cover Employees' State Insurance Act, Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act and Payment of Gratuity Act (D) Laws governing Working Conditions & Welfare would include Factories Act, 1948, Maternity Benefit Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Contract Labour (R&A) Act and Inter-State Migrant Workers (RE&CS) Act and (E) Welfare Cess Laws -All Cess Act and Welfare Fund Acts to be clubbed into one Act.
14	Twelfth Five Year Plan Vol-II, Employment & Skill Development	2012-17	Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwaliah, Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission	Multiplicity of labour laws not conducive for development of factory sector. Need to simplify labour laws. Review labour laws which inhibit the hiring of short term interns and trainees
15	Economic Survey, Volume-II, Chapter-10	2014-15	Department of Economic Affairs, M/o Finance	Multiplicity of labour laws and difficulty in their compliance has been an impediment to industrial development. In a major initiative for bringing compliance in the system and ensuring ease of doing business, a set of labour reform measures has been put forth by the government.Facilitating Presidential Assent for labour reforms in Rajasthan sets an example for further reform initiatives by the States.

16	Economic Survey, Volume-I, Chapter-3	2018-19	Department of Economic Affairs, M/o Finance	Rigidity in the labour laws make employers in Inflexible States prefer substituting labour with capital. Inflexible states due to rigidity of their labour laws suffer in all dimensions as they are unable to create enough employment, cannot attract adequate capital into their states and their wages are lower as their productivity is lower. The Survey recommended deregulating labour law restrictions can create significantly more jobs.
17	Labour Codes-Present status	2020	Ministry of Labour & Employment	The Government has simplified, rationalized and amalgamated 29 Central Labour Laws/ Acts into four Labour Codes, viz.: (i) the Code on Wages, 2019, (ii) the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, (iii) Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020, (iv) Code on Social Security, 2020. The Code on Wages has been notified on 08.08.2019. The other three Codes, namely, the Industrial Relations Code, the Occupation Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code and the Code on Social Security have been notified on 29.09.2020.

Source: Survey Compilation from Government websites

Changing Nature of Work: Gig and Platform Workers

10.22 The nature of work has been changing with the change in technology, evolution of new economic activities, innovation in organization structures and evolving business models. Digital platforms have emerged as enablers for employment creation with the power to easily discover job seekers and job providers in the absence of middlemen. Apart from traditional forces, these new forces have created massive opportunities for the consumer and service provider to interact through innovative ways. Digital technology enables two-sided markets[5] which saw the emergence of e-commerce and online retailing platforms such as Amazon, Flipkart, Ola, Uber, Urban Clap, Zomato, Swiggy etc. India has emerged as one of the largest country for flexi-staffing in the world.

10.23 During the period of COVID-19 induced lockdown, the increasing role of the gig economy was evident with significant growth of online retail business. The lockdown period also saw employers preferring 'Work from home' of their employees, cutting down on staff strength and engaging freelancers or outsourcing tasks to reduce overhead costs as well as to hire skilled services. With increasing demand in industries for on hire project-specific consultants, logo/ content designers, web designers etc. for the white-collar workers, the delivery boys and taxi

[5]Two-sided market is one in which i) two sets of agents interact through an intermediary or platform, and ii) the decisions of each set of agents affects the outcomes of the other set of agents, typically through an externality [Rysman, Marc. 2009. 'The Economics of Two Sided Market'. Journal of Economic Perspectives, 23 (3): 125-143].

drivers engaged in platforms like Uber/Ola, Swiggy, Big Basket, Pizza Hut etc, are now showing potential as well. As a result, the gig economy have been popular amongst the workers in India. The benefit of the gig economy is that it allows flexibility in employer-employee relationship to both service seeker and service provider.

10.24 The nature of job contract for a gig worker is different from the contract between an employer and employee/worker. Their labour contract is usually shorter and more specific to the task or job assigned. Their employment type might be either temporary or contractual and certainly not regular. The nature of payment against the work is more of piece rate, negotiable, may be as wage or partly as profit/reward than a fixed salary. The control over their work by employer varies in degree but in any case, is not full. The workers most of the time are flexible to decide on when to work, where to work *etc*.

10.25 Till recently, gig or platform workers were devoid of their basic rights and social security protections mainly because they were neither considered as worker nor employee under definition of employee in the labour laws of the country and were not entitled to legal protections under labour laws. For the first time, these class of workers have been brought under the ambit of the newly introduced Code on Social Security 2020 by defining them exclusively in the category of unorganized worker for providing social security benefits (Annexure II).

Impact of COVID-19 on the Labour Market

10.26 COVID-19 has exposed the vulnerability of urban casual workers, who account for 11.2 per cent of urban workforce (All-India) as per PLFS, January-March, 2020, a significant proportion of them are supposed to be migrants who were impacted by the lockdown. About 63.19 lakh migrant workers travelled through *Shramik* Special trains from May-August 2020. With limited data available on inter-state migration and employment in informal sectors, it is difficult to figure the numbers of migrants who lost jobs and accommodation during the pandemic and returned home. Government of India has taken several initiatives for the welfare of workers during the pre-lockdown and lockdown period to mitigate the crisis (Box 6).

Box 6: Programmes and schemes to improve employment opportunities

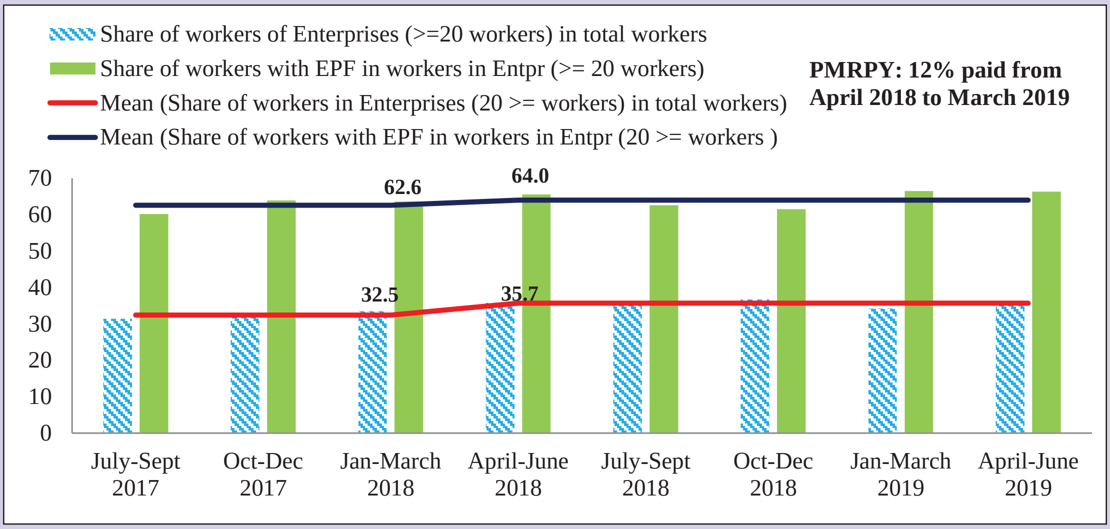
Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY): ABRY, a component of Aatmanirbhar Bharat 3.0 package announced in November, 2020 has total estimated outlay of ₹ 22,810 crore for the scheme period i.e., up to wage month 31st May, 2023. The scheme proposes to pay:

(i) Entire employees’ and employers’ contribution (12 per cent of employees’ EPF and 12 per cent of employers' EPF contribution or statutory rate applicable to establishment) i.e. 24 per cent of wages towards EPF in respect of new employees in establishments employing up to 1000 employees (contributing EPF members with UAN) during the period from October, 2020 to June, 2021 and also to re-employee who lost their jobs due to COVID-19.

(ii) Only employees' share of EPF contribution (i.e. 12 per cent) of wages in respect of new employees in establishments employing more than 1000 employee during the period from October 2020 to June 2021, and also to re-employee who lost their jobs due to COVID-19.

Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY): PMRPY was launched on 9th August, 2016 with the objective to incentivise employers for creation of new employment. Under the scheme, Government of India was paying 8.33 per cent of the employer EPS contribution for all sectors in respect of these new employees. The scheme targeted employees earning upto ₹ 15,000 per month and with the aims to cover a large number of informal workers to the formal workforce. The benefits of the scheme were extended to the textile sector under PMPRPY for made-ups and apparels sector with an additional 3.67 per cent of the employers EPF contribution, thus bringing the total incentive to 12 per cent towards EPF and EPS both. The scope of the scheme was further enhanced w.e.f. 01.04.2018 to provide the benefit of full 12 per cent employers' contribution for all sectors. Under the scheme, benefits have been provided to 1.21 crore beneficiaries through 1.52 lakh establishments. The terminal date for registration of beneficiary through establishment was 31st March, 2019. The average share of workers in eligible enterprises has improved from 62.6 per cent to 64 per cent and the share of workers eligible for EPF within the eligible enterprises has increased from 32.5 per cent to 37.5 per cent (Figure 7).These, facts support the view that the formalization of the workers in eligible enterprises has improved with the incentive under the PMRPY scheme.

Figure 7: Formalization Effect of PMPRY: Share of Workers (in per cent)



Source: Unit level PLFS quarterly data.

Note: Workers getting regular wage/salaries.

Other measures

- In order to provide relief to the organized sector employees, a notification issued on 28th March, 2020 by the Government provisioning non-refundable advance of 75 per cent of outstanding balance or 3 months' wages whichever is lower, allowed to the members of EPFO. As on 9th December, 2020, 53.62 lakh members of EPFO have availed facility of online withdrawal amounting to ₹ 13,587.53 crore.
- Reduction in statutory rate of contribution from 12 per cent to 10 per cent for wage months May, June and July, 2020 for all class of establishments covered under the EPF & MP Act, 1952 announced as part of Atmanirbhar Bharat package. Reduction in rate of EPF contributions is intended to benefit 4.3 crore employees and employers of 6.5 lakh establishments to tide over the immediate liquidity crisis to some extent.

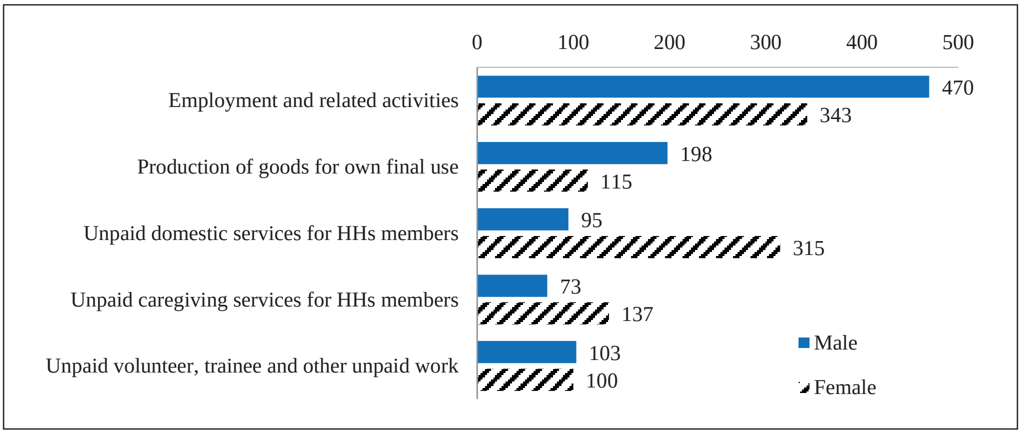
- Under Prime Minister's Garib Kalyan Package (PMGKP) financial assistance was given to building & other construction workers (BOCW) which largely included migrant workers from the funds collected under BOCW's cess. 31 State/UT Governments have announced cash benefits, ranging from ₹ 1000 to ₹ 6000 per month to around 2.0 crore workers and total amount of ₹ 4973.65 crore was disbursed.
- **Shramik Special Trains:** The Indian Railways operated special trains as per the State Government's request to facilitate migrant labourers/stranded passengers from 1st May 2020. These special trains facilitated about 63.19 lakh migrant workers to reach their destination between 1st May 2020 to 31st August 2020.

GENDER DIMENSION OF EMPLOYMENT

10.27 LFPR of females in the productive age (15-59 years) was 26.5 per cent in 2018-19, as compared to 80.3 per cent for males (rural+urban). While 54.7 per cent of urban women were employed in the regular wage/salaried category, about 59.6 per cent of rural females were not only self-employed but 37.9 per cent among them were helpers in household enterprises. The low female LFPR is attributed to high participation of women (15 years & above) in domestic duties (activity code of 92 & 93 of NCO, 2004), that is 55.7 per cent in rural areas and 59.1 per cent in urban areas in 2018-19.

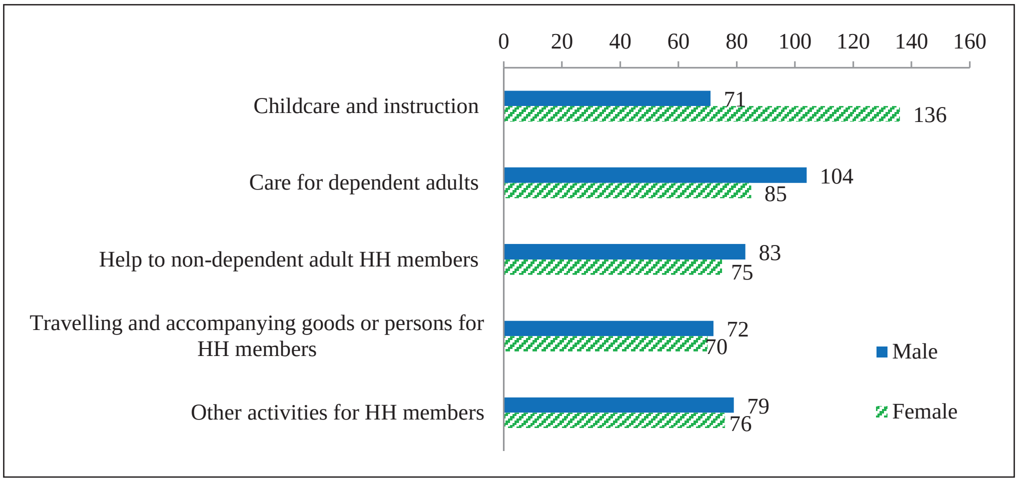
10.28 The NSO conducted Time Use Survey (TUS) during Jan-Dec, 2019 which *inter-alia*, provides insights on how males and females spend their time in rural and urban areas in various activities during a 24-hour time period. It is observed that time spent by a female on unpaid domestic services and unpaid caregiving services to household members is prominent and higher than male counterparts (Figure 8). Time spent on employment-related activities by female members is 127 minutes lower than male. Among unpaid caregiving services for household members, females spent disproportionately higher time on childcare and instruction as compared to males (Figure 9). Similarly, among unpaid domestic services for household members, females spent most of the time in food, meal management and preparation (Figure 10).

Figure 8: Average Time (in minutes) Spent in a Day per Participant in Different Activities (15-59 age group)



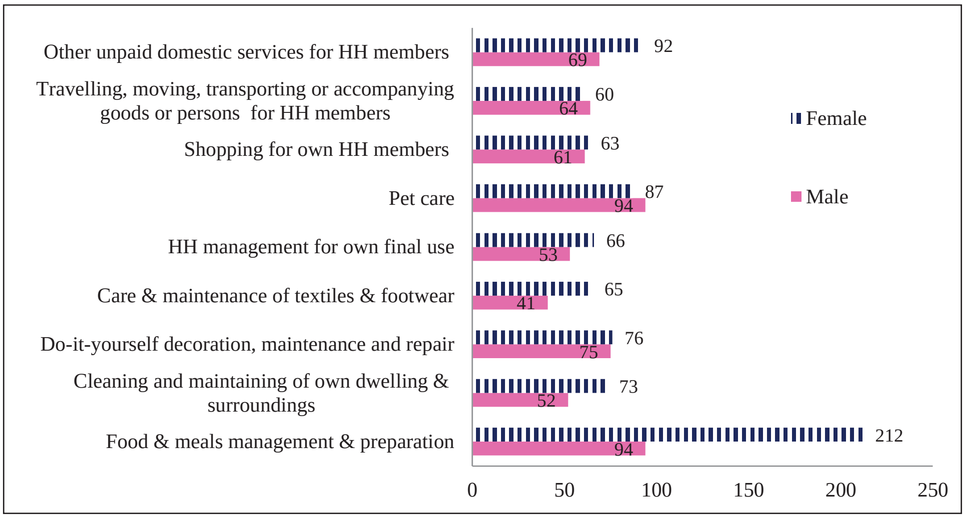
Source: Time Use Survey, 2019.

Figure 9: Average Time (in minutes) Spent in a Day per Participant in Unpaid Caregiving Services for Household Members (15-59 age group)



Source: Time Use Survey, 2019

Figure 10: Average Time (in minutes) Spent in a day per Participant in Unpaid Domestic Services for Household Member (15-59 age group)



Source: Time Use Survey, 2019

Table 10: Average Time (in minutes) Spent in a Day per Female participants of Different Levels of Education

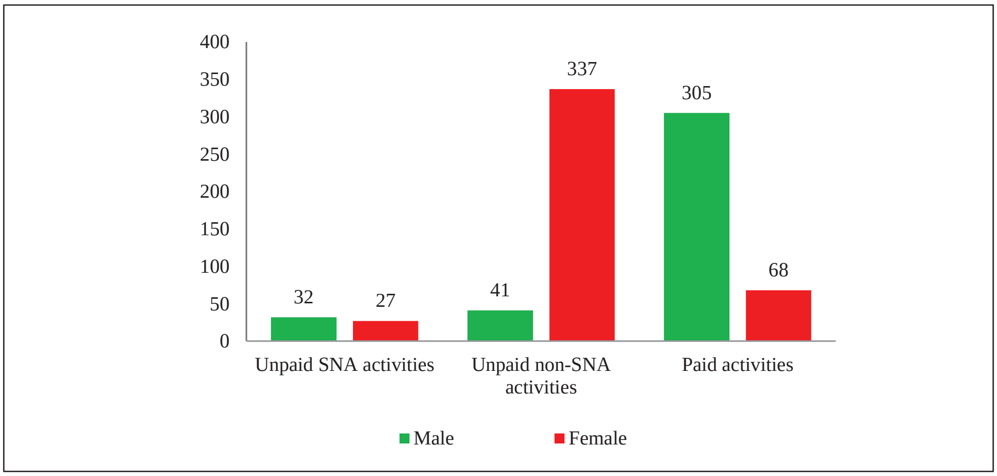
Level of education	Unpaid domestic services for household members	Unpaid caregiving services for household members
Not literate	296	126
Below primary	301	126
Primary	304	131
Upper primary/middle	308	131
Secondary and above	295	146

Source: Time Use Survey, 2019

10.29 The unpaid domestic and caregiving services provided by women are not influenced by their level of education. As shown in Table 10, even with education level of “secondary and above”, women spend 295 minutes in unpaid domestic services for household members and 146 minutes in unpaid caregiving services for household members.

10.30 In terms of contribution to the economy, while women of productive age group spent 337 minutes in unpaid non-SNA activity[6], it was only 41 minutes in the case of males. Similarly, males spent 305 minutes in paid activities, while it was only 68 minutes for females (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Average Time (in minutes) Spent in a Day per Person in Paid and Unpaid Activities (15-59 age group)



Source: Time Use Survey, 2019 (Table 42, Appendix A)

10.31 Similarly, the time spent on unpaid domestic and care giving services (340 minutes or 5.6 hrs) is high for females in the workforce as compared to males but relatively less than females who are not in the labour force (457 minutes or 7.60 hours) (Table 11). Thus, women in the workforce shoulder the responsibility of domestic activities as well as paid work, which leaves them with less time to spend on employment related activities.

10.32 There was no distinction among social groups as regards the time spent on unpaid non-SNA activities which was highest among 'Others' group (286 minutes) followed by SC (285 minutes). Time spent by females on paid activities was highest for ST (75 minutes). We can see the women of ST social group are positioned better compared to other social groups as regards paid activities (Table 12).

[6]Unpaid activities include taking care of children, elderly in the household, production of goods and services for own consumption, while paid activities include self-employment, regular wage/salary jobs and casual work. SNA production activity include employment, Unpaid direct volunteering for other households for production of goods or for production of goods/services for market/non-market units, Unpaid community and organization-based volunteering for production of goods or for production of goods/services for market/non-market units,etc and Non-SNA Production includes Unpaid domestic services for household members, Unpaid caregiving services for household members, Unpaid direct volunteering for other households for production of services for the households and Unpaid community- and organization-based volunteering for production of services for the households (Source: TUS, 2019).

Table 11: Average Time (in minutes) Spent in a Day per Participant of Different Broad Usual Principal Activity Status

Activity Status	Employment and related activities		Unpaid domestic services for household members		Unpaid caregiving services for household members	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Worker	472	382	93	237	71	103
Unemployed	245	233	112	222	102	157
Labour Force	470	381	93	237	72	105
Not in a labour force	170	182	112	317	100	140

Source: Time Use Survey, 2019

Table 12: Average Time (in minutes) Spent in a Day per Person in Paid and Unpaid Activities Among Various Social Groups

Activities	ST		SC		OBC		Others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Unpaid SNA activities	51	48	27	23	29	23	24	18
Unpaid non-SNA activities	42	266	38	285	37	279	37	286
All Unpaid activities	94	313	65	307	66	303	61	304
Paid activities	218	75	247	60	238	56	247	45

Source: Time Use Survey, 2019 (Table 44, Appendix A)

10.33 In order to incentivise more women to join into the labour force, investment in institutional support to affordable and quality child care facilities, paid paternal leave, family-friendly work environment, and support for elderly care needs to be made. There is also a need to promote non-discriminatory practices at the workplace like pay and career progression, improve work incentives, including other medical and social security benefits for female workers.

HEALTH

10.34 COVID-19 demonstrated the importance of investing and strengthening public health system. India has made significant progress in improving its health outcomes over the last two decades by eliminating Polio, Guinea worm disease, Yaws and maternal & neonatal Tetanus. Health indicators shows, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has reduced sharply from 3.6 in 1991 to 2.2 in 2018. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) was 113 per 1,00,000 live births for the period 2016-2018 and Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) was 36 per 1000 live births in 2018. But in 2020, it was the COVID-19 pandemic that put to test the health infrastructure of India. The pandemic brought forth the inherent strengths of the medical fraternity in effectively managing the spread of the disease. There are more than 1 crore COVID-19 cases reported in India, with recovery of more than 95 per cent. However, the country lost around 1.52 lakh lives due to the COVID-19 pandemic[7]. Public health measures were taken in pre-emptive, pro-active and graded manner based on the evolving scenario. To provide, financial support, 'COVID-19 Emergency Response

[7]As on 12.01.2021 (Source: www.covid19india.org).

and Health Systems Preparedness Package' of ₹15000 crore was announced and implemented with an aim to deliver a combination of emergency response and health system capacity building efforts. Government has taken several measures including world's largest vaccination drive to prevent, control, and mitigate the impact of COVID-19 (Box 7).

Box 7: Achievements in Fight Against COVID-19

- The Government has assessed and ensured the availability of the essential medicines, hand sanitizers as well as protective equipments including masks, PPE Kits.
- A fast-track processing of applications for clinical trials and new drug including vaccines for COVID-19.
- Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) issued a circular on easing out the lot release of Human vaccines for smooth supply due to COVID-19 pandemic situation on 3rd April, 2020 and published a notice on extending validity of WHO GMP/CoPP certificate in light of COVID-19 situation on 1st May, 2020.
- CDSCO issued letter to States Drugs Controller requesting for regular survey on availability of formulations like Azithromycin, Paracetamol and Hydroxychloroquine. Government has issued notification on 18th May, 2020 so that manufacturer can manufacture and stock any vaccine for COVID-19, which is under clinical trial, for sale or distribution after completion of clinical trial and grant of manufacturing approval by CDSCO.
  - Considering the emergency and unmet medical need, CDSCO has approved following three drugs for Restricted Emergency Use in the country for treatment of COVID-19 infection:
    - Remdesivir Injectable formulations for treatment of patients with severe COVID-19 infection initially on 1st June 2020 for import and marketing and subsequently, for manufacture and marketing the same drug to three indigenous manufacturers.
    - Manufacturing and marketing permission on 19th June 2020 for Favipiravir Tablets for mild to moderate COVID-19 infection.
    - Marketing permission on 10.07.20 for Itolizumab injection for the treatment of Cytokine Release Syndrome (CRS) in moderate to severe Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) patients due to COVID-19
  - CDSCO has been able to process more than 150 applications of COVID-19 related new drug and clinical trial applications after thorough deliberation of the proposals in more than 25 Subject Experts Committee meetings through video conference till 4th December 2020.
  - CDSCO has approved a total of 242 diagnostic kits for COVID-19 on fast-track basis which includes 124 RT PCR kits and 118 Rapid antibody kits till 4th December, 2020.
  - Ministry of AYUSH issued an advisory about self-care guidelines and preventive health measures for immunity. Ministry launched a three-month campaign on "AYUSH for Immunity".
  - A **Fit Health Worker Campaign** was launched at Auyshman Bharat-Health & Wellness Centres (AB-HWCs) to enable the screening and early detection of non-communicable diseases in the Frontline-Health care workers. This enabled the screening of more than 12 lakh in 502 districts till 1st December, 2020 to enable them to take preventive, promotive and curative measures and also caution them towards their risk categorization towards COVID-19 as these frontline workers were not only involved in ensuring essential services at these centres but also played a crucial role in community-based surveillance and pandemic outbreak management related activities in the community.

- The **'PMGKP Insurance Scheme for Health Workers Fighting COVID-19'** was announced on 30th March 2020. The Scheme provides and insurance cover of ₹ 50 lakh to healthcare providers, including community health workers, who may have to be in direct contact and care of COVID-19 patients and therefore at risk of being infected.
- **COVID-19 Vaccine**: The world's largest COVID-19 immunization programme commenced on 16th January 2021 through the two indigenously manufactured vaccines viz; COVISHIELD and COVAXIN. Based on the humane principle the people at maximum risk of getting infected, about 3 crore people mainly frontline health workers have been offered the vaccine in the first round, while about 30 crores including elderly and people with serious co-morbidities will be vaccinated in the second round. As on 24th January, 2021, 16.13 lakh beneficiaries were vaccinated (PIB release dated 24th January, 2021). The vaccination exercise is underpinned by the principles of people's participation (Jan Bhagidari), utilizing experience of elections (booth strategy) and Universal Immunization Program (UIP). There will be no compromise of existing healthcare services, especially national programs and primary health care; on scientific and regulatory norms, other SOPs. The Co-WIN software has been developed by Government for real time information of vaccine stocks, their storage temperature and individualized tracking of beneficiaries for COVID-19 vaccine, which has been operationalized.

10.35 **Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs):** ASHAs played a key role in the country's response for prevention and management of the COVID-19. During the pandemic, in addition to performing tasks related to COVID-19, they also continued to support community members for accessing essential health services such as anti-natal care, immunization, safe delivery and treatment adherence for chronic illnesses. All ASHAs and ASHA facilitators were covered under PMGKP insurance scheme (Box 7). Their incentives were increased to ₹ 2000 per month.

Child health outcomes

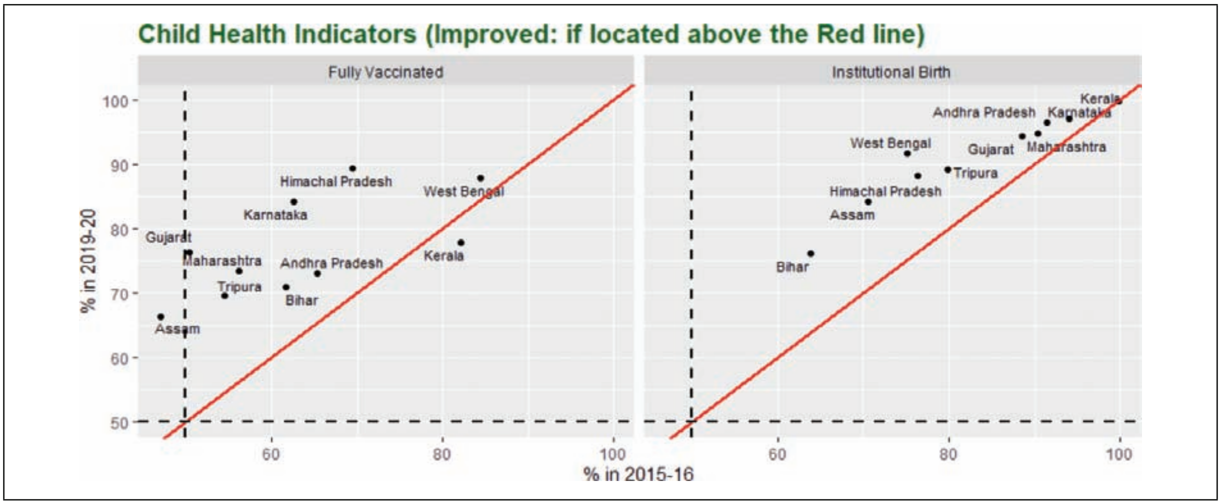
10.36 The Phase-I of National Family Health Survey-5 (NFHS-5)[8], shows that immunization coverage for children has increased for all 10 States under analysis except for Kerala. The cash incentives for institutional delivery of pregnant women and ASHAs under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and conditional cash transfer under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) aims to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates. NFHS-5 shows significant improvement in the institutional birth in selcted States (Figure 12A). The inter-State difference on immunization and institutional birth has come down in NFHS-5 in those States showing low level of immunization and institutional birth in NFHS-4 (Figure 12B).

10.37 Infant mortality rate and under five mortality rate have declined in most of the selected States in NFHS-5 compared to NFHS-4 (Figure 13). However, inter-State difference in mortality rates remained quite large. The findings also show mixed picture on stunting, wasting and anaemic children. When compared to NFHS-4, stunting has declined in Andhra Pradesh,

[8]NFHS-5, 2019-20, Phase-I covered 17 States & 5 UTs for the period of Aug-Dec, 2019. Due to change in the boundary of districts between NFHS-4 and NFHS-5, only 263 out of 342 districts data were comparable. Hence, point estimates of NFHS-5 needs to be compared with interval estimates of NFHS-4 (2015-16).

Assam, Bihar and Karnataka in NFHS-5. Similarly, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Karnataka have done better in reducing underweight children during the same period. Wasting has also declined in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka during NFHS-5 (Figure 14). To address the problem of malnutrition in the country, Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (ICDS) are some targeted interventions of the Government. PM Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nutrition (POSHAN) Abhiyan was launched on 8th March, 2018 to address the problem of malnutrition in a mission-mode.

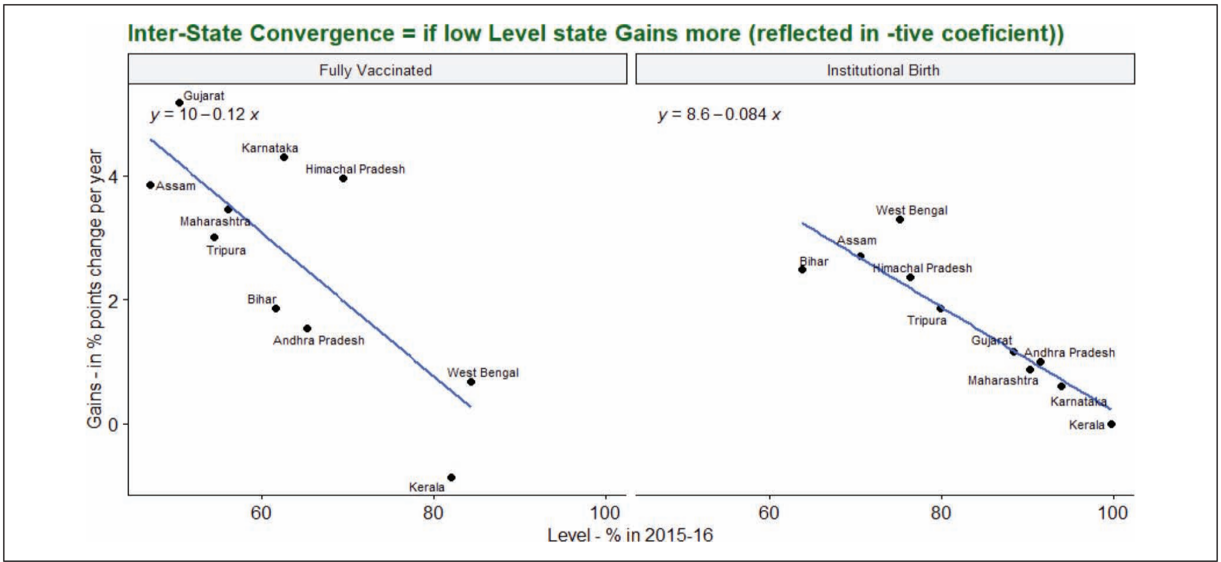
Figure 12A: Child Health Indicators: Vaccination and Institutional Birth



Source: NFHS-5 (2019-20)

Note: Vaccinated: Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall.

Figure 12B: Inter-State difference in Child Vaccination and Institutional Birth



Source: NFHS-5 (2019-20)

Note: Vaccinated: Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall.

Figure 13: Child Health Indicators: IMR and U5MR

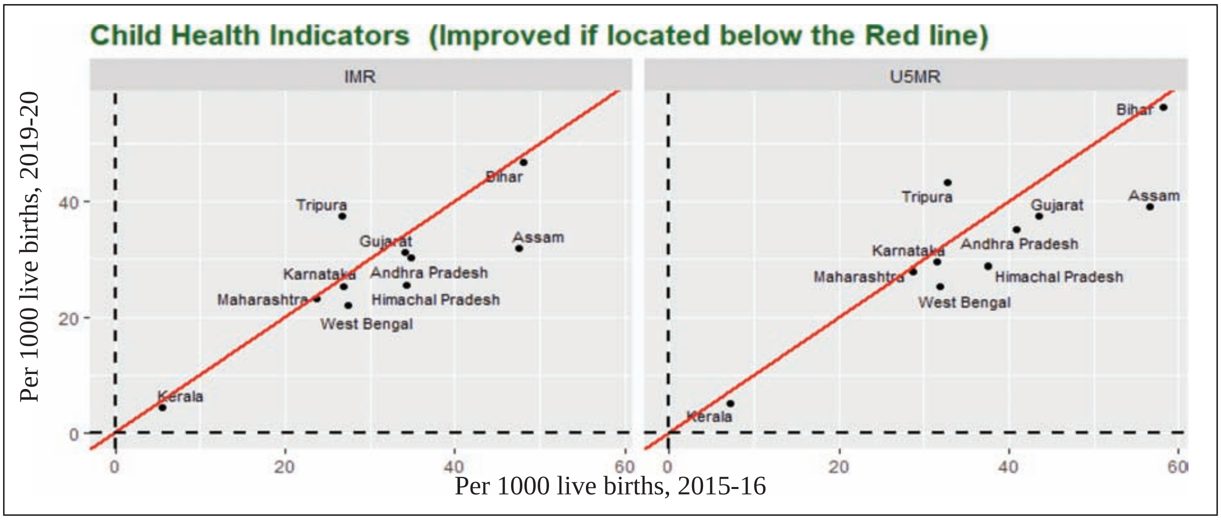
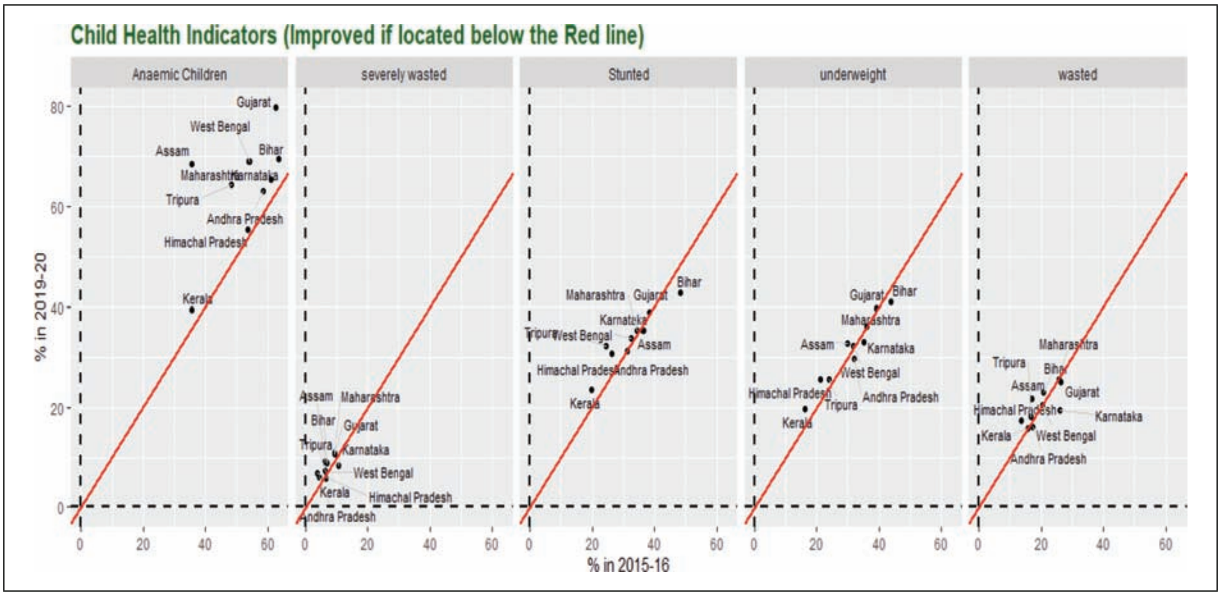


Figure 14: Child Health Indicators: Anemic children, Wasted, Severe Wasted, Stunted, and Underweight Children



Source: NFHS-5 (2019-20)

Note: IMR: Infant mortality rate (IMR); U5MR: Under-five mortality rate (U5MR); Stunted: Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age); Wasted: Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height); Severely wasted: Children under 5 years who are severely wasted (weight-for-height); Underweight: Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age); Anaemic: Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0 g/dl).

10.38 **AYUSH:** About 12,500 HWCs to be set up through National AYUSH Mission. The AYUSH HWCs would be created by upgrading existing AYUSH dispensaries (10000) and Sub Health Centres (2500) to provide comprehensive primary health care to the general public with focus on the AYUSH system of medicine. A total of 4061 facilities are approved for upgradation as AYUSH HWCs in 27 States/UTs during 2019-20 and 2020-21.

WATER AND SANITATION

Swachh Bharat Mission-Grameen (SBM-G)

10.39 Under SBM-G, rural sanitation coverage has made an incredible leap in the target achievement from 39 per cent in 2014 to 100 per cent in 2019 with more than 10 crore toilets built since 2014. UNICEF study on 'Access to Toilets and Safety, Convenience and Self-respect of Women in Rural India' (February, 2020), states that 91 per cent of the women reported that they have been able to save upto an hour and do not have to travel up to a kilometre for defecation after the construction of toilets. With a view to sustain the gains made under the programme in the last five years and to ensure that no one is left behind and to achieve the overall cleanliness in villages, Phase-II of SBM(G) from 2020-21 to 2024-25 is being implemented with a total outlay of ₹ 1,40,881 crores focusing on Open Defecation Free (ODF) sustainability and Solid & Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) through convergence between different verticals of financing and various schemes of Central and State Governments such as 15th Finance Commission grants to local bodies, MGNREGS, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds etc. Further, PMGKRA was also launched in June, 2020 under ANB package for creating employment opportunities and sanitary infrastructure creation in order to have better, safe hygiene and sanitary practices during COVID-19. Under the PMGKRA, 29,695 Community Sanitary Complexes (CSCs) have been constructed so far.

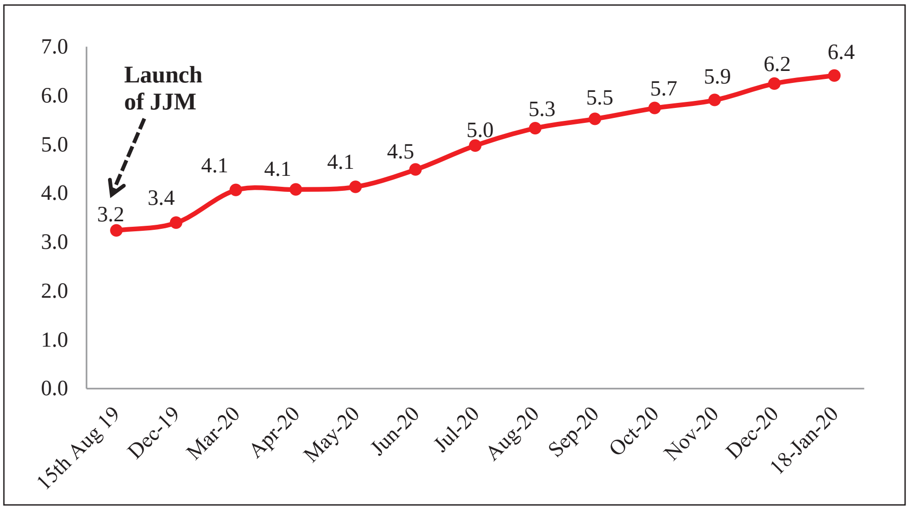
Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

10.40 Government has accorded highest priority to improve the quality of life and enhance ease of living of people especially those living in rural areas by announcing the Jal Jeevan Mission (Box 8). At the time of roll out of the scheme in August 2019, about 3.23 crore (17 per cent) households out of total 18.93 crore rural households had tap water supply. Remaining 15.70 crore (83 per cent) rural households were to be provided with functional tap water connections (FTWC) by 2024.

Box 8: Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)

- Goal of JJM is to enable every rural household get assured supply of potable piped water at a service level of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) regularly on long-term basis by ensuring functionality of the tap water connections
- To provide FTWC to every rural household by 2024 with a total outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore in partnership with States.
- JJM is a decentralized, demand-driven and community-managed programme with the Gram Panchayat and/ or its sub-committee, i.e. Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti/ User Group, etc. playing a key role in planning, implementation, management, operation and maintenance of water supply systems.
- JJM envisions empowering water supply department and local communities to function as water utilities for long-term water security in the country.

Figure 15: Cumulative progress of FTWC coverage in Rural Households (in crore)



Source: Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (as on 18.01.2021)

10.41 Keeping with 'no one is left out' principle, 18 districts in the country spread across Gujarat (5), Telangana (5), Himachal Pradesh (1), Jammu & Kashmir (2), Goa (2) and Punjab (3) have become 'Har Ghar Jal districts'. Similarly, 402 Blocks, 31,848 Gram Panchayats, 57,935 villages have also become 'Har Ghar Jal Block', 'Har Ghar Jal Panchayat' and 'Har Ghar Jal Gaon', respectively. Goa has become first State in the country to have 100 per cent households with 'tap water connections i.e. 'Har Ghar Jal Rajya'. About 3.2 crore of rural households have been provided with FTWC since the launch of the Mission (Figure 15).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

10.42 The rural sector in India witnessed the phenomenon of reverse migration during the period of complete lockdown, with migrants availing all possible means of transport or even walking back kilometers to reach homes. But the eventual return of these migrants back to metropolitan cities would materialize only with the normalization of COVID-19 related stringencies. Despite such adversities, the resilience of the rural economy in tackling the COVID -19 related crisis was supported by a good crop season and stimulus packages of the Government.

10.43 The first of measures announced under the PMGKP in March, 2020 included cash transfers of upto ₹ 1000 in two installments of ₹ 500 each to the existing old aged, widowed and disabled beneficiaries under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). An amount of ₹ 2814.50 crore was released to 2.82 crore NSAP beneficiaries. An amount of ₹ 500 each was transferred for three months digitally into bank accounts of the women beneficiaries in PM Jan Dhan Yojana, totaling about 20.64 crores. Free distribution of gas cylinders to about 8 crore families for three months was also undertaken. Limit of collateral free lending for 63 lakh women SHGs increased from ₹ 10 lakhs to ₹ 20 lakhs which would support 6.85 crore households.

10.44 In the second tranche of stimulus measures announced under ANB Abhiyan, an additional ₹ 40,000 crore was allocated for Mahatma Gandhi NREGS to help generate nearly 300 crore person-days to address the need for more work for the returning migrant workers as well as to take care of the monsoon season. A total of 311.92 crore person-days have been generated and a total of 65.09 lakh individual beneficiary works and 3.28 lakh water conversation related works have been completed in the current financial year as on 21st January 2021. Wages under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA was increased by ₹ 20 from ₹ 182 to ₹ 202 w.e.f. 1st April, 2020, which would provide an additional amount of ₹ 2000 annually to a worker. Key elements and remarkable achievements of the scheme are given in the Box 9.

Box 9: Key elements and remarkable achievements of MGNREGA

- The steps to strengthen the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA 'inter-alia' include electronic Fund Management System (eFMS), use of Aadhaar, Geo tagging of assets and strengthening of Social Audit System, implementation of Software for Estimate Calculation Using Rural rates for Employment (SECURE), Geographical Information System (GIS) based planning, Time and Motion Study (TMS) to increase efficiency of estimation of work, JanMANREGA- a mobile application system, eSaksham- a digital learning platform, Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP) to position thematic experts at all levels in selected blocks with poor implementation capacity and Project Unnati to upgrade the skill base of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA workers.
- 311.92 crore person-days generated in FY 2020-21 (as on 21.01.2021) which is an all-time high. Of the total person-days, person-days for women is 52.69 per cent, SC is 19.9 per cent and ST is 17.8 per cent which are well above the norms.
- Around 61 per cent of total works taken up during FY 2020-21 (as on 21.01.2021) pertain to individual beneficiary schemes and 68.37 per cent of the total expenditure is on agriculture and allied works.
- 4.24 crore Mahatma Gandhi NREGA assets geo-tagged and made available in the public domain.
- 99 per cent of wages paid electronically into the accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi NREGS workers during 2020-21 as against 37.17 per cent during 2013-14.

Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

10.45 DAY-NRLM seeks to alleviate rural poverty through building sustainable community institutions of the poor. The mission aims at mobilizing about 9-10 crore households into SHGs and link them to 'sustainable livelihoods opportunities by building their skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sectors. Cumulative progress (upto December 2020) shows that about 7.26 crore households have been mobilized into 66.03 lakh SHGs under the mission. In terms of capitalization support, the SHGs have been provided more than ₹ 12,195 crore cumulatively as Revolving Fund and Community Investment Fund from the Mission. As an integral approach to capacity building, the Mission has trained and deployed more than 3 lakh Community Resource Persons, who are providing support to the community institutions. DAY-NRLM has also been instrumental in providing the last mile delivery of financial services in remote rural areas through promotion of digital finance and deployment of SHG Women as Banking Correspondent Sakhi (BC Sakhi), with the support of banks and Common Service Centres.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

10.46 PMGSY was launched on 25th December, 2000 with the objective to provide single all-weather road connectivity to all eligible unconnected habitations of the designated population size (500+ in plain areas, 250+ in North-Eastern and Himalayan States) in rural areas of country. The PMGSY has completed two phases and third phase has been launched with the target allocation of 1.25 lakh km all-weather road connectivity. More than 6.44 lakh km road length has been constructed so far under the Scheme. The scheme has helped immensely in providing access to basic services and lifting the income of rural masses.

Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan (GKRA)

10.47 GKRA was launched on 20th June, 2020 for a period of 125 days with a focus on 25 works in 6 States. The Abhiyan was a convergent efforts between 12 different Central Ministries/ Departments. The major objectives of the initiative include the provision of livelihood opportunities to returning migrants and similarly affected rural citizens, saturate villages with public infrastructure viz. roads, housing, anganwadis, panchayat bhavans, various livelihood assets and community complexes, among others and a basket of a wide variety of works. The programme was intended to enhance long term livelihood opportunities. To address the hardship of a large number of returnee migrant workers, district with a concentration of 25,000 and more returnee migrant workers were selected. The Abhiyan started with a resource envelope of ₹ 50,000 crore with estimated employment generation of 40.34 crore person-days from 20th June, 2020 to 22nd October, 2020. The Abhiyan has helped in empowering villagers with livelihood opportunities in the selected 116 Districts of 6 States namely Bihar (32 districts), Jharkhand (3 districts), Madhya Pradesh (24 districts), Odisha (4 districts), Rajasthan (22 districts) and Uttar Pradesh (31 districts). The Abhiyan had achieved an employment generation of 50.78 crore persondays with a total expenditure incurred of ₹ 39,293 crore. In the pursuit of objectives of the Abhiyan, assets created are detailed in Box 10.

Box 10: Public infrastructure and assets created under GKRA

- 1,59,697 Water conservation structures, 45,071 cattle shed, 4,848 Vermicomposting units, 2,854 Poultry Sheds, 34,005 farm ponds, 16,399 construction of wells
- 23,010 community sanitary complex
- 73,307 Plantation (including through CAMPA fund)
- 4,713 PM- Kisan Urja Suraksha evem Utthan Mahabhiyan works
- A total of 1402 kilometers road had been taken up under PM-Grameen Sadakh Yojana
- 4,81,210 rural houses, 3,607 Anganwadi Centers
- 25,645 works related to solid and liquid waste management
- 17,240 Works under Jal Jeevan Mission
- Works under Finance Commission fund of ₹ 5810.97 crore
- Works under PM Urja Ganga Project of ₹ 327.10 crore
- Construction and maintenance of a total of 7069 kilometers of road had been taken up under National Highway Authority
- 68,136 candidates have been provided skill training through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) during the Abhiyan
- Laying of 92,158 kilometers Fiber Optic Cable under Bharat Net
- Works through District Mineral Fund of ₹ 1042.82 crore had been taken up

CONCLUSION

10.48 Investment in social infrastructure played a crucial role in India's economic growth. The government is committed to invest in social sector *viz* education, healthcare, skill development, providing employment opportunity, housing, sanitation *etc* in order to bring overall improvement in socio-economic indicators and achieving SDGs. Inspite of COVID-19 pandemic, public spending on social sector has increased in 2020-21 and efforts continued through Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana, higher allocation under MGNREGS, Garib Kalyan Rozgar Abhiyan and path-breaking labour reforms etc. India's progress towards vibrant economy is deep-seated in investing in social capital.

CHAPTER AT A GLANCE

- The combined (Centre and States) social sector expenditure as per cent of GDP has increased in 2020-21 compared to last year. The increase also manifested as a proportion of the budgetary expenditure.
- India's rank in HDI 2019 was recorded 131 compared to 129 in 2018, out of a total 189 countries. By looking at the sub-component wise performance of HDI indicators, India's "GNI per capita (2017 PPP $)" has increased from US$ 6,427 in 2018 to US$ 6,681 in 2019, and "life expectancy at birth" has improved from 69.4 to 69.7 year, respectively, mean and expected years of schooling remained unchanged.
- Online schooling took off in a big way during the COVID-19 pandemic. The access to data network, electronic devices such as computer, laptop, smart phone etc. gained in importance due to online learning and remote working. Innovative measures were adopted to bring all strata of the society under the medium of online/digital schooling.
- Formal skill training showed an improvement over the annual cycle of PLFS across all socio-economic classification including rural, urban and gender classification.
- Year 2018-19 was witnessed as a good year for employment generation. About 1.64 crore additional employment created during this period consisting of about 1.22 crore in rural area and 0.42 crore in urban area. Female LFPR increased to 18.6 per cent in 2018-19 from 17.6 per cent in 2017-18.
- The quarterly survey of PLFS for the urban sector saw a major proportion of workforce engaged as regular wage/salaried during the period of January 2019-March 2020.
- Government has given incentive to boost employment under the scheme Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana. Existing Central labour laws have been rationalized and simplified into four Labour Codes viz. (i) the Code on Wages, 2019, (ii) the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, (iii) the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and (iv) the Code on Social Security, 2020 to bring these laws in tune with the changing labour market trends.

- Time Use Survey, 2019 showed females spending disproportionately large time on unpaid domestic and caregiving services to household members compared to their male counterparts. This explains the reason for the relatively low level of female LFPR in India. There is a need to promote non-discriminatory practices at the workplace like pay and career progression, improve work incentives, including other medical and social security benefits for female workers.

- In the fight against COVID-19, the initial measures of lockdown, social distancing, travel advisories, practicing hand wash, wearing masks reduced the spread of the disease. The country also acquired self-reliance in essential medicines, hand sanitizers, protective equipment including masks, PPE Kits, ventilators, COVID-19 testing and treatment facilities. The world's largest COVID-19 immunization program commenced on 16th January, 2021 through two indigenously manufactured vaccines.

- NFHS-5 (Phase-I), results show improvement in immunization coverage for children, institutional birth, infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate in most of the selected States.

- Under PMGKP announced in March, 2020 cash transfers of upto ₹ 1000 in two installments of ₹ 500 each were paid to existing old aged, widowed and disabled beneficiaries under the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). An amount of ₹ 2814.50 crore was released to 2.82 crore NSAP beneficiaries. An amount of ₹ 500 each was transferred for three months digitally into bank accounts of the women beneficiaries in PM Jan Dhan Yojana, totaling about 20.64 crores. Free distribution of gas cylinders to about 8 crore families for three months was also undertaken. Limit of collateral free lending for 63 lakh women SHGs increased from ₹ 10 lakhs to ₹ 20 lakhs which would support 6.85 crore households.

- A total of 311.92 crore person-days was generated and a total of 65.09 lakh individual beneficiary works and 3.28 lakh water conversation related works was completed as on 21st January 2021 during 2020-21. Wages under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA was increased by ₹ 20 from ₹ 182 to ₹ 202 w.e.f. 1st April, 2020, which would provide an additional amount of ₹ 2000 annually to a worker

ANNEXURE I

Table Number of Workers (PS+SS), all ages) by Industry, Gender and Sector

(in crore)

Sectors	Rural			Urban			Rural + urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
PLFS 2017-18									
Agriculture	12.72	5.47	18.27	0.61	0.25	0.85	13.9	6	20.03
Mining & Quarrying	0.1	0.02	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.08	0.18	0.02	0.19
Manufacturing	1.75	0.69	2.47	2.71	0.77	3.48	4.28	1.39	5.7
Electricity, Water, etc	0.1	0.02	0.09	0.15	0.02	0.17	0.25	0.02	0.28
Construction	3.68	0.46	4.11	1.44	0.13	1.55	5.15	0.6	5.7
Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	2.34	0.33	2.66	3.12	0.43	3.54	5.26	0.73	5.94
Transport Storage & Communica-tion	1.29	0.02	1.3	1.51	0.11	1.63	2.72	0.11	2.78
Other Service	1.91	0.7	2.62	2.76	1.44	4.21	4.5	1.97	6.51
All	23.91	7.7	31.61	12.39	3.15	15.53	36.29	10.85	47.14
PLFS -2018-19									
Agriculture	13.4	6.19	19.5	0.68	0.3	0.97	14.88	6.71	21.51
Mining & Quarrying	0.12	0.02	0.13	0.08	0.01	0.08	0.19	0.02	0.2
Manufacturing	1.88	0.69	2.56	2.83	0.83	3.67	4.44	1.47	5.9
Electricity, Water, etc	0.12	0	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.19	0.26	0.02	0.29
Construction	3.53	0.45	4.04	1.48	0.14	1.63	5.07	0.59	5.71
Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	2.24	0.34	2.59	3.1	0.43	3.53	5.07	0.74	5.85
Transport Storage & Communica-tion	1.27	0.03	1.31	1.61	0.11	1.72	2.74	0.13	2.88
Other Service	1.85	0.75	2.59	2.72	1.47	4.18	4.33	2.1	6.44
All	24.37	8.46	32.83	12.64	3.31	15.96	37.01	11.77	48.78

Source: Estimated from PLFS annual reports

ANNEXURE II

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FOUR LABOUR CODES

The Government has simplified, rationalized and amalgamated 29 Central Labour Laws/Acts into four Codes, viz; (i) the Code on Wages, 2019, (ii) the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 (iii) The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions (OSH) Code, 2020, and (iv) the Code on Social Security, 2020. The three Codes dealing with occupational safety, health and working condition, industrial relations and social security were notified on 29.09.2020, while the Code on Wages was notified on 08.08.2019. Through these labour codes the much needed labour welfare reforms have been introduced after years of holding many multi-stakeholders consultations with Trade Unions, Employers, Central Ministries/State Governments and experts of labour sector. Draft rules have been published in Gazette of India for inviting comments from public and stakeholders. The salient features of the Codes are as under:

The Code on Wages, 2019: It amalgamates 4 wages and payment related labour laws viz; the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 and the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. The salient features of the Code on Wages include:

i. A statutory right has been created for minimum wages and timely payment of wages to all workers whether in organized or unorganized sector. It extends entitlement of minimum wages to all the workers in the country as against 30 per cent of the workforce, at present. At present, minimum wages are fixed for employment covering mainly mines sector, plantation, dock workers, building and construction workers, watch and ward, sweeping and cleaning and manufacturing sector etc. Extension will take place to entire service sector (IT, hospitality, transportation etc.), domestic workers, unorganized workers, teachers etc.

ii. Method of fixation of minimum wage rates simplified. Factors to be taken into account are types of skills and geographical location as against the present system of wage being fixed employment-wise.

iii. Number of minimum wage rate would be around 200 in the entire country as against 10000, at present.

iv. In central sphere, there would be only 12 minimum wage rates as against 542.

v. Revision of minimum wages in every 5 years.

vi. A statutory concept of 'Floor Wage' introduced.

The Industrial Relations Code, 2020: The Industrial Relations Code (IR Code) has been prepared after amalgamating, simplifying and rationalizing the relevant provisions of (i) the Trade Unions Act, 1926; (ii) the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and (iii) the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The salient features of the Code include:

i. The wage ceiling for the purposes of coverage of 'supervisor' as workers for grievance redressal has been increased to ₹ 18000/- per month from existing ₹ 10000/- per month under the Industrial Disputes Act.

ii. The concept of fixed term employment (FTE) introduced which is a win-win situation where an employee gets all the benefits of a permanent employee and the employer can engage a worker without intervention of a contractor. A FTE worker will be entitled to all benefits like a permanent worker. Further, a FTE worker has also been allowed benefit of proportionate gratuity even if the contract is for a period of one year.

iii. A “Re-skilling Fund” for training of retrenched employees has been setup from the contribution to be made by an industrial establishment for an amount equal to 15 days’ wages for every worker retrenched. This is in addition to retrenchment compensation. The amount will be credited to the workers account within 45 days.

iv. The Central and State Governments have been given flexibility to modify the retrenchment compensation which is at present 15 days per completed year of service to any number of days.

v. A long pending demand of the trade unions to provide them statutory recognition has been considered by including a concept of ‘Negotiating Union’. It will facilitate negotiation between employer and employees. If a trade union enjoys membership of more than 51 per cent of workers on muster roll, then it shall be recognized as negotiating union for negotiation with employer. If no single Trade Union has support of more than 51 per cent of workers, then a Negotiating Council will be constituted in an establishment for negotiation. Every trade union having 20 per cent or more membership will be eligible for a seat in the ‘Negotiating Council’.

vi. Similarly, a provision has been made to recognize trade unions, federation of trade union at Central and State level.

vii. To facilitate ease of doing business, the Code removes requirement of prior permission of appropriate Government for seeking permission for lay-off, retrenchment and closure of a factory, mine and plantation having less than 300 workers. The benefits of notice period, retrenchment compensation, and pay in lieu of notice period have been retained.

viii. Compounding of offences has been introduced. However, the benefit of compounding will be available only once in three years for an offence. The amount collected from compounding shall be used for welfare of workers in unorganized sector.

ix. Two- Member Industrial Tribunal will help in speedy disposal of labour disputes.

x. To facilitate crystalizing the rights of workers and also to promote ease of doing business, responsibility has been cast upon the Central Government to prepare model standing orders which will have standardized provisions relating to working hours, shifts, holidays, disciplinary proceeding and other service conditions.

xi. Care has been taken that the rights of the workers are not compromised and to provide for easy, transparent and accountable compliance. The reduction and rationalization of definitions will reduce litigation, promote transparency and accountability.

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020: The Code has been drafted after amalgamation, simplification and rationalization of the relevant provisions of the 13 Central Labour Acts viz; the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, the Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986, the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act,1970, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, the Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955 the Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961, the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Act, 1976, the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 and the Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1981. The salient features of the Code include:

i. For electronic registration of establishments, uniform threshold of 10 employees has been fixed. One registration for an establishment has been envisaged in place of 6 registrations in the Acts. This will create a centralized database and promote ease of doing business.

ii. An enabling provision has been made that the Central Government can extend applicability of this Code to any establishment, even if it has less than 10 employees, carrying out hazardous or life threatening occupations.

iii. The Code rationalizes the compliance mechanism with one license, one registration and one return for the establishments.

iv. The OSH Code expands the earlier definition of migrant worker given in the Inter-state Migrant Worker Act, 1979. The present OSH Code includes those workers who would be directly employed by the employer, besides by the contractor. Further, it has also been made possible that a migrant, who comes on his own, in the destination state, can declare himself a migrant worker by registering on an electronic portal on the basis of self-declaration seeded with Aadhaar. The registration on portal has been made simple and there is no requirement of any other document except Aadhaar.

v. One of the primary reasons for non-availability of data for migrant worker was that the definition of inter-state migrant worker was restrictive. The Ministry of Labour & Employment in this regard has also taken steps to develop a national database to enroll unorganized workers including migrants, which will inter-alia help migrant workers get jobs, map their skills and provide other social security benefits. It will also help in better policy formulation for unorganized sector workers, in general.

vi. The migrant workers will also be able to enjoy the benefits of portability in respect of ration and avail benefits from building & other construction cess fund.

vii. Employer to provide free of cost annual health check-up for employees above the specified age working in certain type of establishments.

viii. Issue of appointment letter has been made mandatory for all employees, covered under the Code which will promote formalization of employment.

ix. The Code envisages employment of women in all establishments covering all types of works. Women are now entitled to work in the night, subject to their consent, with provisions of safety, holidays, working hours or any other condition as prescribed by appropriate Government. It promotes gender equality in a big way.

x. The ambit of definition of 'working journalists' and 'cine worker' have been modified to include workers employed in electronic media and all forms of audio- visual production.

xi. The courts have been enjoined upon that a part of the penalty amount for contravention of provisions relating to duties of employer leading to death or serious bodily injury to any person may be given to the victim or the legal heirs of the victim.

xii. An all India license to contractor for five years has been provided in the Code as against work order based licensing at present.

xiii. Enabling provision for constituting a bi-partite Safety Committee in any class of establishment by appropriate Government to promote safe and healthy working conditions in an establishment. Earlier, it was limited to establishments engaged in hazardous occupations.

xiv. The multiple committees under five labour Acts have been substituted by one National Occupational Safety and Health Advisory Board which is of tripartite nature and has representation from trade unions, employer associations, and State governments.

The Code on Social Security, 2020: The Code on Social Security subsumes existing nine Social Security Acts viz; the Employees' Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, the Employees' State Insurance Act, the Employees' Compensation Act, the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, the Maternity Benefit Act, the Payment of Gratuity Act, the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Act, the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, and the Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act. The salient features of the code include:

i. The coverage of Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) has been extended pan-India to all establishments employing 10 or more employees as against notified districts/ areas. However, contribution from employers and employees will be collected from the notified date when the facilities are made available on the ground by ESIC. The benefits available under ESIC include medical, sickness, maternity, pension for dependents' and for disablement, etc.

ii. The Code envisages extension of benefits to the employees working in establishments with less than 10 employees on voluntary basis and on mandatory basis through notification by the Central Government for employees working in hazardous industries. Further, ESIC coverage can also be extended to plantations on option exercised by the employer.

iii. An enabling provision has been made to include self-employed and any other class of persons into the fold of social security coverage under EPFO and ESIC through formulation of schemes.

iv. Under the EPF&MP Act, at present, no limitation period exists in commencing inquiry to assess the cases of non-payment of provident fund dues. A limitation period of 5 years for initiating of any proceeding has been introduced. Further, a transparent and predictable system of assessment of cases by EPFO officers has been introduced.

v. A time limit of 2 years has been prescribed for completion of an inquiry by ESIC and EPFO, which may be extended for a further period of one year only. It will increase compliance and bring discipline in disposal of cases.

vi. Self-certification/assessment by the employer has been introduced for assessment of cess payable in respect of Building and Other Construction Work.

vii. An enabling provision has been made to notify differential rates of employees' contribution under EPF for class of employees, for a certain period to increase higher take home salary. However, the employers' contribution will remain unchanged.

viii. To cater to emerging new forms of employment, new definitions like of aggregator, gig worker, platform worker have been introduced. A small contribution from aggregator between one to two per cent of turnover subject to limit of five per cent payable to gig and platform workers has been introduced.

ix. A Social Security Fund is proposed to be established to formulate schemes for social security to the workers of unorganised sector. The amount of the compounding of fines shall also become part of the Social Security Fund. Through this dedicated account of the Social Security Fund, the schemes would be formulated by the Central Government from time to time for benefit of these workers concerning their welfare on life & disability cover, health and old age benefits, etc.

x. For the persons engaged in FTE, the proportionate benefit of service has been extended without requirement of minimum service of 5 years for gratuity. A person having a contract for one year under FTE will also be eligible for 15 days wages' as gratuity.

xi. The definition of wages has been revised to bring clarity as to what constitute "wages" for the purpose of calculation of contribution for EPF and ESIC.

xii. Keeping in view the increased life expectancy, definition of "dependent" has been extended to include maternal grandparents also.

xiii. Flexibility has been provided to the employers for procuring Compulsory Insurance for the Corpus/Fund for gratuity from any IRDA regulated Insurance Company, as against from LIC only, today.

xiv. The benefit of Employees Compensation Act will now be available to also those employees who meet with accidents while travelling between residence and place of work.

xv. The Inspector-cum-Facilitator has been introduced in the Code in place of Enforcement Officer, Inspector, Social Security Officer, etc. The responsibilities, inter-alia, would include imparting of advice to employers and workers for effective compliance of the provisions of Social Security Code.

xvi. A web-based inspection scheme to allocate random inspections by centralized computer system has been introduced. The inspection scheme envisages assigning of unique number to inspector cum facilitator, to each establishment including each inspection to bring accountability and transparency.

xvii. The Code envisages filing of a single return and single registration by the employer which may be electronically or otherwise.

xviii. At present, the rate of interest chargeable on delayed payment is 12 per cent. Keeping in view of the changing rate of interest in the economy, the Code envisages notification of rate of interest from time to time by the Central Government.

xix. Monetary fines have been rationalized. A provision for compounding of offences has been introduced by rationalizing the monetary fines. Now employer will be given a prior opportunity for complying with the provision of this Code, before the process of prosecution begins.

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020-21
STATISTICAL APPENDIX

STATISTICAL APPENDIX : ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020-21

STATISTICAL APPENDIX : ECONOMIC SURVEY 2020-21

Table 1.1. Gross National Income and Net National Income

Year	Gross national income (₹ crore)		Net national income (₹ crore)		Per capita net national income (₹)	
	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 Series						
1950-51	10360	292996	9829	269724	274	7513
1951-52	11019	302010	10443	279256	286	7651
1952-53	10825	310068	10241	287818	275	7737
1953-54	11791	329250	11235	307397	296	8111
1954-55	11141	344902	10635	326057	276	8447
1955-56	11361	356460	10819	337156	275	8579
1956-57	13530	376234	12944	356008	323	8878
1957-58	13931	374503	13277	353525	325	8644
1958-59	15516	402020	14802	379855	354	9087
1959-60	16327	412031	15564	389080	365	9133
1960-61	17870	434497	17062	411519	393	9482
1961-62	18912	450212	18016	426103	406	9597
1962-63	20321	463161	19350	437686	426	9641
1963-64	23350	491049	22266	464130	480	10003
1964-65	27222	527153	25982	498287	548	10512
1965-66	28693	512985	27300	482480	563	9948
1966-67	32439	512781	30806	480102	622	9699
1967-68	38003	552429	36136	517516	714	10228
1968-69	40257	571460	38259	534677	739	10322
1969-70	44334	608809	42035	569591	795	10767
1970-71	47354	640275	44550	596470	823	11025
1971-72	50708	650938	47630	605211	860	10924
1972-73	55912	647647	52487	600195	926	10585
1973-74	68095	669444	63983	619883	1103	10688
1974-75	80479	678151	75182	625455	1268	10547
1975-76	86452	740806	80189	685230	1321	11289
1976-77	93189	753348	86382	694149	1393	11196
1977-78	105615	808500	98287	746719	1550	11778
1978-79	114491	854867	106380	790566	1642	12200
1979-80	125882	811357	115995	743925	1747	11204
1980-81	149987	866338	138565	795193	2041	11711
1981-82	175845	917272	161924	842429	2340	12174
1982-83	196010	946491	179895	867337	2541	12251
1983-84	228077	1015342	210108	932241	2906	12894
1984-85	255187	1052643	234211	963767	3169	13041
1985-86	288095	1108266	262958	1013410	3483	13423
1986-87	322144	1160809	293806	1060195	3811	13751

Contd....

Table 1.1. Gross National Income and Net National Income

Year	Gross national income (₹ crore)		Net national income (₹ crore)		Per capita net national income (₹)	
	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1987-88	365592	1204856	332400	1097111	4218	13923
1988-89	432397	1317940	393546	1204380	4889	14961
1989-90	496197	1396154	450949	1275833	5486	15521
1990-91	578667	1470766	526017	1342031	6270	15996
1991-92	663798	1485707	599171	1348043	7000	15748
1992-93	762900	1567944	688762	1422097	7899	16308
1993-94	879275	1644886	796418	1492864	8928	16736
1994-95	1032507	1755272	935759	1592980	10283	17505
1995-96	1213241	1888228	1100655	1715639	11861	18487
1996-97	1406195	2032837	1276347	1849226	13492	19548
1997-98	1559189	2118975	1411922	1920927	14646	19927
1998-99	1788410	2250012	1624669	2038124	16528	20734
1999-00	2007699	2448654	1821227	2220003	18194	22178
2000-01	2154680	2535911	1947788	2291795	19115	22491
2001-02	2335777	2661819	2106928	2401875	20259	23095
2002-03	2519637	2766298	2273456	2492931	21529	23607
2003-04	2820795	2983497	2548640	2692470	23775	25116
2004-05	3219835	3219835	2899944	2899944	26629	26629
2005-06	3667253	3518348	3303532	3167455	29869	28639
2006-07	4261472	3841974	3842743	3456274	34249	30805
2007-08	4966578	4233768	4481882	3806140	39384	33446
2008-09	5597140	4390966	5031943	3922062	43604	33987
2009-10	6439827	4763090	5780028	4241183	49402	36249
2010-11	7702308	5227739	6942089	4657438	58534	39270
2011-12	8932892	5586683	8052996	4958849	66997	41255
2011-12 Series						
2011-12	8659505	8659505	7742330	7742330	63462	63462
2012-13	9827250	9104662	8766345	8094001	70983	65538
2013-14	11093638	9679027	9897663	8578417	79118	68572
2014-15	12320529	10402987	10978238	9224343	86647	72805
2015-16	13612095	11234571	12162398	9963681	94797	77659
2016-17	15215269	12163619	13623937	10782092	104880	83003
2017-18 (2nd RE)	16913491	13029307	15149545	11540556	115293	87828
2018-19 (1st RE)	18768912	13829068	16789288	12219693	126521	92085
2019-20 (PE)	20118353	14405339	17999754	12733366	134226	94954
2020-21 (1st AE)	19239492	13269436	17209409	11718380	126968	86456

Source : National Statistical Office

Notes :

PE : Provisional Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

Table 1.2. Annual Growth Rates of Gross National Income and Net National Income

(per cent)

Year	Gross national income		Net national income		Per capita net national income	
	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			2004-05 Series			
1951-52	6.4	3.1	6.2	3.5	4.5	1.8
1952-53	-1.8	2.7	-1.9	3.1	-3.8	1.1
1953-54	8.9	6.2	9.7	6.8	7.7	4.8
1954-55	-5.5	4.8	-5.3	6.1	-7.1	4.1
1955-56	2.0	3.4	1.7	3.4	-0.1	1.6
1956-57	19.1	5.5	19.6	5.6	17.3	3.5
1957-58	3.0	-0.5	2.6	-0.7	0.6	-2.6
1958-59	11.4	7.3	11.5	7.4	9.1	5.1
1959-60	5.2	2.5	5.1	2.4	3.2	0.5
1960-61	9.5	5.5	9.6	5.8	7.6	3.8
1961-62	5.8	3.6	5.6	3.5	3.2	1.2
1962-63	7.5	2.9	7.4	2.7	5.0	0.5
1963-64	14.9	6.0	15.1	6.0	12.6	3.8
1964-65	16.6	7.4	16.7	7.4	14.2	5.1
1965-66	5.4	-2.7	5.1	-3.2	2.7	-5.4
1966-67	13.1	0.0	12.8	-0.5	10.6	-2.5
1967-68	17.2	7.7	17.3	7.8	14.8	5.4
1968-69	5.9	3.4	5.9	3.3	3.4	0.9
1969-70	10.1	6.5	9.9	6.5	7.6	4.3
1970-71	6.8	5.2	6.0	4.7	3.6	2.4
1971-72	7.1	1.7	6.9	1.5	4.4	-0.9
1972-73	10.3	-0.5	10.2	-0.8	7.7	-3.1
1973-74	21.8	3.4	21.9	3.3	19.2	1.0
1974-75	18.2	1.3	17.5	0.9	14.9	-1.3
1975-76	7.4	9.2	6.7	9.6	4.2	7.0
1976-77	7.8	1.7	7.7	1.3	5.5	-0.8
1977-78	13.3	7.3	13.8	7.6	11.3	5.2
1978-79	8.4	5.7	8.2	5.9	5.9	3.6
1979-80	9.9	-5.1	9.0	-5.9	6.4	-8.2
1980-81	19.1	6.8	19.5	6.9	16.8	4.5
1981-82	17.2	5.9	16.9	5.9	14.7	3.9
1982-83	11.5	3.2	11.1	3.0	8.6	0.6
1983-84	16.4	7.3	16.8	7.5	14.4	5.3
1984-85	11.9	3.7	11.5	3.4	9.1	1.1
1985-86	12.9	5.3	12.3	5.2	9.9	2.9
1986-87	11.8	4.7	11.7	4.6	9.4	2.4
1987-88	13.5	3.8	13.1	3.5	10.7	1.2
1988-89	18.3	9.4	18.4	9.8	15.9	7.5

Contd....

Table 1.2. Annual Growth Rates of Gross National Income and Net National Income

(per cent)

Year	Gross national income		Net national income		Per capita net national income	
	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices	Current prices	Constant prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 Series						
1989-90	14.8	5.9	14.6	5.9	12.2	3.7
1990-91	16.6	5.3	16.6	5.2	14.3	3.1
1991-92	14.7	1.0	13.9	0.4	11.6	-1.5
1992-93	14.9	5.5	15.0	5.5	12.8	3.6
1993-94	15.3	4.9	15.6	5.0	13.0	2.6
1994-95	17.4	6.7	17.5	6.7	15.2	4.6
1995-96	17.5	7.6	17.6	7.7	15.3	5.6
1996-97	15.9	7.7	16.0	7.8	13.8	5.7
1997-98	10.9	4.2	10.6	3.9	8.6	1.9
1998-99	14.7	6.2	15.1	6.1	12.8	4.1
1999-00	12.3	8.8	12.1	8.9	10.1	7.0
2000-01	7.3	3.6	6.9	3.2	5.1	1.4
2001-02	8.4	5.0	8.2	4.8	6.0	2.7
2002-03	7.9	3.9	7.9	3.8	6.3	2.2
2003-04	12.0	7.9	12.1	8.0	10.4	6.4
2004-05	14.1	7.9	13.8	7.7	12.0	6.0
2005-06	13.9	9.3	13.9	9.2	12.2	7.5
2006-07	16.2	9.2	16.3	9.1	14.7	7.6
2007-08	16.5	10.2	16.6	10.1	15.0	8.6
2008-09	12.7	3.7	12.3	3.0	10.7	1.6
2009-10	15.1	8.5	14.9	8.1	13.3	6.7
2010-11	19.6	9.8	20.1	9.8	18.5	8.3
2011-12	16.0	6.9	16.0	6.5	14.5	5.1
2011-12 Series						
2012-13	13.5	5.1	13.2	4.5	11.9	3.3
2013-14	12.9	6.3	12.9	6.0	11.5	4.6
2014-15	11.1	7.5	10.9	7.5	9.5	6.2
2015-16	10.5	8.0	10.8	8.0	9.4	6.7
2016-17	11.8	8.3	10.9	8.2	10.6	6.9
2017-18 (2nd RE)	11.2	7.1	12.3	7.0	9.9	5.8
2018-19 (1st RE)	11.0	6.1	10.8	5.9	9.7	4.8
2019-20 (PE)	7.2	4.2	7.2	4.2	6.1	3.1
2020-21 (1st AE)	-4.4	-7.9	-4.4	-8.0	-5.4	-8.9

Source : National Statistical Office,

Notes :

PE : Provisional Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

Table 1.3 A. Real Gross Value Added at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(₹ crore)

At constant prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at factor cost (2 to 6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 Series						
1950-51	150191	40138	30792	23325	28474	279618
1951-52	152987	41996	31608	23863	29329	286147
1952-53	157764	41834	32641	24863	29934	294267
1953-54	169547	44416	33861	25219	30860	312177
1954-55	174611	48325	36065	26140	31967	325431
1955-56	173255	53962	38700	27190	32955	333766
1956-57	182651	58809	41537	27635	34219	352766
1957-58	175180	57737	42831	28679	35765	348500
1958-59	192337	62009	44965	29492	37233	374948
1959-60	190851	66378	47779	30619	38834	383153
1960-61	204340	73555	51879	31252	40741	410279
1961-62	205014	78638	55259	32596	42656	423011
1962-63	202234	83517	58503	33693	45686	431960
1963-64	207030	92432	62650	34735	48684	453829
1964-65	225287	99250	66890	35688	51894	488247
1965-66	202906	102475	68079	36766	53950	470402
1966-67	200481	106304	69862	37412	56438	475190
1967-68	228813	109856	72852	38431	58659	513860
1968-69	228836	115422	76155	40305	61272	527270
1969-70	243347	124372	80275	41980	64655	561630
1970-71	258665	126356	84205	43735	68218	589787
1971-72	254395	129506	86121	45989	71264	595741
1972-73	243082	133917	87991	47767	73594	593843
1973-74	259751	134649	91686	48936	75541	620872
1974-75	256719	136045	97176	48779	79120	628079
1975-76	289695	144928	105980	52142	81914	684634
1976-77	274522	158354	110697	56277	84190	693191
1977-78	300873	170123	118084	59032	86450	744972
1978-79	307874	182590	127772	63203	90186	785965
1979-80	271096	176035	126751	63818	96779	745083
1980-81	305906	183970	133906	65041	101666	798506
1981-82	321876	197519	142057	70326	103842	843426
1982-83	323862	197833	149903	77029	111849	868092

Contd....

Table 1.3 A. Real Gross Value Added at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(₹ crore)

At constant prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at factor cost (2 to 6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 series						
1983-84	354720	214737	157545	84585	116027	936270
1984-85	360230	224284	165037	90907	124065	973357
1985-86	362783	233818	178195	99783	131184	1013866
1986-87	364989	245385	188888	110295	141043	1057612
1987-88	360949	259641	198578	118383	151240	1094993
1988-89	417581	280863	210405	129934	160385	1206243
1989-90	425075	304461	226074	146088	173022	1280228
1990-91	444880	325450	237736	155165	180564	1347889
1991-92	438685	325150	243178	171956	185232	1367171
1992-93	465084	336716	256897	181320	196332	1440504
1993-94	479592	357237	274682	201568	205101	1522344
1994-95	504477	389903	301997	209401	209742	1619694
1995-96	504527	436863	342536	226348	225157	1737741
1996-97	549202	468146	370200	240354	243288	1876319
1997-98	542313	483585	398109	268495	263486	1957032
1998-99	574374	504485	428613	289440	289085	2087828
1999-00	590696	535730	477605	327111	323800	2254942
2000-01	592227	570571	508299	338661	338723	2348481
2001-02	624923	585971	552118	359684	352267	2474962
2002-03	594280	627374	597896	385661	365724	2570935
2003-04	643183	676833	664637	406098	384998	2775749
2004-05	650454	744755	727720	437174	411361	2971465
2005-06	680628	824272	815407	492340	440426	3253073
2006-07	711768	928626	910084	561063	452823	3564364
2007-08	751077	1023998	1009520	628124	483917	3896636
2008-09	753744	1071681	1085125	703629	544497	4158676
2009-10	764817	1173089	1197891	771905	608369	4516071
2010-11	828431	1262722	1344024	849189	634167	4918533
2011-12	864557	1369932	1402261	945534	665246	5247530

Source: National Statistical Office

Notes :

1. For the years prior to 1999-2000 totals under col. 7 may not add up to totals of individual item under col. 2 to col. 6 due to splicing technique applied independently at the level of each industry and at the total level.
2. Estimates for the years 2011-12 onwards (at base 2011-12) are available at basic prices only and are given in table 1.3B.

Table 1.3 B. Real Gross Value Added at Basic Prices by Industry of Origin

(₹ crore)

At constant prices						
Year	**Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying**	**Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply**	**Trade, hotels, transport & communication**	**Financing, insurance, real estate and business services**	**Community social & personal services**	**Gross value added at basic prices (2 to 6)**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**
2011-12 series						
2011-12	1762983	2373988	1413116	1530877	1025982	8106946
2012-13	1786897	2458558	1551143	1680031	1069646	8546275
2013-14	1872305	2561081	1652062	1867407	1110794	9063649
2014-15	1894401	2733213	1807689	2073714	1203115	9712133
2015-16	1934120	2993343	1992825	2294787	1276797	10491870
2016-17	2075252	3217705	2146379	2492967	1395982	11328285
2017-18 (2^{nd} RE)	2194824	3426904	2309860	2609016	1533809	12074413
2018-19 (^{1st} RE)	2217408	3633517	2488049	2786855	1677298	12803128
2019-20 (PE)	2303790	3659389	2577945	2915680	1844316	13301120
2020-21 (AE)	2325548	3319280	2026128	2891811	1776408	12339175

Source : National Statistical Office

Notes :

PE : Provisional Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

Table 1.4 A. Nominal Gross Value Added at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(₹ crore)

At current prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at factor cost (2 to 6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 Series						
1950-51	5274	1346	968	1254	1115	10036
1951-52	5453	1505	1048	1349	1162	10596
1952-53	5316	1416	1055	1425	1201	10449
1953-54	5850	1559	1121	1537	1250	11378
1954-55	4993	1640	1151	1647	1283	10689
1955-56	4847	1760	1192	1768	1361	10861
1956-57	6152	2071	1378	1917	1430	12965
1957-58	6045	2148	1525	2054	1503	13255
1958-59	7002	2334	1667	2203	1597	14827
1959-60	7043	2616	1801	2364	1760	15574
1960-61	7434	3113	1985	2547	1989	17049
1961-62	7704	3398	2145	2602	2154	17992
1962-63	7899	3740	2348	2987	2343	19238
1963-64	9274	4274	2628	3231	2599	21986
1964-65	11291	4788	3084	3512	2945	25686
1965-66	11301	5199	3345	3796	3276	26895
1966-67	13123	5819	3890	4063	3665	30613
1967-68	16393	6380	4445	4458	4105	35976
1968-69	16912	6940	4732	4772	4422	37938
1969-70	18505	7944	5107	5120	4822	41722
1970-71	19086	8622	5627	5579	5315	44382
1971-72	19510	9538	6102	6117	5901	47221
1972-73	21448	10534	6730	6694	6456	51943
1973-74	28171	12230	8057	7465	7261	63658
1974-75	31062	15232	10642	8390	9142	74930
1975-76	31028	16571	12067	9511	10290	79582
1976-77	31833	18811	13066	10579	11311	85545
1977-78	37592	21270	14702	11540	12296	97633
1978-79	38717	23951	16119	12448	13529	104930
1979-80	40373	26774	18604	13576	15149	114500
1980-81	50760	30900	21968	15120	17537	136838
1981-82	58745	36090	26946	17835	19927	160214
1982-83	63985	39953	30749	20453	23134	178985

Contd....

Table 1.4 A. Nominal Gross Value Added at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(₹ crore)

At current prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at factor cost (2 to 6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 Series						
1983-84	75982	47053	35716	23388	26345	209356
1984-85	82204	53656	41125	26907	30311	235113
1985-86	88083	60593	48022	30819	34284	262717
1986-87	95182	67754	54272	35337	39428	292924
1987-88	105358	77630	61963	40387	45700	332068
1988-89	130731	91163	73159	46926	52994	396295
1989-90	144461	108908	85630	55297	60741	456540
1990-91	168166	127079	100318	64598	70019	531814
1991-92	195454	140700	115570	78904	81366	613528
1992-93	219680	163887	136250	87495	94507	703723
1993-94	254876	188251	160990	105686	106090	817961
1994-95	293013	229365	192142	119442	118663	955386
1995-96	319243	280971	231175	143791	140190	1118586
1996-97	381142	318260	273135	158637	166469	1301788
1997-98	408521	348543	313093	180642	193188	1447613
1998-99	466446	393491	358538	210593	236123	1668739
1999-00	497027	426993	400650	260522	273013	1858205
2000-01	506476	474323	443169	282316	294459	2000743
2001-02	546674	497578	491952	321543	317513	2175260
2002-03	548062	550421	543691	360194	341496	2343864
2003-04	608788	618840	624394	402510	371288	2625819
2004-05	650454	744755	727720	437174	411361	2971465
2005-06	732234	859410	846606	493102	459151	3390503
2006-07	829771	1033410	998379	586595	505121	3953276
2007-08	961330	1205458	1150044	691464	573790	4582086
2008-09	1083032	1360426	1310845	845369	703895	5303567
2009-10	1242818	1536492	1481623	964937	883033	6108903
2010-11	1524552	1763584	1779630	1165243	1015850	7248860
2011-12	1721814	2061650	2072272	1381524	1154431	8391691

Source: National Statistical Office

Notes :

1. For the years prior to 1999-2000 totals under col. 7 may not add up to totals of individual item under col. 2 to col. 6 due to splicing technique applied independently at the level of each industry and at the total level.
2. Estimates for the years 2011-12 onwards (at base 2011-12) are available at basic prices only and are given in table 1.4 B.

Table 1.4 B. Nominal Gross Value Added at Basic Prices by Industry of Origin

(₹ crore)

At current prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at basic prices (2 to 6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011-12 Series						
2011-12	1762983	2373988	1413116	1530877	1025982	8106946
2012-13	1960949	2637551	1663986	1776632	1163574	9202692
2013-14	2222166	2895076	1874467	2069508	1301935	10363153
2014-15	2402088	3139713	2107597	2363347	1491536	11504279
2015-16	2521544	3472237	2294513	2626138	1660067	12574499
2016-17	2845470	3770300	2539156	2911437	1898837	13965200
2017-18 (2nd RE)	3154696	4169639	2812706	3206559	2169522	15513122
2018-19 (1st RE)	3312168	4567459	3142620	3622130	2495584	17139962
2019-20 (PE)	3650545	4646998	3316653	3842524	2886517	18343237
2020-21 (1st AE)	3789072	4244536	2711124	3896395	2935715	17576842

Source: National Statistical Office
Notes:

PE : Provisional Estimates RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

Table 1.5 A. Annual Growth Rates of Real Gross Value Added at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(per cent)

At Constant Prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at factor cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 Series						
1951-52	1.9	4.6	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.3
1952-53	3.1	-0.4	3.3	4.2	2.1	2.8
1953-54	7.5	6.2	3.7	1.4	3.1	6.1
1954-55	3.0	8.8	6.5	3.7	3.6	4.2
1955-56	-0.8	11.7	7.3	4.0	3.1	2.6
1956-57	5.4	9.0	7.3	1.6	3.8	5.7
1957-58	-4.1	-1.8	3.1	3.8	4.5	-1.2
1958-59	9.8	7.4	5.0	2.8	4.1	7.6
1959-60	-0.8	7.0	6.3	3.8	4.3	2.2
1960-61	7.1	10.8	8.6	2.1	4.9	7.1
1961-62	0.3	6.9	6.5	4.3	4.7	3.1
1962-63	-1.4	6.2	5.9	3.4	7.1	2.1
1963-64	2.4	10.7	7.1	3.1	6.6	5.1
1964-65	8.8	7.4	6.8	2.7	6.6	7.6
1965-66	-9.9	3.2	1.8	3.0	4.0	-3.7
1966-67	-1.2	3.7	2.6	1.8	4.6	1.0
1967-68	14.1	3.3	4.3	2.7	3.9	8.1
1968-69	0.0	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.5	2.6
1969-70	6.3	7.8	5.4	4.2	5.5	6.5
1970-71	6.3	1.6	4.9	4.2	5.5	5.0
1971-72	-1.7	2.5	2.3	5.2	4.5	1.0
1972-73	-4.4	3.4	2.2	3.9	3.3	-0.3
1973-74	6.9	0.5	4.2	2.4	2.6	4.6
1974-75	-1.2	1.0	6.0	-0.3	4.7	1.2
1975-76	12.8	6.5	9.1	6.9	3.5	9.0
1976-77	-5.2	9.3	4.5	7.9	2.8	1.2
1977-78	9.6	7.4	6.7	4.9	2.7	7.5
1978-79	2.3	7.3	8.2	7.1	4.3	5.5
1979-80	-11.9	-3.6	-0.8	1.0	7.3	-5.2
1980-81	12.8	4.5	5.6	1.9	5.0	7.2
1981-82	5.2	7.4	6.1	8.1	2.1	5.6
1982-83	0.6	0.2	5.5	9.5	7.7	2.9

Contd....

Table 1.5 A. Annual Growth Rates of Real Gross Value Added at Factor Cost by Industry of Origin

(per cent)

At Constant Prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at factor cost
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2004-05 Series						
1983-84	9.5	8.5	5.1	9.8	3.7	7.9
1984-85	1.6	4.4	4.8	7.5	6.9	4.0
1985-86	0.7	4.3	8.0	9.8	5.7	4.2
1986-87	0.6	4.9	6.0	10.5	7.5	4.3
1987-88	-1.1	5.8	5.1	7.3	7.2	3.5
1988-89	15.7	8.2	6.0	9.8	6.0	10.2
1989-90	1.8	8.4	7.4	12.4	7.9	6.1
1990-91	4.7	6.9	5.2	6.2	4.4	5.3
1991-92	-1.4	-0.1	2.3	10.8	2.6	1.4
1992-93	6.0	3.6	5.6	5.4	6.0	5.4
1993-94	3.1	6.1	6.9	11.2	4.5	5.7
1994-95	5.2	9.1	9.9	3.9	2.3	6.4
1995-96	0.0	12.0	13.4	8.1	7.3	7.3
1996-97	8.9	7.2	8.1	6.2	8.1	8.0
1997-98	-1.3	3.3	7.5	11.7	8.3	4.3
1998-99	5.9	4.3	7.7	7.8	9.7	6.7
1999-00	2.8	6.2	11.4	13.0	12.0	8.0
2000-01	0.3	6.5	6.4	3.5	4.6	4.1
2001-02	5.5	2.7	8.6	6.2	4.0	5.4
2002-03	-4.9	7.1	8.3	7.2	3.8	3.9
2003-04	8.2	7.9	11.2	5.3	5.3	8.0
2004-05	1.1	10.0	9.5	7.7	6.8	7.1
2005-06	4.6	10.7	12.0	12.6	7.1	9.5
2006-07	4.6	12.7	11.6	14.0	2.8	9.6
2007-08	5.5	10.3	10.9	12.0	6.9	9.3
2008-09	0.4	4.7	7.5	12.0	12.5	6.7
2009-10	1.5	9.5	10.4	9.7	11.7	8.6
2010-11	8.3	7.6	12.2	10.0	4.2	8.9
2011-12	4.4	8.5	4.3	11.3	4.9	6.7

Source: National Statistical Office

Table 1.5 B. Annual Growth Rates of Real Gross Value Added at Basic Prices by Industry of Origin

(per cent)

At Constant Prices						
Year	Agriculture, forestry & fishing, mining and quarrying	Manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply	Trade, hotels, transport & communication	Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	Community social & personal services	Gross value added at basic prices
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2011-12 Series						
2012-13	1.4	3.6	9.8	9.7	4.3	5.4
2013-14	4.8	4.2	6.5	11.2	3.8	6.1
2014-15	1.2	6.7	9.4	11.0	8.3	7.2
2015-16	2.1	9.5	10.2	10.7	6.1	8.0
2016-17	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.6	9.3	8.0
2017-18 (2nd RE)	5.8	6.5	7.6	4.7	9.9	6.6
2018-19 (1st RE)	1.0	6.0	7.7	6.8	9.4	6.0
2019-20 (PE)	3.9	0.7	3.6	4.6	10.0	3.9
2020-21 (1st AE)	0.9	-9.3	-21.4	-0.8	-3.7	-7.2

Source: National Statistical Office

Notes:

PE : Provisional Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

Table 1.6. Components of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

(₹ crore)

Year	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	CIS	Valu-ables	Export of goods and services	Import of goods and services	Discrepan-cies	GDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				2004-05 Series					
1950-51	9394	608	968	165	na	736	711	-759	10401
1951-52	10307	638	1045	173	na	846	1038	-917	11054
1952-53	10284	661	974	40	na	715	702	-1122	10850
1953-54	11190	698	968	-67	na	644	652	-970	11810
1954-55	10414	728	1112	36	na	705	750	-1076	11170
1955-56	10417	780	1384	53	na	757	839	-1180	11371
1956-57	12286	860	1771	235	na	767	1174	-1198	13547
1957-58	12462	1005	1803	242	na	800	1304	-1057	13951
1958-59	14148	1078	1782	2	na	719	1104	-1074	15551
1959-60	14707	1136	2003	209	na	779	1010	-1440	16384
1960-61	15891	1240	2290	328	na	787	1205	-1389	17942
1961-62	16617	1377	2554	276	na	804	1113	-1506	19010
1962-63	17501	1670	2842	357	na	837	1211	-1567	20429
1963-64	19430	2146	3374	275	na	987	1362	-1387	23462
1964-65	22873	2313	3972	363	na	1002	1529	-1627	27367
1965-66	24144	2665	4420	316	na	938	1478	-2147	28857
1966-67	28119	2921	4866	514	na	1330	2142	-2939	32669
1967-68	33509	3265	5395	432	na	1517	2236	-3621	38261
1968-69	33524	3576	5672	96	na	1608	1968	-1996	40512
1969-70	36265	4008	6192	554	na	1628	1767	-2275	44605
1970-71	38474	4479	6488	809	na	1771	1816	-2568	47638
1971-72	41496	5185	7479	1066	na	1838	2006	-4059	50999
1972-73	45736	5514	8480	411	na	2225	2049	-4102	56214
1973-74	55135	6045	9675	1639	na	2830	3176	-3728	68420
1974-75	66799	7334	12080	2929	na	3835	4779	-7429	80770
1975-76	68314	8645	13895	2123	na	4812	5664	-5419	86707
1976-77	71024	9602	15546	1393	na	6139	5614	-4669	93422
1977-78	81788	10245	17835	1387	na	6640	6517	-5529	105848
1978-79	88950	11373	19719	3218	na	7115	7423	-8305	114647
1979-80	96590	13074	22564	3791	na	8340	10094	-8536	125729
1980-81	118068	15179	26815	188	na	9029	13596	-6041	149642
1981-82	135676	17785	32650	5753	na	10256	14809	-11506	175805
1982-83	149773	21022	38905	4451	na	11563	15736	-13334	196644
1983-84	175357	24288	44005	1787	na	13139	17675	-11880	229021
1984-85	194037	27927	50449	4820	na	15846	19484	-16984	256611
1985-86	214154	33257	59640	8314	na	14951	21754	-19038	289524
1986-87	240209	39322	69476	6532	na	16543	22359	-25774	323949
1987-88	266649	46160	81204	2019	na	20281	25259	-22843	368211
1988-89	310497	53280	95617	8543	na	25913	32010	-24947	436893
1989-90	346807	60997	113993	6014	na	34609	40212	-20279	501928
1990-91	398529	69525	139663	6355	na	40635	48698	-19797	586212
1991-92	457735	78458	152466	-903	na	56254	56249	-13887	673875
1992-93	516118	88846	177929	9839	na	67312	73000	-12499	774545
1993-94	591308	103066	191456	-1719	na	86147	85999	7095	891355

Contd....

Table 1.6. Components of Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

(₹ crore)

Year	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	CIS	Valu-ables	Export of goods and services	Import of goods and services	Discrepan-cies	GDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2004-05 Series									
1994-95	687154	114672	228442	14072	na	101607	104710	4354	1045590
1995-96	792015	135883	295046	24557	na	130733	144953	-6556	1226725
1996-97	928629	154089	328046	-14991	na	144854	161022	39672	1419277
1997-98	1018559	182245	372401	13044	na	165203	184333	5275	1572394
1998-99	1166300	225716	427069	-3023	na	195280	224745	16780	1803378
1999-00	1312537	258868	484666	42497	15519	227697	265702	-52952	2023130
2000-01	1406661	273400	495196	15158	14724	278126	297523	-8329	2177413
2001-02	1531672	291189	590240	-1971	14187	290757	311050	-49179	2355845
2002-03	1620293	301573	601120	18200	13957	355556	379981	5608	2536327
2003-04	1771305	324783	697478	20667	24572	417425	436878	22151	2841503
2004-05	1917508	354518	931028	80150	41054	569051	625945	-25154	3242209
2005-06	2152702	401619	1120292	104389	41392	712087	813466	-25647	3693369
2006-07	2476667	443477	1343774	147101	49709	904872	1040535	-30359	4294706
2007-08	2840727	513021	1641673	201534	53592	1018907	1219109	-63255	4987090
2008-09	3249284	615333	1821099	106791	72213	1328765	1614040	50618	5630063
2009-10	3707566	771151	2055772	179171	116312	1298780	1647139	-3786	6477827
2010-11	4360323	890136	2407069	273509	162836	1710193	2050182	30230	7784115
2011-12	5141896	1025895	2861062	170596	246673	2150326	2721947	135220	9009722
2011-12 Series									
2011-12	4910447	968375	2997733	207983	253033	2143931	2715554	-29620	8736329
2012-13	5614484	1062404	3324973	214524	273775	2439707	3108428	122574	9944013
2013-14	6475649	1156509	3515621	144621	161761	2856781	3191811	114389	11233522
2014-15	7247340	1301762	3750392	312698	209407	2863636	3235962	18687	12467959
2015-16	8126408	1436171	3957092	262477	203506	2728647	3044923	102495	13771874
2016-17	9126533	1586658	4338671	138083	167326	2948772	3220591	306216	15391669
2017-18(2nd RE)	10090759	1838117	4799139	251062	219322	3211521	3751389	439775	17098304
2018-19(1st RE)	11254014	2104235	5493320	320076	200184	3766294	4468166	301281	18971237
2019-20 (PE)	12262064	2446579	5472006	338357	224006	3745473	4298950	150314	20339849
2020-21 (1st AE)	11569766	2724740	4723349	333968	137540	3534555	3505756	-36185	19481975

Source: National Statistical Office

Notes:

PE : Provisional Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

1. PFCE: Private Final Consumption Expenditure
2. GFCE: Government Final Consumption Expenditure
3. GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation
4. CIS: Change in Stocks
5. na: not available
6. GDP: Gross Domestic Product

Table 1.7. Components of Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices

(₹ crore)

Year	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	CIS	Valuables	Export of goods and services	Import of goods and services	Discrep-ancies	GDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2004-05 Series									
1950-51	244888	17979	40701	4205	na	20455	23085	-11206	293937
1951-52	260454	18166	39772	3949	na	22790	32667	-9865	302599
1952-53	270964	18187	37131	1046	na	20085	23038	-13831	310544
1953-54	287254	18415	38705	-2382	na	17625	20846	-9127	329643
1954-55	296678	18523	43546	1156	na	21411	26611	-9201	345503
1955-56	299514	19036	50947	1457	na	23206	30047	-7429	356684
1956-57	312764	20361	62224	4449	na	20817	37224	-6808	376582
1957-58	306585	22929	57579	7128	na	20981	39954	-215	375033
1958-59	334730	23742	56784	-480	na	18136	32533	2371	402749
1959-60	338538	24168	61613	4479	na	19117	28957	-5638	413320
1960-61	357795	25473	66760	6128	na	18891	33792	-5218	436037
1961-62	363895	27415	73110	5204	na	18856	30495	-5715	452270
1962-63	368636	33078	80082	4508	na	18747	31687	-7836	465527
1963-64	382349	40647	90736	3680	na	20322	32762	-11540	493432
1964-65	405190	42464	98565	6218	na	18999	33869	-7358	530207
1965-66	405548	46580	101821	4695	na	16365	30125	-28652	516232
1966-67	410819	47380	102257	6621	na	20593	38747	-32976	515947
1967-68	434061	48658	107340	5590	na	21614	37219	-23719	556324
1968-69	445463	51211	111372	1435	na	22292	31874	-24727	575172
1969-70	462008	56050	111724	7245	na	21860	27719	-18381	612787
1970-71	477697	61370	107541	8631	na	28759	32685	-6923	644390
1971-72	486992	67386	118995	11455	na	29062	38578	-20336	654976
1972-73	490254	68031	124912	3242	na	31456	37849	-28694	651352
1973-74	502285	67936	123058	11795	na	33017	40906	-24368	672818
1974-75	501907	65398	128951	14863	na	35724	35687	-30362	680793
1975-76	530409	71715	128683	2170	na	41600	36143	4652	743085
1976-77	540985	77084	141513	7607	na	49845	36829	-24763	755443
1977-78	585099	79719	158620	11260	na	48067	46918	-25597	810249
1978-79	620859	85618	165842	21755	na	51818	46941	-42416	856535
1979-80	606933	90975	165092	15528	na	57597	56011	-68448	811668

Contd....

Table 1.7. Components of Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices

(₹ crore)

Year	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	CIS	Valuables	Export of goods and services	Import of goods and services	Discrep-ancies	GDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
				2004-05 Series					
1980-81	661562	95196	178287	1004	na	60614	64051	-66273	866340
1981-82	690331	99203	185401	23590	na	60119	70474	-69795	918374
1982-83	697235	108747	197159	17857	na	63738	72909	-61533	950295
1983-84	751352	113612	209780	7483	na	63155	88937	-36884	1019561
1984-85	773009	122059	217283	17374	na	67764	76192	-62780	1058515
1985-86	805271	134924	229215	27276	na	63485	86761	-59276	1114133
1986-87	830682	147610	251020	21203	na	66934	101583	-48516	1167350
1987-88	859153	159705	266072	6009	na	75452	99889	-52862	1213640
1988-89	912779	168458	284466	24171	na	81091	109073	-31406	1330486
1989-90	958075	177460	306311	16060	na	90805	111346	-27749	1409615
1990-91	1000867	183488	347966	15063	na	100888	115094	-45562	1487615
1991-92	1022458	183180	328594	-1791	na	110637	115111	-24629	1503337
1992-93	1048825	189503	358162	18331	na	116050	139432	-5683	1585756
1993-94	1094417	200751	354848	-3816	na	132041	166297	49147	1661092
1994-95	1147607	203529	388410	21529	na	149265	203883	65246	1771702
1995-96	1217472	219412	451596	34275	na	196128	261227	48244	1905900
1996-97	1312114	229594	465355	-22555	na	208464	254853	111667	2049786
1997-98	1351342	255429	506706	16929	na	203610	288495	87279	2132799
1998-99	1439195	286572	555913	-5221	na	231880	348634	104995	2264700
1999-00	1526689	320320	599973	52890	na	273617	373012	64553	2465029
2000-01	1579201	324727	591610	17320	na	323288	390132	113697	2559711
2001-02	1673209	332369	682143	-3481	na	337221	401619	63348	2683190
2002-03	1721238	331753	679170	20049	na	408324	449800	74525	2785258
2003-04	1823227	340962	750940	21668	na	447450	512250	132194	3004190
2004-05	1917508	354518	931028	80150	41054	569051	625945	-25154	3242209
2005-06	2083309	386007	1081792	101511	40414	717424	829926	-37288	3543244
2006-07	2259892	400579	1231265	133556	45933	863459	1008198	-54998	3871489
2007-08	2471397	438919	1430764	175411	47263	914628	1110963	-116472	4250947
2008-09	2649610	484459	1480943	85290	59987	1048140	1363302	-28778	4416350
2009-10	2845303	551702	1594475	143052	94524	999030	1334180	-103059	4790847
2010-11	3092373	583544	1769792	206953	125191	1195003	1542428	-148042	5282386
2011-12	3378506	623574	1986645	117111	133454	1381129	1867249	-120120	5633050

Contd....

Table 1.7. Components of Gross Domestic Product at Constant Prices

(₹ crore)

Year	PFCE	GFCE	GFCF	CIS	Valuables	Export of goods and services	Import of goods and services	Discrep-ancies	GDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2011-12 Series									
2011-12	4910447	968375	2997733	207983	253033	2143931	2715554	-29620	8736329
2012-13	5179091	974263	3145793	201528	259949	2289836	2879079	41635	9213017
2013-14	5557329	979825	3194924	129758	148879	2468269	2644555	-33060	9801370
2014-15	5912657	1054151	3278096	274751	187957	2512145	2667595	-24487	10527674
2015-16	6381419	1132802	3492183	239557	185986	2370282	2511540	78804	11369493
2016-17	6900236	1201598	3787568	122639	151479	2488423	2621593	277844	12308193
2017-18 (2nd RE)	7379819	1343222	4061195	215795	192661	2601777	3078132	458823	13175160
2018-19 (1st RE)	7908057	1478565	4460967	264415	169734	2922543	3342777	119923	13981426
2019-20 (PE)	8325907	1652367	4334091	269489	192629	2817660	3115388	89196	14565951
2020-21 (1st AE)	7537315	1747876	3707516	258023	99082	2584918	2476873	-18195	13439662

Source: National Statistical Office

Notes:

PE : Provisional Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

1. PFCE: Private Final Consumption Expenditure
2. GFCE: Government Final Consumption Expenditure
3. GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation
4. CIS: Change in Stocks
5. na: not available
6. GDP: Gross Domestic Product

Table 1.8. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation (at current prices)

(₹ crore)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation						Gross domestic product
	Household sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Valuables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted total (15+16)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								2004-05 series									
1950-51	681	93	215	989	264	704	968	26	140	165	290	844	na	1133	-165	968	10401
1951-52	634	136	309	1079	304	741	1045	30	143	173	334	884	na	1218	44	1262	11054
1952-53	695	64	195	954	324	650	974	-18	59	40	306	709	na	1014	-95	920	10850
1953-54	672	90	181	943	381	587	968	-26	-42	-67	355	545	na	901	29	930	11810
1954-55	774	118	213	1105	453	659	1112	45	-9	36	498	650	na	1148	-28	1121	11170
1955-56	1041	134	247	1422	619	765	1384	-25	77	53	594	842	na	1437	24	1461	11371
1956-57	1222	155	318	1696	721	1050	1771	37	198	235	758	1248	na	2006	49	2056	13547
1957-58	1028	121	336	1485	752	1051	1803	139	103	242	891	1154	na	2045	-87	1958	13951
1958-59	986	140	325	1450	817	965	1782	83	-81	2	900	884	na	1784	42	1826	15551
1959-60	1267	185	351	1803	1045	958	2003	12	198	209	1057	1156	na	2212	-178	2034	16384
1960-61	1226	281	572	2079	1215	1075	2290	63	265	328	1278	1340	na	2618	-58	2560	17942
1961-62	1237	320	654	2211	1269	1285	2554	29	247	276	1298	1532	na	2830	-274	2556	19010
1962-63	1519	344	750	2613	1510	1332	2842	97	260	357	1607	1592	na	3199	-146	3053	20429
1963-64	1589	394	929	2912	1794	1580	3374	87	188	275	1881	1768	na	3649	-297	3352	23462
1964-65	1897	389	1072	3358	2106	1866	3972	90	272	363	2196	2138	na	4335	-377	3958	27367
1965-66	2596	405	1085	4086	2348	2072	4420	124	192	316	2472	2264	na	4736	-51	4685	28857
1966-67	3161	424	941	4526	2360	2506	4866	64	450	514	2424	2956	na	5380	69	5449	32669
1967-68	3275	410	944	4629	2320	3075	5395	233	199	432	2553	3274	na	5827	-361	5466	38261
1968-69	3277	439	1165	4881	2431	3241	5672	41	55	96	2472	3296	na	5768	-471	5297	40512

Contd....

Table 1.8. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation (at current prices)

(₹ crore)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation						Gross domestic product
	House-hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Valu-ables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted total (15+16)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
2004-05 Series																	
1969-70	4375	549	1361	6285	2525	3667	6192	50	504	554	2575	4171	na	6746	-220	6526	44605
1970-71	4531	672	1618	6821	2742	3746	6488	302	507	809	3044	4253	na	7297	-82	7215	47638
1971-72	5229	769	1689	7687	3245	4234	7479	356	710	1066	3601	4944	na	8545	-380	8165	50999
1972-73	5330	806	1816	7952	4185	4295	8480	88	322	411	4273	4617	na	8891	-641	8249	56214
1973-74	8020	1083	2363	11466	4631	5044	9675	541	1097	1639	5172	6141	na	11314	545	11858	68420
1974-75	8677	1465	3340	13482	4948	7132	12080	938	1992	2929	5886	9124	na	15009	-874	14135	80770
1975-76	9790	1083	4192	15066	6401	7494	13895	1447	676	2123	7848	8170	na	16018	-1070	14949	86707
1976-77	11206	1181	5195	17582	8051	7495	15546	1121	272	1393	9172	7767	na	16939	-666	16273	93422
1977-78	13679	1413	5253	20345	8792	9043	17835	109	1278	1387	8901	10321	na	19222	-341	18880	105848
1978-79	16482	1652	5976	24110	9638	10081	19719	1100	2118	3218	10738	12199	na	22937	1301	24238	114647
1979-80	16338	2398	6331	25068	11532	11032	22564	1346	2445	3791	12878	13477	na	26355	-707	25648	125729
1980-81	18116	2339	6135	26590	13656	13159	26815	71	116	188	13727	13275	na	27003	1682	28684	149642
1981-82	19013	2560	9120	30692	17376	15274	32650	2006	3747	5753	19382	19021	na	38403	-5100	33303	175805
1982-83	21972	2980	10004	34956	22276	16629	38905	1136	3315	4451	23412	19944	na	43356	-5833	37522	196644
1983-84	26955	3254	9030	39239	24225	19780	44005	337	1450	1787	24562	21230	na	45792	-4037	41756	229021
1984-85	32796	4040	8950	45786	27823	22626	50449	1676	3144	4820	29499	25770	na	55269	-6191	49078	256611
1985-86	36666	5426	11322	53414	32590	27050	59640	1932	6383	8314	34522	33433	na	67954	-8306	59648	289524
1986-87	42111	5336	11246	58693	39723	29753	69476	896	5636	6532	40619	35389	na	76008	-10960	65048	323949
1987-88	57304	5932	10471	73707	41211	39993	81204	-1515	3534	2019	39696	43527	na	83223	-2691	80532	368211
1988-89	67063	8486	11943	87492	47566	48051	95617	-493	9036	8543	47073	57087	na	104160	-4364	99796	436893
1989-90	82985	11845	11900	106730	52517	61476	113993	1690	4324	6014	54207	65800	na	120007	-998	119009	501928

Contd....

Table 1.8. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation (at current prices)

(₹ crore)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation						Gross domestic product
	Household sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Valuables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted total (15+16)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
								2004-05 Series									
1990-91	108603	15164	10641	134408	60013	79650	139663	1987	4368	6355	62000	84018	na	146018	6586	152604	586212
1991-92	105632	20304	17594	143530	70701	81765	152466	-2207	1304	-903	68494	83069	na	151563	-4656	146907	673875
1992-93	127943	19968	16709	164621	71197	106732	177929	2657	7182	9839	73854	113914	na	187768	-9331	178437	774545
1993-94	151454	29866	11674	192994	79309	112147	191456	1974	-3693	-1719	81283	108454	na	189737	8048	197785	891355
1994-95	187142	35260	24266	246668	102134	126308	228442	-604	14676	14072	101530	140984	na	242514	16047	258561	1045590
1995-96	198585	59153	31527	289265	105704	189342	295046	-613	25170	24557	105091	214512	na	319603	-9558	310045	1226725
1996-97	224653	62540	31194	318387	108750	219296	328046	1883	-16873	-14991	110633	202423	na	313055	23069	336125	1419277
1997-98	284127	66080	29583	379790	112814	259587	372401	3553	9491	13044	116367	269078	na	385445	16647	402092	1572394
1998-99	352114	69191	-3146	418159	128621	298448	427069	2277	-5300	-3023	130898	293148	na	424046	12475	436521	1803378
1999-00	438851	87234	-9238	516847	138611	346055	484666	15553	26944	42497	154164	372999	15519	542682	-3848	538834	2023130
2000-01	463750	81062	-29266	515545	145973	349223	495196	9326	5831	15158	155299	355054	14724	525078	3222	528299	2177413
2001-02	545288	76906	-36820	585374	160190	430050	590240	9079	-11050	-1971	169269	419000	14187	602456	-31310	571146	2355845
2002-03	564161	99217	-7148	656230	168143	432977	601120	-4740	22940	18200	163403	455917	13957	633277	-5534	627743	2536327
2003-04	657587	129816	36372	823775	190806	506672	697478	-3076	23743	20667	187730	530415	24572	742717	19699	762416	2841503
2004-05	763685	212519	74499	1050703	224108	706920	931028	16472	63678	80150	240580	770598	41054	1052231	11809	1064041	3242209
2005-06	868988	277208	88955	1235151	271342	848950	1120292	22008	82381	104389	293350	931331	41392	1266073	13681	1279754	3693369
2006-07	994396	338584	152929	1485909	339617	1004157	1343774	16939	130162	147101	356556	1134319	49709	1540583	-9151	1531433	4294706
2007-08	1118347	469023	248962	1836332	401326	1240347	1641673	40597	160937	201534	441923	1401284	53592	1896799	3963	1900762	4987090
2008-09	1330873	417467	54280	1802620	480698	1340401	1821099	51032	55759	106791	531730	1396160	72213	2000103	-68723	1931380	5630063

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Table 1.8. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation (at current prices)

(₹ crore)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation						Gross domestic product
	Household sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	Valuables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted total (15+16)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
2004-05 Series																	
2009-10	1630799	540955	10585	2182338	543883	1511889	2055772	48905	130266	179171	592788	1642155	116312	2351255	11878	2363132	6477827
2010-11	1800174	620300	201268	2621742	609189	1797881	2407069	47259	226250	273509	656448	2024131	162836	2843415	-1957	2841457	7784115
2011-12	2054737	658428	111295	2824459	639157	2221905	2861062	56678	113918	170596	695835	2335823	246673	3278331	-77698	3200633	9009722
2011-12 Series																	
2011-12	2065566	826805	134466	3026837	641260	2356472	2997733	17098	190885	207983	658358	2547358	253033	3458749	-55741	3403008	8736329
2012-13	2235280	994005	139917	3369202	698031	2626943	3324973	20617	193907	214524	718648	2820849	273775	3813272	33850	3847122	9944013
2013-14	2285301	1207187	115705	3608193	796950	2718671	3515621	-2019	146640	144621	794931	2865311	161761	3822003	-27868	3794135	11233522
2014-15	2439104	1457064	123789	4019957	872482	2877910	3750392	11988	300710	312698	884470	3178620	209407	4272496	-92718	4179779	12467959
2015-16	2474913	1638296	169050	4282259	1026741	2930351	3957092	16955	245522	262477	1043696	3175873	203506	4423075	-417	4422659	13771874
2016-17	2787134	1771984	265996	4825113	1065033	3273638	4338671	36559	101524	138083	1101593	3375162	167326	4644081	273996	4918077	15391669
2017-18	3277259	1978339	282795	5538393	1152890	3646248	4799139	21581	229481	251062	1174471	3875730	219322	5269522	579702	5849224	17098304
2018-19	3446760	1981185	284974	5712920	1341510	4151811	5501695	31702	288373	320076	1373212	4440184	200184	6013580	95002	6108582	18971237

Source: National Statistical Office

Notes:

na: not available

Table 1.9. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation

(As per cent of GDP at current market prices)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation					
	House-hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	valuables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted Total (15+16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
								2004-05 Series								
1950-51	6.5	0.9	2.1	9.5	2.5	6.8	9.3	0.2	1.3	1.6	2.8	8.1	na	10.9	-1.6	9.3
1951-52	5.7	1.2	2.8	9.8	2.8	6.7	9.5	0.3	1.3	1.6	3.0	8.0	na	11.0	0.4	11.4
1952-53	6.4	0.6	1.8	8.8	3.0	6.0	9.0	-0.2	0.5	0.4	2.8	6.5	na	9.3	-0.9	8.5
1953-54	5.7	0.8	1.5	8.0	3.2	5.0	8.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.6	3.0	4.6	na	7.6	0.2	7.9
1954-55	6.9	1.1	1.9	9.9	4.1	5.9	10.0	0.4	-0.1	0.3	4.5	5.8	na	10.3	-0.2	10.0
1955-56	9.2	1.2	2.2	12.5	5.4	6.7	12.2	-0.2	0.7	0.5	5.2	7.4	na	12.6	0.2	12.8
1956-57	9.0	1.1	2.4	12.5	5.3	7.8	13.1	0.3	1.5	1.7	5.6	9.2	na	14.8	0.4	15.2
1957-58	7.4	0.9	2.4	10.6	5.4	7.5	12.9	1.0	0.7	1.7	6.4	8.3	na	14.7	-0.6	14.0
1958-59	6.3	0.9	2.1	9.3	5.3	6.2	11.5	0.5	-0.5	0.0	5.8	5.7	na	11.5	0.3	11.7
1959-60	7.7	1.1	2.1	11.0	6.4	5.8	12.2	0.1	1.2	1.3	6.4	7.1	na	13.5	-1.1	12.4
1960-61	6.8	1.6	3.2	11.6	6.8	6.0	12.8	0.4	1.5	1.8	7.1	7.5	na	14.6	-0.3	14.3
1961-62	6.5	1.7	3.4	11.6	6.7	6.8	13.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	6.8	8.1	na	14.9	-1.4	13.4
1962-63	7.4	1.7	3.7	12.8	7.4	6.5	13.9	0.5	1.3	1.7	7.9	7.8	na	15.7	-0.7	14.9
1963-64	6.8	1.7	4.0	12.4	7.6	6.7	14.4	0.4	0.8	1.2	8.0	7.5	na	15.6	-1.3	14.3
1964-65	6.9	1.4	3.9	12.3	7.7	6.8	14.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	8.0	7.8	na	15.8	-1.4	14.5
1965-66	9.0	1.4	3.8	14.2	8.1	7.2	15.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	8.6	7.8	na	16.4	-0.2	16.2
1966-67	9.7	1.3	2.9	13.9	7.2	7.7	14.9	0.2	1.4	1.6	7.4	9.0	na	16.5	0.2	16.7
1967-68	8.6	1.1	2.5	12.1	6.1	8.0	14.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	6.7	8.6	na	15.2	-0.9	14.3
1968-69	8.1	1.1	2.9	12.0	6.0	8.0	14.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.1	8.1	na	14.2	-1.2	13.1
1969-70	9.8	1.2	3.1	14.1	5.7	8.2	13.9	0.1	1.1	1.2	5.8	9.4	na	15.1	-0.5	14.6

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Table 1.9. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation

(As per cent of GDP at current market prices)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation					
	House-hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	valuables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted Total (15+16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2004-05 Series																
1970-71	9.5	1.4	3.4	14.3	5.8	7.9	13.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	6.4	8.9	na	15.3	-0.2	15.1
1971-72	10.3	1.5	3.3	15.1	6.4	8.3	14.7	0.7	1.4	2.1	7.1	9.7	na	16.8	-0.7	16.0
1972-73	9.5	1.4	3.2	14.1	7.4	7.6	15.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	7.6	8.2	na	15.8	-1.1	14.7
1973-74	11.7	1.6	3.5	16.8	6.8	7.4	14.1	0.8	1.6	2.4	7.6	9.0	na	16.5	0.8	17.3
1974-75	10.7	1.8	4.1	16.7	6.1	8.8	15.0	1.2	2.5	3.6	7.3	11.3	na	18.6	-1.1	17.5
1975-76	11.3	1.2	4.8	17.4	7.4	8.6	16.0	1.7	0.8	2.4	9.1	9.4	na	18.5	-1.2	17.2
1976-77	12.0	1.3	5.6	18.8	8.6	8.0	16.6	1.2	0.3	1.5	9.8	8.3	na	18.1	-0.7	17.4
1977-78	12.9	1.3	5.0	19.2	8.3	8.5	16.8	0.1	1.2	1.3	8.4	9.8	na	18.2	-0.3	17.8
1978-79	14.4	1.4	5.2	21.0	8.4	8.8	17.2	1.0	1.8	2.8	9.4	10.6	na	20.0	1.1	21.1
1979-80	13.0	1.9	5.0	19.9	9.2	8.8	17.9	1.1	1.9	3.0	10.2	10.7	na	21.0	-0.6	20.4
1980-81	12.1	1.6	4.1	17.8	9.1	8.8	17.9	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.2	8.9	na	18.0	1.1	19.2
1981-82	10.8	1.5	5.2	17.5	9.9	8.7	18.6	1.1	2.1	3.3	11.0	10.8	na	21.8	-2.9	18.9
1982-83	11.2	1.5	5.1	17.8	11.3	8.5	19.8	0.6	1.7	2.3	11.9	10.1	na	22.0	-3.0	19.1
1983-84	11.8	1.4	3.9	17.1	10.6	8.6	19.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	10.7	9.3	na	20.0	-1.8	18.2
1984-85	12.8	1.6	3.5	17.8	10.8	8.8	19.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	11.5	10.0	na	21.5	-2.4	19.1
1985-86	12.7	1.9	3.9	18.4	11.3	9.3	20.6	0.7	2.2	2.9	11.9	11.5	na	23.5	-2.9	20.6
1986-87	13.0	1.6	3.5	18.1	12.3	9.2	21.4	0.3	1.7	2.0	12.5	10.9	na	23.5	-3.4	20.1
1987-88	15.6	1.6	2.8	20.0	11.2	10.9	22.1	-0.4	1.0	0.5	10.8	11.8	na	22.6	-0.7	21.9
1988-89	15.3	1.9	2.7	20.0	10.9	11.0	21.9	-0.1	2.1	2.0	10.8	13.1	na	23.8	-1.0	22.8
1989-90	16.5	2.4	2.4	21.3	10.5	12.2	22.7	0.3	0.9	1.2	10.8	13.1	na	23.9	-0.2	23.7

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Table 1.9. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation

(As per cent of GDP at current market prices)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation					
	Household sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	valuables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted Total (15+16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2004-05 Series																
1990-91	18.5	2.6	1.8	22.9	10.2	13.6	23.8	0.3	0.7	1.1	10.6	14.3	na	24.9	1.1	26.0
1991-92	15.7	3.0	2.6	21.3	10.5	12.1	22.6	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	10.2	12.3	na	22.5	-0.7	21.8
1992-93	16.5	2.6	2.2	21.3	9.2	13.8	23.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	9.5	14.7	na	24.2	-1.2	23.0
1993-94	17.0	3.4	1.3	21.7	8.9	12.6	21.5	0.2	-0.4	-0.2	9.1	12.2	na	21.3	0.9	22.2
1994-95	17.9	3.4	2.3	23.6	9.8	12.1	21.8	-0.1	1.4	1.3	9.7	13.5	na	23.2	1.5	24.7
1995-96	16.2	4.8	2.6	23.6	8.6	15.4	24.1	-0.1	2.1	2.0	8.6	17.5	na	26.1	-0.8	25.3
1996-97	15.8	4.4	2.2	22.4	7.7	15.5	23.1	0.1	-1.2	-1.1	7.8	14.3	na	22.1	1.6	23.7
1997-98	18.1	4.2	1.9	24.2	7.2	16.5	23.7	0.2	0.6	0.8	7.4	17.1	na	24.5	1.1	25.6
1998-99	19.5	3.8	-0.2	23.2	7.1	16.5	23.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	7.3	16.3	na	23.5	0.7	24.2
1999-00	21.7	4.3	-0.5	25.5	6.9	17.1	24.0	0.8	1.3	2.1	7.6	18.4	0.8	26.8	-0.2	26.6
2000-01	21.3	3.7	-1.3	23.7	6.7	16.0	22.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	7.1	16.3	0.7	24.1	0.1	24.3
2001-02	23.1	3.3	-1.6	24.8	6.8	18.3	25.1	0.4	-0.5	-0.1	7.2	17.8	0.6	25.6	-1.3	24.2
2002-03	22.2	3.9	-0.3	25.9	6.6	17.1	23.7	-0.2	0.9	0.7	6.4	18.0	0.6	25.0	-0.2	24.8
2003-04	23.1	4.6	1.3	29.0	6.7	17.8	24.5	-0.1	0.8	0.7	6.6	18.7	0.9	26.1	0.7	26.8
2004-05	23.6	6.6	2.3	32.4	6.9	21.8	28.7	0.5	2.0	2.5	7.4	23.8	1.3	32.5	0.4	32.8
2005-06	23.5	7.5	2.4	33.4	7.3	23.0	30.3	0.6	2.2	2.8	7.9	25.2	1.1	34.3	0.4	34.7
2006-07	23.2	7.9	3.6	34.6	7.9	23.4	31.3	0.4	3.0	3.4	8.3	26.4	1.2	35.9	-0.2	35.7
2007-08	22.4	9.4	5.0	36.8	8.0	24.9	32.9	0.8	3.2	4.0	8.9	28.1	1.1	38.0	0.1	38.1
2008-09	23.6	7.4	1.0	32.0	8.5	23.8	32.3	0.9	1.0	1.9	9.4	24.8	1.3	35.5	-1.2	34.3
2009-10	25.2	8.4	0.2	33.7	8.4	23.3	31.7	0.8	2.0	2.8	9.2	25.4	1.8	36.3	0.2	36.5

Contd....

Table 1.9. Gross Domestic Saving and Gross Capital Formation

(As per cent of GDP at current market prices)

Year	Gross domestic saving				Gross fixed capital formation			Change in stocks			Gross capital formation					
	House-hold sector	Private corporate sector	Public sector	Total (2+3+4)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (6+7)	Public sector	Private sector	Total (9+10)	Public sector	Private sector	valuables	Total (12+13+14)	Errors & omissions	Adjusted Total (15+16)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
2004-05 Series																
2010-11	23.1	8.0	2.6	33.7	7.8	23.1	30.9	0.6	2.9	3.5	8.4	26.0	2.1	36.5	0.0	36.5
2011-12	22.8	7.3	1.2	31.3	7.1	24.7	31.8	0.6	1.3	1.9	7.7	25.9	2.7	36.4	-0.9	35.5
2011-12 Series																
2011-12	23.6	9.5	1.5	34.6	7.3	27.0	34.3	0.2	2.2	2.4	7.5	29.2	2.9	39.6	-0.6	39.0
2012-13	22.5	10.0	1.4	33.9	7.0	26.4	33.4	0.2	1.9	2.2	7.2	28.4	2.8	38.3	0.3	38.7
2013-14	20.3	10.7	1.0	32.1	7.1	24.2	31.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	7.1	25.5	1.4	34.0	-0.2	33.8
2014-15	19.6	11.7	1.0	32.2	7.0	23.1	30.1	0.1	2.4	2.5	7.1	25.5	1.7	34.3	-0.7	33.5
2015-16	18.0	11.9	1.2	31.1	7.5	21.3	28.7	0.1	1.8	1.9	7.6	23.1	1.5	32.1	0.0	32.1
2016-17	18.1	11.5	1.7	31.3	6.9	21.3	28.2	0.2	0.7	0.9	7.2	21.9	1.1	30.2	1.8	32.0
2017-18	19.2	11.6	1.7	32.4	6.7	21.3	28.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	6.9	22.7	1.3	30.8	3.4	34.2
2018-19	18.2	10.4	1.5	30.1	7.1	21.9	29.0	0.2	1.5	1.7	7.2	23.4	1.1	31.7	0.5	32.2

Source: National Statistical Office

Notes:

na: not available

Table 1.10A. Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2011-12 Series)
As on 01.08.2019

(₹ crore)

State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	339996	370196	413164	470934	544827	612349	712939	776140	875429
Arunachal Pradesh	10229	11617	13377	16495	16986	18153	20558	22488	NA
Assam	129354	142039	160442	172849	201309	222397	253726	282782	NA
Bihar	228497	261327	292143	315732	340119	386879	431128	486776	562710
Chhattisgarh	142273	159431	186050	197314	200653	220457	240763	266537	288041
Goa	38009	34567	32043	43233	50354	57449	62873	66060	NA
Gujarat	532809	634572	707456	804764	893997	1016683	1166370	1322936	NA
Haryana	271152	314353	362196	392950	446059	507462	588274	666075	755790
Himachal Pradesh	60536	69432	80129	87345	96851	108359	119362	133303	143063
Jammu & Kashmir	67274	72996	79692	81037	98409	104575	116604	129877	NA
Jharkhand	137383	160304	172030	200357	187479	216791	247302	271990	301242
Karnataka	554952	635924	746569	825782	950866	1104165	1238412	1409126	1550297
Kerala	328021	371384	417265	460614	505910	570591	632727	707542	NA
Madhya Pradesh	282371	333937	393115	429027	486034	590669	658145	737156	827019
Maharashtra	1126595	1282180	1448720	1553217	1735308	1954913	2110823	2332992	NA
Manipur	11501	12188	14440	16275	17493	19132	23557	25322	NA
Meghalaya	18028	19653	20415	20697	22516	24641	26452	29544	32833
Mizoram	6404	7375	8989	12067	13595	15431	16736	17506	NA
Nagaland	10554	12318	14545	16104	17128	19174	21742	24534	NA
Odisha	204226	233312	260977	274923	283979	342236	387639	432455	467554
Punjab	239227	267116	297908	316745	350011	384197	422458	472506	517521
Rajasthan	395331	446382	494236	551517	610713	682788	748555	845247	916014
Sikkim	9742	10817	12203	13556	15743	18163	22835	25141	28391
Tamil Nadu	674478	768295	858870	957350	1057084	1171973	1317984	1465361	1659210
Telangana	325139	364030	408282	456280	522994	597812	683729	782370	881873
Tripura	17419	19631	23329	26643	32476	35668	39505	44835	49601
Uttar Pradesh	645132	732995	833825	891798	1009386	1147209	1298980	1491311	1603083
Uttarakhand	101960	117041	131814	143789	158277	175178	200844	221871	NA
West Bengal	473205	539618	617470	651492	725992	794033	890757	995502	1150711
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3404	3793	4288	4915	5359	6048	7041	NA	NA
Chandigarh	16930	19507	22308	23662	25991	28881	33037	37571	NA
Delhi	314650	357400	404841	448487	500524	558546	620720	704529	779647
Puducherry	15160	16984	19778	20143	24303	27073	30212	33598	37134
All-India NDP	**7819154**	**8883108**	**10037547**	**11125668**	**12322177**	**13800337**	**15334357**	**16991613**	**18221249**

Source: For States - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - National Statistical Office

Note: na: not available

Table 1.10B. Growth of Net State Domestic Product At Current Prices (2011-12 Series)
As on 31.07.2020

(per cent)

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	8.9	11.6	14.0	15.7	12.4	16.4	8.9	12.8
Arunachal Pradesh	13.6	15.1	23.3	3.0	6.9	13.2	9.4	NA
Assam	9.8	13.0	7.7	16.5	10.5	14.1	11.5	NA
Bihar	14.4	11.8	8.1	7.7	13.7	11.4	12.9	15.6
Chhattisgarh	12.1	16.7	6.1	1.7	9.9	9.2	10.7	8.1
Goa	-9.1	-7.3	34.9	16.5	14.1	9.4	5.1	NA
Gujarat	19.1	11.5	13.8	11.1	13.7	14.7	13.4	NA
Haryana	15.9	15.2	8.5	13.5	13.8	15.9	13.2	13.5
Himachal Pradesh	14.7	15.4	9.0	10.9	11.9	10.2	11.7	7.3
Jammu & Kashmir	8.5	9.2	1.7	21.4	6.3	11.5	11.4	NA
Jharkhand	16.7	7.3	16.5	-6.4	15.6	14.1	10.0	10.8
Karnataka	14.6	17.4	10.6	15.1	16.1	12.2	13.8	10.0
Kerala	13.2	12.4	10.4	9.8	12.8	10.9	11.8	NA
Madhya Pradesh	18.3	17.7	9.1	13.3	21.5	11.4	12.0	12.2
Maharashtra	13.8	13.0	7.2	11.7	12.7	8.0	10.5	NA
Manipur	6.0	18.5	12.7	7.5	9.4	23.1	7.5	NA
Meghalaya	9.0	3.9	1.4	8.8	9.4	7.4	11.7	11.1
Mizoram	15.2	21.9	34.2	12.7	13.5	8.5	4.6	NA
Nagaland	16.7	18.1	10.7	6.4	11.9	13.4	12.8	NA
Odisha	14.2	11.9	5.3	3.3	20.5	13.3	11.6	8.1
Punjab	11.7	11.5	6.3	10.5	9.8	10.0	11.8	9.5
Rajasthan	12.9	10.7	11.6	10.7	11.8	9.6	12.9	8.4
Sikkim	11.0	12.8	11.1	16.1	15.4	25.7	10.1	12.9
Tamil Nadu	13.9	11.8	11.5	10.4	10.9	12.5	11.2	13.2
Telangana	12.0	12.2	11.8	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	12.7
Tripura	12.7	18.8	14.2	21.9	9.8	10.8	13.5	10.6
Uttar Pradesh	13.6	13.8	7.0	13.2	13.7	13.2	14.8	7.5
Uttarakhand	14.8	12.6	9.1	10.1	10.7	14.7	10.5	NA
West Bengal	14.0	14.4	5.5	11.4	9.4	12.2	11.8	15.6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	11.4	13.0	14.6	9.0	12.9	16.4	NA	NA
Chandigarh	15.2	14.4	6.1	9.8	11.1	14.4	13.7	NA
Delhi	13.6	13.3	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.1	13.5	10.7
Puducherry	12.0	16.4	1.8	20.7	11.4	11.6	11.2	10.5
All-India NDP	**13.6**	**13.0**	**10.8**	**10.8**	**12.0**	**11.1**	**10.8**	**7.2**

Source: For States - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - National Statistical Office

Note: na: not available

Table 1.11A. Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2011-12 Series)
As on 31.07.2020

(₹)

State/UT	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	69000	74687	82870	93903	108002	120676	139680	151173	169519
Arunachal Pradesh	73068	81353	91809	110929	112046	117344	130197	139588	NA
Assam	41142	44599	49734	52895	60817	66330	75151	82837	NA
Bihar	21750	24487	26948	28671	30404	34045	36850	40982	46664
Chhattisgarh	55177	60849	69880	72936	72991	78924	84823	92413	98281
Goa	259444	234354	215776	289185	334576	378953	411740	430081	NA
Gujarat	87481	102826	113139	127017	139254	156295	175068	195845	NA
Haryana	106085	121269	137770	147382	164963	185050	211526	236147	264207
Himachal Pradesh	87721	99730	114095	123299	135512	150290	165025	183108	195255
Jammu & Kashmir	53173	56828	61108	61211	73215	76634	84166	92347	NA
Jharkhand	41254	47360	50006	57301	52754	60018	67484	73155	79873
Karnataka	90263	102319	118829	130024	148108	170133	188765	212477	231246
Kerala	97912	110314	123388	135537	148133	166246	183435	204105	NA
Madhya Pradesh	38497	44773	51849	55678	62080	74324	81642	90165	99763
Maharashtra	99597	112092	125261	132836	146815	163738	175121	191736	NA
Manipur	39762	41230	47798	52717	55447	59345	71507	75226	NA
Meghalaya	60013	64036	65118	64638	68836	73753	77504	84725	92174
Mizoram	57654	65013	77584	103049	114055	127107	142438	147602	NA
Nagaland	53010	61225	71510	78367	82466	92315	104681	116882	NA
Odisha	48499	55105	61305	64233	65993	79159	89287	99196	106804
Punjab	85577	94318	103831	108970	118858	128780	139775	154313	166830
Rajasthan	57192	63658	69480	76429	83426	91946	99366	110606	118159
Sikkim	158667	174183	194624	214148	245987	280729	349163	380926	425656
Tamil Nadu	93112	105340	116960	129494	142028	156595	175276	193964	218599
Telangana	91121	101007	112162	124104	140840	159395	180494	204488	228216
Tripura	47155	52574	61815	69857	84267	91596	100444	112849	123630
Uttar Pradesh	32002	35812	40124	42267	47118	52744	58821	66512	70419
Uttarakhand	100305	113610	126247	135881	147592	161172	182320	198738	NA
West Bengal	51543	58195	65932	68876	75992	82291	91401	101138	115748
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	88177	96027	106401	119291	126995	140335	159664	NA	NA
Chandigarh	158967	180457	203356	212594	230009	252236	285048	320300	NA
Delhi	185001	205568	227900	247209	270261	295558	322000	358430	389143
Puducherry	119649	130548	148147	146921	172727	187357	203583	220461	237279
All-India Per Capita NNI	**63462**	**70983**	**79118**	**86647**	**94797**	**104880**	**115293**	**126521**	**134226**

Source: For States - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - National Statistical Office

Note: na: not available

Table 1.11B. Growth of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Current Prices (2011-12 Series) As on 31.07.2020

(per cent)

State/UT	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	8.2	11.0	13.3	15.0	11.7	15.7	8.2	12.1
Arunachal Pradesh	11.3	12.9	20.8	1.0	4.7	11.0	7.2	NA
Assam	8.4	11.5	6.4	15.0	9.1	13.3	10.2	NA
Bihar	12.6	10.1	6.4	6.0	12.0	8.2	11.2	13.9
Chhattisgarh	10.3	14.8	4.4	0.1	8.1	7.5	8.9	6.3
Goa	-9.7	-7.9	34.0	15.7	13.3	8.7	4.5	NA
Gujarat	17.5	10.0	12.3	9.6	12.2	12.0	11.9	NA
Haryana	14.3	13.6	7.0	11.9	12.2	14.3	11.6	11.9
Himachal Pradesh	13.7	14.4	8.1	9.9	10.9	9.8	11.0	6.6
Jammu & Kashmir	6.9	7.5	0.2	19.6	4.7	9.8	9.7	NA
Jharkhand	14.8	5.6	14.6	-7.9	13.8	12.4	8.4	9.2
Karnataka	13.4	16.1	9.4	13.9	14.9	11.0	12.6	8.8
Kerala	12.7	11.9	9.8	9.3	12.2	10.3	11.3	NA
Madhya Pradesh	16.3	15.8	7.4	11.5	19.7	9.8	10.4	10.6
Maharashtra	12.5	11.7	6.0	10.5	11.5	7.0	9.5	NA
Manipur	3.7	15.9	10.3	5.2	7.0	20.5	5.2	NA
Meghalaya	6.7	1.7	-0.7	6.5	7.1	5.1	9.3	8.8
Mizoram	12.8	19.3	32.8	10.7	11.4	12.1	3.6	NA
Nagaland	15.5	16.8	9.6	5.2	11.9	13.4	11.7	NA
Odisha	13.6	11.3	4.8	2.7	20.0	12.8	11.1	7.7
Punjab	10.2	10.1	4.9	9.1	8.3	8.5	10.4	8.1
Rajasthan	11.3	9.1	10.0	9.2	10.2	8.1	11.3	6.8
Sikkim	9.8	11.7	10.0	14.9	14.1	24.4	9.1	11.7
Tamil Nadu	13.1	11.0	10.7	9.7	10.3	11.9	10.7	12.7
Telangana	10.8	11.0	10.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.3	11.6
Tripura	11.5	17.6	13.0	20.6	8.7	9.7	12.4	9.6
Uttar Pradesh	11.9	12.0	5.3	11.5	11.9	11.5	13.1	5.9
Uttarakhand	13.3	11.1	7.6	8.6	9.2	13.1	9.0	NA
West Bengal	12.9	13.3	4.5	10.3	8.3	11.1	10.7	14.4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8.9	10.8	12.1	6.5	10.5	13.8	NA	NA
Chandigarh	13.5	12.7	4.5	8.2	9.7	13.0	12.4	NA
Delhi	11.1	10.9	8.5	9.3	9.4	8.9	11.3	8.6
Puducherry	9.1	13.5	-0.8	17.6	8.5	8.7	8.3	7.6
All-India Per Capita NNI	**11.9**	**11.5**	**9.5**	**9.4**	**10.6**	**9.9**	**9.7**	**6.1**

Source: For States - Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments, and for All-India - National Statistical Office

Note:

na: not available

Table 1.12. Index Numbers of Agricultural Production

(Base : Triennium ending 2007-08= 100)

	Weight	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A. Foodgrains	50.7	114.3	119.5	119.4	123.3	115.9	115.7	131.1	136.8	134.4	139.6
(a) Cereals	41.7	111.1	119.1	117.3	120.7	114.6	115.5	123.7	127.2	129.2	134.3
Rice	16.9	102.2	112.1	112.0	113.5	112.3	111.1	116.8	120.0	124.0	126.1
Wheat	18.0	116.5	127.2	125.4	128.5	116.0	123.7	132.1	133.9	138.9	144.3
(b) Coarse Cereals[a]	6.9	118.9	114.8	109.2	118.0	116.7	104.6	118.8	127.3	116.4	128.7
Maize	2.9	133.7	133.9	136.9	149.3	148.7	138.8	159.3	176.9	170.5	176.2
(c) Pulses[b]	8.9	129.4	121.6	129.4	135.6	122.0	116.7	165.5	181.7	158.9	164.0
Tur	1.7	105.6	98.0	111.6	117.2	103.6	94.5	179.9	158.3	122.4	141.2
Gram	3.5	139.5	130.7	149.9	161.6	124.4	119.7	159.1	193.1	168.6	192.6
B. Non-foodgrains	49.3	128.0	129.6	129.0	136.4	132.2	126.1	134.7	142.1	139.5	145.4
(a) Oilseeds Total[c]	13.2	116.8	106.5	107.4	119.0	99.7	92.5	111.2	114.7	111.6	122.3
Groundnut	4.1	112.5	94.8	63.9	132.2	100.8	91.7	101.6	125.9	91.6	137.4
Rapeseed and Mustard	3.6	114.6	92.6	112.5	110.4	88.1	95.3	111.0	118.2	129.7	127.8
(b) Fibres											
Cotton	4.4	147.7	157.6	153.2	160.7	155.8	134.3	145.8	146.9	125.5	158.9
Jute	0.7	98.4	105.6	101.7	109.0	104.4	97.8	102.6	94.3	93.4	92.6
Mesta	0.0	65.1	70.6	62.8	64.6	54.1	62.1	56.5	47.1	34.4	52.6
(c) Plantation Crops											
Tea	0.3	101.0	101.0	101.0	124.4	123.2	126.9	128.7	136.4	139.0	140.1
Coffee	0.6	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.9	119.1	126.7	113.6	115.0	116.3	109.0
Rubber^	1.9	104.1	109.2	110.4	93.6	78.0	68.0	83.6	83.9	78.7	86.1
(d) Others											
Sugarcane	9.9	104.3	110.0	103.9	107.3	110.4	106.1	93.2	115.7	123.5	108.3
Tobacco	0.4	170.6	160.0	139.8	156.4	182.0	170.8	171.4	202.4	NA	NA
Potato	3.6	170.4	187.4	182.5	167.2	193.2	174.7	195.6	206.5	202.0	195.8
C. All Commodities	100.0	121.1	124.5	124.2	129.8	124.0	120.8	132.8	139.4	136.9	142.4

Source : Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Coopertation and Farmers Welfare.
Notes:
a Includes maize, jowar, ragi, bajra, small millets and barley;
b Includes tur, urad, moong, gram, lentils and other pulses;
c Includes groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean;
NA - Not Available ^ 2019-20 - Provisional
*Agricultural Crops as per 4th Advance estimates and Horticultural Crops as per 3rd Advance Estimates.

Table 1.13. Index Numbers of Area under Principal Crops

(Base : Triennium ending 2007-08= 100)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Foodgrains	104.4	104.1	102.0	105.6	105.4	103.9	109.0	107.4	105.6	108.6
(a) Cereals	101.8	103.3	101.6	104.0	105.7	102.9	104.5	102.2	100.8	105.0
Rice	97.9	100.5	97.6	100.8	100.7	99.3	100.5	100.0	100.8	100.0
Wheat	105.7	108.6	109.1	110.8	114.4	110.6	111.9	107.8	106.6	114.3
(b) Coarse Cereals[a]	101.2	96.4	92.1	94.4	95.0	91.3	95.3	92.9	85.7	92.8
Maize	108.7	111.6	110.2	115.3	116.8	111.9	122.5	119.2	114.8	123.6
(c) Pulses[b]	116.4	107.6	103.9	112.8	104.2	109.0	129.7	131.8	127.8	125.6
Tur	120.5	110.6	107.5	107.8	106.4	109.4	147.3	122.5	125.6	125.4
Gram	125.5	113.4	116.4	135.6	112.7	114.7	131.5	144.2	130.4	139.0
B. Non-foodgrains	113.9	116.0	116.0	119.2	118.5	119.5	116.2	118.2	119.2	121.3
(a) Oilseeds Total[c]	101.0	97.5	97.5	104.1	94.3	95.4	97.1	91.1	92.5	100.8
Groundnut	94.2	84.7	76.0	88.6	76.7	74.0	85.9	78.7	76.1	78.7
Rapeseed and Mustard	104.1	88.9	96.0	100.2	87.5	86.7	91.6	90.1	92.4	102.2
(b) Fibres										
Cotton	123.8	134.1	131.9	131.7	141.2	135.4	119.3	138.6	138.9	147.3
Jute	98.1	102.5	98.4	95.8	95.0	92.3	89.5	86.9	84.3	79.9
Mesta	69.4	67.3	60.4	57.4	42.2	38.0	40.4	39.4	27.8	31.4
(c) Plantation Crops										
Tea	102.0	102.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.8	105.7	112.2	112.2
Coffee	105.1	105.1	107.5	111.2	112.6	115.8	119.5	120.4	121.5	121.5
Rubber ^	115.5	119.3	123.0	126.3	129.1	131.6	132.8	133.2	133.4	133.5
(d) Others										
Sugarcane	101.7	104.9	104.1	104.0	105.5	102.6	92.4	98.6	105.4	95.1
Tobacco	135.3	128.3	117.3	125.5	128.7	124.1	110.1	113.1	NA	NA
Potato	125.9	127.6	134.6	133.3	140.3	143.1	147.3	144.8	146.9	139.0
C. All Commodities	109.1	110.0	108.9	112.3	111.9	111.6	112.6	112.7	112.3	114.9

Source : Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Coopertation and Farmers Welfare.

Notes:

a Includes maize, jowar, ragi, bajra, small millets and barley;

b Includes tur, urad, moong, gram, lentils and other pulses;

c Includes groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean;

NA - Not Available; ^ 2019-20 : Provisional;

* Agricultural Crops as per 4th Advance Estimates and Horticultural Crops as per 3rd Advance Estimates;

Table 1.14. Index Numbers of Yield of Principal Crops

(Base : Triennium ending 2007-08= 100)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
A. Foodgrains	109.5	114.9	117.1	116.8	110.0	111.3	120.3	127.4	127.3	128.5
(a) Cereals	109.1	115.3	115.4	116.0	108.5	112.3	118.3	124.5	128.1	128.0
Rice	104.4	111.5	114.8	112.6	111.5	111.9	116.2	120.1	123.0	126.1
Wheat	110.2	117.2	115.0	116.0	101.4	111.9	118.0	124.2	130.3	126.2
(b) Coarse Cereals[a]	117.5	119.1	118.6	125.0	122.9	114.5	124.7	137.1	135.8	138.8
Maize	122.9	119.9	124.2	129.5	127.4	124.0	130.1	148.4	148.6	142.5
(c) Pulses[b]	111.2	113.1	124.6	120.2	117.0	107.0	127.6	137.9	124.4	130.6
Tur	87.6	88.6	103.8	108.7	97.4	86.4	122.1	129.2	97.4	112.6
Gram	111.2	115.3	128.7	119.2	110.4	104.4	121.0	133.8	129.3	138.6
B. Non-foodgrains	112.4	111.7	111.2	114.4	111.6	105.5	115.8	120.2	117.0	119.9
(a) Oilseeds Total[c]	115.7	109.3	110.1	114.3	105.7	97.0	114.5	125.9	120.7	121.3
Groundnut	119.4	111.9	84.1	149.3	131.3	123.9	118.2	160.1	120.3	174.7
Rapeseed and Mustard	110.2	104.1	117.3	110.2	100.7	109.9	121.1	131.1	140.5	125.0
(b) Fibres										
Cotton	119.4	117.5	116.1	122.0	110.3	99.2	122.3	105.9	90.3	107.9
Jute	100.4	103.0	103.3	113.7	109.9	105.9	114.6	108.5	110.7	115.8
Mesta	93.8	105.0	104.0	112.6	128.1	163.5	139.9	119.4	123.7	167.6
(c) Plantation Crops										
Tea	99.0	99.0	101.1	124.6	123.4	127.1	126.5	129.1	123.9	124.9
Coffee	104.6	104.6	102.3	99.7	105.7	109.4	95.0	95.5	95.8	89.7
Rubber ^	90.2	91.6	89.8	74.1	60.4	51.6	62.9	63.0	59.0	64.5
(d) Others										
Sugarcane	102.5	104.8	99.8	103.2	104.6	103.5	100.9	117.3	117.2	113.9
Tobacco	126.1	124.6	119.2	124.6	141.4	137.6	155.7	179.0	NA	NA
Potato	135.3	146.8	135.5	125.4	137.7	122.1	132.8	142.6	137.5	140.9
C. All Commodities	111.0	113.2	114.0	115.5	110.8	108.3	118.0	123.7	121.9	124.0

Source : Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Coopertation and Farmers Welfare.

Notes:

a Includes maize, jowar, ragi, bajra, small millets and barley;

b Includes tur, urad, moong, gram, lentils and other pulses;

c Includes groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean;

NA - Not Available; ^ 2019-20 : Provisional;

*Agricultural Crops as per 4th Advance Estimates and Horticultural Crops as per 3rd Advance Estimates;

Table 1.15. Production of Major Crops

(Million Tonnes)

Group/Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Foodgrains[a]	244.5	259.3	257.1	265.0	252.0	251.6	275.1	285.0	285.2	296.7
Kharif	120.9	131.3	128.1	128.7	128.1	125.1	138.3	140.5	141.5	143.4
Rabi	123.6	128.0	129.1	136.4	124.0	126.5	136.8	144.6	143.7	153.3
Cereals[b]	226.3	242.2	238.8	245.8	234.8	235.2	252.0	259.6	263.1	273.5
Kharif	113.8	125.2	122.2	122.7	122.3	119.6	128.7	131.2	133.4	135.7
Rabi	112.5	117.0	116.6	123.1	112.5	115.7	123.2	128.4	129.7	137.8
Nutri / Coarse Cereals[c]	43.4	42.0	40.0	43.3	42.9	38.5	43.8	47.0	43.1	47.5
Kharif	33.1	32.4	29.8	31.2	30.9	28.2	32.4	34.0	31.4	33.7
Rabi	10.3	9.6	10.3	12.1	11.9	10.4	11.3	12.9	11.7	13.8
Pulses[d]	18.2	17.1	18.3	19.3	17.2	16.4	23.1	25.4	22.1	23.2
Kharif	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.7	5.5	9.6	9.3	8.1	7.7
Rabi	11.1	11.0	12.4	13.3	11.4	10.8	13.6	16.1	14.0	15.4
Rice	96.0	105.3	105.2	106.6	105.5	104.4	109.7	112.8	116.5	118.4
Kharif	80.7	92.8	92.4	91.5	91.4	91.4	96.3	97.1	102.0	102.0
Rabi	15.3	12.5	12.9	15.1	14.1	13.0	13.4	15.6	14.4	16.4
Wheat	86.9	93.5	93.5	95.8	86.5	92.3	98.5	99.9	103.6	107.6
Jowar	7.0	6.0	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.8	3.5	4.7
Kharif	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6
Rabi	3.6	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	3.1
Bajra	10.4	10.3	8.7	9.3	9.2	8.1	9.7	9.2	8.7	10.3
Maize	21.7	21.8	22.3	24.3	24.2	22.6	25.9	28.8	27.7	28.6
Tur	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	4.9	4.3	3.3	3.8
Gram	8.2	7.7	8.8	9.5	7.3	7.1	9.4	11.4	9.9	11.4
Oilseeds[e]	32.5	29.8	30.9	32.7	27.5	25.3	31.3	31.5	31.5	33.4
Kharif	21.9	20.7	20.8	22.6	19.2	16.8	21.5	21.0	20.7	22.3
Rabi	10.6	9.1	10.2	10.1	8.3	8.6	9.8	10.5	10.8	11.1
Groundnut	8.3	7.0	4.7	9.7	7.4	6.7	7.5	9.3	6.7	10.1
Kharif	6.6	5.1	3.2	8.1	5.9	5.4	6.0	7.6	5.4	8.4
Rabi	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.7
Rapeseed and Mustard	8.2	6.6	8.0	7.9	6.3	6.8	7.9	8.4	9.3	9.1
Sugarcane	342.4	361.0	341.2	352.1	362.3	348.4	306.1	379.9	405.4	355.7
Cotton[f]	33.0	35.2	34.2	35.9	34.8	30.0	32.6	32.8	28.0	35.5
Jute and Mesta[g]	10.6	11.4	10.9	11.7	11.1	10.5	11.0	10.0	9.8	9.9
Jute	10.0	10.7	10.3	11.1	10.6	9.9	10.4	9.6	9.5	9.4
Mesta	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Plantation Crops										
Tea	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Coffee	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber ^	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Potato	42.3	46.6	45.3	41.6	48.0	43.4	48.6	51.3	50.2	48.7

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare.
a Includes cereals and pulses;
b Includes rice, wheat and nutri coarse cereals; ^ 2019-20 - Provisional;
c Includes maize, jowar, ragi, bajra, small millets and barley;
d Includes tur, urad, moong, gram, lentils and other pulses;
e Includes groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean;
f Bales of 170 Kgs.; g Bales of 180 Kgs.;
* Agricultural Crops as per 4th Advance estimates and Horticultural Crops as per 3rd Advance Estimates;

Table 1.16. Gross Area Under Major Crops

(Million Hectares)

Group/Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Foodgrains[a]	126.7	124.8	120.8	125.0	124.3	123.2	129.2	127.5	124.8	127.6
Kharif	72.4	72.1	67.7	69.1	68.8	69.2	73.2	72.0	72.3	70.8
Rabi	54.3	52.7	53.1	56.0	55.5	54.0	56.0	55.5	52.5	56.8
Cereals[b]	100.3	100.3	97.5	99.8	100.7	98.3	99.8	97.7	99.6	99.3
Kharif	60.1	60.9	57.7	58.7	58.8	57.9	58.8	58.1	57.5	57.4
Rabi	40.2	39.4	39.8	41.1	42.0	40.4	40.9	39.6	38.1	41.9
Nutri / Coarse Cereals[c]	28.3	26.4	24.8	25.2	25.2	24.4	25.0	24.3	22.1	24.0
Kharif	22.1	20.8	18.8	19.3	18.9	18.2	19.0	18.7	17.5	18.4
Rabi	6.3	5.7	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.6	4.6	5.6
Pulses[d]	26.4	24.5	23.3	25.2	23.6	24.9	29.4	29.8	29.2	28.3
Kharif	12.3	11.2	10.0	10.3	10.0	11.3	14.4	13.9	14.8	13.4
Rabi	14.1	13.3	13.3	14.9	13.6	13.6	15.1	15.9	14.3	14.9
Rice	42.9	44.0	42.8	44.1	44.1	43.5	44.0	43.8	44.2	43.8
Kharif	38.0	40.1	38.9	39.4	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.4	40.0	39.0
Rabi	4.8	3.9	3.8	4.7	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.8
Wheat	29.1	29.9	30.0	30.5	31.5	30.4	30.8	29.7	29.3	31.5
Jowar	7.4	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.0	4.1	4.7
Kharif	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.7
Rabi	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.3	3.0
Bajra	9.6	8.8	7.3	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.5
Maize	8.6	8.8	8.7	9.1	9.2	8.8	9.6	9.4	9.0	9.7
Tur	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	5.3	4.4	4.6	4.5
Gram	9.2	8.3	8.5	9.9	8.3	8.4	9.6	10.6	9.6	10.2
Oilseeds[e]	27.2	26.3	26.5	28.1	25.6	26.1	26.2	24.5	24.8	27.0
Kharif	18.2	18.4	18.3	19.7	18.2	18.9	18.7	17.2	17.7	19.1
Rabi	9.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.9
Groundnut	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.5	4.8	4.6	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.9
Kharif	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.1
Rabi	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8
Rapeseed and Mustard	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.8
Sugarcane	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.6
Cotton	11.2	12.2	12.0	12.0	12.8	12.3	10.8	12.6	12.6	13.4
Jute and Mesta	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Jute	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Mesta	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Plantation crops										
Tea	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Coffee (Plucked area)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rubber ^	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Potato	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Coopertation and Farmers Welfare.

Notes:

a includes cereals and pulses;

b Inclues rice, wheat & nutri Coarse cereal;

c Includes maize, jowar, ragi, bajra, small millets and barley;

d Includes tur, urad, moong, gram, lentils and other pulses;

e Includes groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean;

* Agricultural Crops as per 4th Advance estimates and Horticultural crops as per 3rd Advance Estimates.

Table 1.17. Yield Per Hectare of Major Crops

(Kg. / Hectare)

Group/Commodity	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Foodgrains[a]	1930	2078	2079	2120	2028	2042	2129	2235	2286	2325
Kharif	1669	1822	1892	1864	1862	1808	1890	1951	1957	2025
Rabi	2278	2430	2431	2435	2232	2342	2441	2603	2740	2699
Cereals[b]	2256	2415	2449	2462	2331	2393	2525	2657	2769	2756
Kharif	1893	2057	2116	2089	2081	2065	2188	2259	2397	2364
Rabi	2800	2968	2932	2995	2681	2862	3010	3240	3332	3293
Nutri / Coarse Cereals[c]	1531	1590	1617	1717	1703	1579	1750	1934	1944	1976
Kharif	1500	1563	1583	1619	1633	1544	1708	1817	1790	1833
Rabi	1641	1689	1725	2034	1915	1686	1885	2323	2532	2443
Pulses[d]	691	699	789	764	728	656	786	853	757	817
Kharif	578	541	594	580	573	489	667	668	546	576
Rabi	790	831	934	891	843	796	902	1014	976	1034
Rice	2239	2393	2462	2416	2391	2400	2494	2576	2638	2705
Kharif	2121	2312	2374	2319	2295	2305	2417	2469	2553	2614
Rabi	3184	3238	3353	3232	3291	3382	3230	3534	3444	3455
Wheat	2989	3178	3117	3145	2750	3034	3200	3368	3533	3421
Jowar	949	957	850	957	884	697	812	960	849	1005
Kharif	1119	1257	1171	1050	1014	850	954	1102	989	961
Rabi	827	741	644	896	808	615	730	855	744	1029
Bajra	1079	1171	1198	1184	1255	1132	1305	1231	1219	1368
Maize	2540	2478	2566	2676	2632	2563	2689	3065	3070	2945
Tur	655	662	776	813	729	646	913	966	729	842
Gram	895	928	1036	960	889	840	974	1078	1041	1116
Oilseeds[e]	1193	1133	1168	1168	1075	968	1195	1284	1271	1236
Kharif	1203	1123	1135	1151	1055	884	1153	1219	1168	1165
Rabi	1174	1155	1240	1207	1125	1186	1300	1435	1531	1409
Groundnut	1411	1323	995	1764	1552	1465	1398	1892	1422	2065
Kharif	1335	1188	811	1735	1478	1399	1321	1833	1304	2026
Rabi	1846	1938	1910	1919	1948	1801	1861	2222	2238	2278
Rapeseed and Mustard	1185	1121	1262	1185	1083	1183	1304	1410	1511	1345
Sugarcane (tonnes/hect.)	70	72	68	71	71	71	69	80	80	78
Cotton	499	491	486	510	462	415	512	443	378	451
Jute and mesta	2192	2268	2281	2512	2473	2421	2585	2440	2508	2641
Jute	2329	2389	2396	2639	2549	2457	2660	2517	2569	2686
Mesta	1115	1248	1237	1338	1525	1945	1664	1420	1471	1993
Plantation Crops										
Tea	1712	1967	2037	2170	2170	2170	2165	2210	2121	2138
Coffee	746	766	766	727	766	766	761	765	767	718
Rubber ^	1210	1229	1205	994	811	693	845	845	792	866
Potato (tonnes/hect.)	23	22	23	21	22	21	22	24	23	24

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Coopertation and Farmers Welfare.

Notes: ^ 2019-20 : Provisional;

a Includes cereals and pulses;

b Includes rice and wheat and nutri coarse cereals;

c Includes maize, jowar, ragi, bajra, small millets and barley;

d Includes tur, urad, moong, gram, lentils and other pulses;

e Includes groundnut, rapeseed & mustard, sesamum, linseed, castorseed, nigerseed, safflower, sunflower and soyabean.

* Agricultural Crops as per 4th Advance estimates and Horticultural Crops as per 3rd Advance Estimates.

Table 1.18 Production Of Important Crops in Three Largest Producing States in 2019-20*

(Production in Million Tonnes)

Crops/Groups of Crops	States	Production	Per cent Share of Production to All India	Cumulative per cent Share of Production
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I. **Foodgrains**				
Rice	West Bengal	15.57	13.15	13.15
	Uttar Pradesh	15.52	13.11	26.26
	Punjab	11.78	9.95	36.21
Wheat	Uttar Pradesh	32.59	30.29	30.29
	Madhya Pradesh	19.61	18.22	48.51
	Punjab	17.57	16.33	64.84
Maize	Karnataka	3.96	13.84	13.84
	Madhya Pradesh	3.91	13.65	27.49
	Telangana	3.00	10.48	37.97
Total Nutri / Coarse Cereals	Rajasthan	7.29	15.35	15.35
	Karnataka	6.45	13.59	28.94
	Madhya Pradesh	4.82	10.16	39.10
Tur	Karnataka	1.09	28.59	28.59
	Maharashtra	1.05	27.50	56.09
	Uttar Pradesh	0.28	7.30	63.39
Gram	Rajasthan	2.66	23.44	23.44
	Maharashtra	2.60	22.89	46.33
	Madhya Pradesh	2.48	21.87	68.20
Total Pulses	Rajasthan	4.49	19.41	19.41
	Maharashtra	4.03	17.40	36.81
	Madhya Pradesh	3.80	16.41	53.22
Total Foodgrains	Uttar Pradesh	55.03	18.55	18.55
	Madhya Pradesh	33.03	11.13	29.68
	Punjab	29.99	10.11	39.79
II. **Oilseeds**				
Groundnut	Gujarat	4.64	45.99	45.99
	Rajasthan	1.62	16.04	62.03
	Tamilnadu	0.98	9.75	71.78
Rapeseed & Mustard	Rajasthan	4.22	46.28	46.28
	Haryana	1.15	12.61	58.89
	Uttar Pradesh	0.96	10.50	69.39
Soyabean	Madhya Pradesh	5.15	45.90	45.90
	Maharashtra	4.60	40.98	86.88
	Rajasthan	0.52	4.68	91.56
Sunflower	Karnataka	0.12	54.17	54.17
	Odisha	0.03	12.11	66.28
	Bihar	0.01	5.81	72.09
Total Oilseeds	Rajasthan	6.79	20.30	20.30
	Gujarat	6.66	19.94	40.24
	Madhya Pradesh	6.57	19.66	59.90
Sugarcane	Uttar Pradesh	178.42	50.16	50.16
	Maharashtra	64.67	18.18	68.34
	Karnataka	31.60	8.88	77.22
Cotton@	Gujarat	8.28	23.32	23.32
	Telangana	6.83	19.25	42.57
	Maharashtra	6.78	19.11	61.68
Jute & Mesta$	West Bengal	8.06	81.34	81.34
	Bihar	0.86	8.67	90.01
	Assam	0.77	7.78	97.79

Source: Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Coopertation and Farmers Welfare.

@ Production in million bales of 170 kg. each. $ Production in million bales of 180 kg. each.

* As per 4th Advance Estimates.

Table 1.19 Per Capita Net Availability of Foodgrains (Provisional)

(000 TONNES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED) (As on 21.05.2020)

Year	Population in thousand persons	Production		Net Imports	Change of Stocks	Net availability	Per Capita Net Availability	
		Gross	Net				Kg. per year	Grams per day
RICE								
2016	1273986	104410	96475	-10043	786	85646	67.2	184.2
2017	1288522	109700	101363	-12581	2731	86051	66.8	183.0
2018	1302896	112758	104188	-11907	2085	90196	69.2	189.7
2019	1317013	116478	107626	-9875	5424	92326	70.1	192.1
2020	1330831	117939	108976	-8387	2845	97743	73.4	201.2
WHEAT								
2016	1273986	92290	81123	1693	-10041	92857	72.9	199.7
2017	1288522	98510	86590	5134	5815	85909	66.7	182.7
2018	1302896	99870	87785	-98	7559	80128	61.5	168.5
2019	1317013	103596	91061	-247	5675	85139	64.6	177.1
2020	1330831	107179	94211	-205	7708	86298	64.8	177.7
OTHER CEREALS								
2016	1273986	38520	33705	-349	45	33311	26.1	71.6
2017	1288522	43770	38299	-373	18	37908	29.4	80.6
2018	1302896	46970	41099	-1191	39	39869	30.6	83.8
2019	1317013	43059	37677	49	123	37603	28.6	78.2
2020	1330831	47544	41601	104	69	41636	31.3	85.7
CEREALS								
2016	1273986	235220	205818	-8699	-9210	206329	162.0	443.7
2017	1288522	251980	220483	-7820	8564	204099	158.4	434.0
2018	1302896	259597	233072	-13196	9683	210193	161.3	442.0
2019	1317013	263133	236364	-10073	11222	215068	163.3	447.4
2020	1330831	272663	244787	-8489	10622	225677	169.6	464.6
PULSES								
2016	1273986	16350	14306	5951	241	20016	15.7	43.0
2017	1288522	23130	20239	6811	1314	25736	20.0	54.7
2018	1302896	25416	22239	2021	-155	24415	18.7	51.3
2019	1317013	22076	19316	2928	-473	22717	17.2	47.3
2020	1330831	23012	20135	2556	-577	23268	17.5	47.9
FOODGRAINS								
2016	1273986	251570	220124	-2748	-8969	226345	177.7	486.8
2017	1288522	275110	240721	-1009	9878	229834	178.4	488.7
2018	1302896	285014	255311	-11175	9528	234608	180.1	493.3
2019	1317013	285209	255680	-7145	10749	237786	180.5	494.7
2020	1330831	295674	264923	-5933	10045	248945	187.1	512.5

Source : Department of Agriculture, Coopertation and Farmers Welfare, New Delhi

Note- Figures is based on 3rd Advance Estimates of production for 2019-20, Net Import for April 2019 to March 2020 and stock position as on 01.04.2020;

The net availability of foodgrains is estimated to be Gross Production (-) seed, feed & wastage, (-) exports (+) imports, (+/-) change in stocks..

The net availability of foodgrains divided by the population estimates for a particular year indicate per capita availability of foodgrains in terms of kg/year. Net availability, thus worked out is further divided by the number of days in a year i.e., 365 days which is taken as net availaility of foodgrains in terms of grams/day.

Table 1.20. Net Availability, Procurement and Public Distribution of Foodgrains

(Million tonnes)

Year	Net production of foodgrains	Net imports	Net availability of foodgrains[a]	Procurement	Public distribution[b]	Col. 3 as per cent of Col. 4	Col. 5 as per cent of Col. 2	Col. 6 as per cent of Col. 4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1951	48.1	4.8	52.4	3.8	8.0	9.2	7.9	15.3
1961	72.0	3.5	75.7	0.5	4.0	4.6	0.7	5.3
1971	94.9	2.0	94.3	8.9	7.8	2.1	9.3	8.3
1981	113.4	0.7	114.3	13.0	13.0	0.6	11.4	11.4
1991	154.3	(-)0.1	158.6	19.6	20.8	…	12.7	13.1
2001	172.2	(-)2.9	156.9	42.6	13.2	(-)1.8	24.7	8.4
2002	186.2	(-)6.7	189.5	40.3	18.2	(-)3.5	21.7	9.6
2003	152.9	(-)5.5	170.6	34.5	23.2	(-)2.8	22.6	13.2
2004	186.5	(-)6.5	183.3	41.1	28.3	(-) 3.5	22.0	15.5
2005	173.6	(-)6.0	170.0	41.5	31.0	(-) 3.5	23.9	18.2
2006	182.5	(-)2.3	181.9	37.0	31.8	(-) 1.3	20.3	17.5
2007	190.1	(-)4.7	183.7	35.8	32.8	(-) 2.6	18.8	17.8
2008	210.2	(-) 9.7	183.5	54.2	34.7	(-) 5.3	25.8	18.9
2009	205.2	(-) 4.1	189.5	60.5	41.3	(-) 2.2	29.5	21.8
2010	190.8	(-) 2.2	189.2	56.1	43.7	(-) 1.2	29.4	23.1
2011	213.9	(-) 2.9	203.1	64.5	47.9	(-) 1.4	30.1	23.6
2012	232.9	(-)16.3	205.4	73.4	44.9	(-)7.9	31.5	21.9
2013	231.9	(-)19.2	220.6	58.9	44.5	(-)8.7	25.4	20.2
2014	231.9	(-)15.8	222.2	59.8	43.5	(-)7.1	25.8	19.6
2015	220.5	(-)0.3	213.8	65.0	53.7*	(-)0.1	29.5	25.1*
2016	220.1	(-)2.7	226.3	60.8	56.6*	(-)1.2	27.6	25.0*
2017	241.7	(-)1.1	229.8	71.4	57.8*	0.8	29.6	25.1*
2018	255.3	(-)11.2	234.6	74.8	56.4*	(-)4.8	29.3	24.1*
2019	255.7	(-)7.1	237.8	78.6	56.6*	(-)3.0	30.7	23.8*
2020	264.9	(-)5.9	248.9	91.42	40.5*#	(-)2.4	34.5	9.1*

Source: 1. Department of Food and Public Distribution
2. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

Notes:

na: not available

a : Net availability =Net production +Net Imports - changes in Government stocks.

b : Includes quantities released under the Food for Work Programme during the year 1978 to 1990.

* Financial year wise # upto December, 2020

1. Figures for procurement and public distribution relate to calender years.
2. For calculation of per capita net availability, the figure of net imports from 1981 to 1994 are based on imports and exports on Government of India account only. Net import from 1995 are, however, based on the total exports and imports (both Government as well as Private accounts).
3. Net Imports are total Imports minus Exports of the Country.

Table 1.21. Per Capita Availability of Certain Important Articles of Consumption

Year	Edible oil [a]	Vanaspati[b]	Sugar [c] (Nov.-Oct.)	Cloth[d]			Tea (Gram.)	Coffee [f] (Gram.)	Electricity Domestic (KWH)
	(Kg.)	(Kg.)	(Kg.)	Cotton [e] (metres)	Man-made (metres)	Total (metres)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1960-61	3.2	0.8	4.8	13.8	1.2	15.0	296.0	80.0	3.4
1970-71	3.5	1.0	7.4	13.6	2.0	15.6	401.0	65.0	7.0
1980-81	3.8	1.2	7.3	12.9	4.4	17.3	511.0	79.0	13.5
1990-91	5.5	1.0	12.7	15.1	9.0	24.1	612.0	59.0	38.2
2000-01	8.2	1.3	15.8	14.2	16.5	30.7	631.0	58.0	75.2
2001-02	8.8	1.4	16.0	14.8	17.2	32.0	650.0	67.0	76.8
2002-03	7.2	1.4	16.3	14.4	17.0	31.4	623.0	67.0	79.0
2003-04	9.9	1.2	16.1	13.4	17.6	31.0	662.0	70.0	83.6
2004-05	10.2	1.1	15.5	14.1	19.4	33.5	663.0	72.0	87.8
2005-06	10.6	1.1	16.3	16.4	19.7	36.1	687.0	75.0	90.4
2006-07	11.1	1.2	16.8	18.0	21.6	39.6	687.0	77.0	98.8
2007-08	11.4	1.3	17.8	19.0	22.8	41.9	701.0	80.0	106.0
2008-09	12.7	1.2	18.8	17.9	21.1	39.0	704.0	82.0	112.7
2009-10	13.1	1.1	18.6	19.7	23.4	43.1	709.0	86.0	121.2
2010-11	13.0	1.0	17.0	21.4	22.6	44.0	715.0	90.0	130.9
2011-12	13.8	1.0	18.7	19.8	20.7	40.5	728.0	95.0	142.4
2012-13	15.8	0.7	18.7	19.9	18.6	38.5	779.0	97.0	150.9
2013-14	16.8	0.8	19.5	19.9	16.4	36.2	744.0	100.0	162.0
2014-15	18.3	0.8	20.3	23.6	17.0	40.6	752.0	100.0	174.2
2015-16	17.7	0.8	19.4	24.6	15.9	40.5	758.0	100.0	189.1
2016-17	18.2	0.7	18.9	25.8	15.8	41.6	767.0	100.0	200.2
2017-18	19.5	0.7	19.5	26.8	17.9	44.6	830.0	100.0	211.7
2018-19	18.1	0.62	19.5	28.5(P)	18.8(P)	47.2(P)	840.0	100.0	220.6
2019-20	19.2	0.62	18.8(P)	na	na	na	850.0	100.0	na

Source: 1. Directorate of Sugar & Vegetable Oils, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution
2. Tea Board
3. Coffee Board
4. Ministry of Textiles
5. Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power

Notes:

na : not available; P : Provisional;

a : Includes groundnut oils, rapeseed and mustard oil, sesamum oil, nigerseed oil, soyabean oil and sunflower oil but excludes oil for manufacture of vanaspati.

b : Relates to calendar year;

c : Relates to actual releases for domestic consumption, sugar season/year commencing from November to October of following year as opposed to financial year.

d : The data of cloth; prior to 1980-81 is calender year wise; in meters upto 1984-85; in square meter from 1985-86 onwards;

e : Figures for blended/mixed fabrics were not separately available prior to 1969. These have been included under man-made fibre fabrics after 1969;

f : Figures up to 1971-72 relate to coffee season and are thereafter on calendar year basis.

Table 1.22. Production, Imports and Consumption of Fertilizers

(Thousand tonnes of nutrients)

		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
A.	**Nitrogenous fertilizers**											
	Production	12157	12259	12194	12378	12394	13416	13354	13386	13344	13685	80.53
	Imports	4493	5240	4801	3920	4766	5068	3385	3588	4701	5191	3864
	Consumption	16558	17300	16821	16750	16946	17372	16735	16958	17628	19100	na
B.	**Phosphatic fertilizers**											
	Production	4223	4368	3830	3960	4121	4394	4595	4723	4594	4791	27.87
	Imports	3802	4427	2797	1588	1832	2888	2130	2047	3167	2413	2122
	Consumption	8050	7914	6653	5633	6098	6979	6705	6854	6968	7662	na
C.	**Potassic fertilizers**											
	Imports	4069	3335	1559	1926	2537	2053	2325	2895	2629	2280	1803
	Consumption	3514	2576	2062	2099	2532	2402	2508	2779	2779	2607	na
D.	**All fertilizers (NPK)**											
	Production	16380	16627	16024	16337	16515	17810	17949	18109	17938	18476	1084
	Imports	12364	13002	9157	7434	9135	10009	7840	8530	10497	9884	7789
	Consumption	28122	27790	25534	24482	25576	26753	25948	26591	27375	29369	na

Source: Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers

Note: * Upto October, 2020

na : not available

Table 1.23. Production of Major Livestock Products and Fish

Year	Milk (Million tonnes)	Eggs (Million Nos.)	Fish (Thousand tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950-51	17.0	1832	752
1960-61	20.0	2881	1160
1970-71	22.0	6172	1756
1980-81	31.6	10060	2442
1990-91	53.9	21101	3836
2000-01	80.6	36632	5656
2006-07	102.6	50653	6869
2007-08	107.9	53583	7127
2008-09	112.2	55562	7620
2009-10	116.4	60267	7914
2010-11	121.8	63024	8400
2011-12	127.9	66450	8700
2012-13	132.4	69731	9040
2013-14	137.7	74752	9572
2014-15	146.3	78484	10164
2015-16	155.5	82929	10795
2016-17	165.4	88137	11420
2017-18	176.3	95217	12610
2018-19	187.7	103318	13420
2019-20(P)	198.4	114419	14070

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Department of Fisheries
P: Provisional

Table 1.24. Production of Coal and Lignite

(Million tonnes)

Year	Coal				Lignite	Total coal and lignite (5)+(6)
	Coking		Non-coking	Total		
	Metallurgical	Non-Metallurgical				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51	na	na	na	32.3	na	na
1960-61	17.0	na	38.2	na	na	na
1970-71	17.8	na	55.1	na	3.4	na
1980-81	24.6	8.0	81.3	113.9	5.1	119.0
1981-82	26.9	9.2	88.1	124.2	6.3	130.5
1982-83	30.1	7.5	92.9	130.5	6.9	137.4
1983-84	30.1	6.2	101.9	138.2	7.3	145.5
1984-85	30.6	6.0	110.8	147.4	7.8	155.2
1985-86	29.1	6.6	118.6	154.2	8.1	162.3
1986-87	27.9	11.6	126.2	165.8	9.4	175.2
1987-88	26.3	14.7	138.7	179.7	11.2	190.9
1988-89	25.2	17.6	151.9	194.6	12.4	207.0
1989-90	24.5	19.9	156.5	200.9	12.8	213.7
1990-91	24.1	21.2	166.4	211.7	13.8	225.5
1991-92	26.3	20.0	183.0	229.3	14.6	243.8
1992-93	25.7	19.6	192.9	238.3	16.6	254.9
1993-94	26.0	19.1	201.0	246.0	18.1	264.1
1994-95	24.5	19.7	209.6	253.8	19.3	273.1
1995-96	23.5	16.6	230.0	270.1	22.1	292.3
1996-97	22.6	17.9	245.1	285.7	22.5	308.2
1997-98	24.2	19.3	252.4	295.9	23.1	319.0
1998-99	23.8	15.4	253.1	292.3	23.4	315.7
1999-2000	21.2	12.0	266.7	300.0	22.1	322.1
2000-01	19.3	11.8	278.6	309.6	23.0	332.6
2001-02 [a]	18.0	10.7	299.1	327.8	24.8	352.6
2002-03 [a]	18.4	11.8	311.1	341.3	26.0	367.3
2003-04	18.3	11.1	331.9	361.3	28.0	389.3
2004-05	18.2	12.0	352.4	382.6	30.3	413.0
2005-06	17.0	14.5	375.5	407.0	30.1	437.1
2006-07	17.2	14.9	398.7	430.8	31.3	462.1
2007-08	18.1	16.4	422.6	457.1	34.0	491.0
2008-09	17.3	17.5	458.0	492.8	32.4	525.2
2009-10	17.7	26.7	487.6	532.0	34.0	566.1
2010-11	17.7	31.9	483.2	532.7	37.7	570.4
2011-12	16.2	35.4	488.3	540.0	42.3	582.3
2012-13	14.6	37.0	504.8	556.4	46.5	602.9
2013-14	15.1	41.7	509.0	565.8	44.3	610.0
2014-15	13.8	43.7	551.7	609.2	48.3	657.4
2015-16	14.3	46.5	578.3	639.2	43.8	683.0
2016-17	15.2	46.4	596.2	657.8	45.2	703.1
2017-18	33.9	6.3	635.5	675.4	46.6	722.7
2018-19	35.1	6.0	687.6	728.7	44.3	773.0
2019-20*	-	-	676.3	729.1	42.2	771.3

Source : Ministry of Coal

Notes:

na: Not Available [a] Including Meghalaya Coal. * Provisional

Table 1.25. Progress of Electricity Supply (Utilities & Non-Utilities)
A : Installed Plant Capacity

(Thousand MW)

Year	Utilities				Non-Utilities	Total [5+6]
	Hydro	Thermal +RES	Nuclear	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51*	0.6	1.1	0	1.7	0.6	2.3
1960-61	1.9	2.7	0	4.6	1.0	5.6
1970-71	6.4	7.9	0.4	14.7	1.6	16.3
1980-81	11.8	17.6	0.9	30.3	3.1	33.4
1981-82	12.2	19.3	0.9	32.4	3.4	35.8
1982-83	13.1	21.4	0.9	35.4	3.9	39.3
1983-84	13.9	24.4	1.1	39.4	4.4	43.8
1984-85	14.5	27.0	1.1	42.6	5.1	47.7
1985-86	15.5	30.0	1.3	46.8	5.5	52.3
1986-87	16.2	31.8	1.3	49.3	5.7	55.0
1987-88	17.3	35.6	1.3	54.2	6.3	60.5
1988-89	17.8	39.7	1.5	59.5	7.5	66.5
1989-90	18.3	43.8	1.5	63.6	8.2	71.8
1990-91	18.8	45.8	1.5	66.1	8.6	74.7
1991-92	19.2	48.1	1.8	69.1	9.3	78.4
1992-93	19.6	50.7	2.0	72.3	10.1	82.4
1993-94	20.4	54.4	2.0	76.8	10.7	87.5
1994-95	20.8	58.1	2.2	81.1	11.2	92.3
1995-96	21.0	60.1	2.2	83.3	11.8	95.1
1996-97	21.7	61.9	2.2	85.8	12.1	97.9
1997-98	21.9	65.0	2.2	89.1	13.2	102.3
1998-99	22.4	68.7	2.2	93.3	14.1	107.4
1999-00	23.9	71.3	2.7	97.9	14.7	112.6
2000-01	25.1	73.6	2.9	101.6	16.2	117.8
2001-02	26.3	76.0	2.7	105.0	17.1	122.1
2002-03	26.8	78.4	2.7	107.9	18.3	126.2
2003-04	29.5	80.5	2.7	112.7	18.7	131.4
2004-05	30.9	84.7	2.8	118.4	19.1	137.5
2005-06	32.3	88.6	3.4	124.3	21.3	145.6
2006-07	34.7	93.7	3.9	132.3	22.3	154.6
2007-08	35.9	103.0	4.1	143.0	25.0	168.0
2008-09	36.9	107.0	4.1	148.0	27.0	175.0
2009-10	36.9	118.0	4.6	159.4	31.5	190.9
2010-11	37.6	131.3	4.8	173.7	34.4	208.1
2011-12	39.0	156.1	4.8	199.9	36.5	236.4
2012-13	39.5	179.1	4.8	223.4	40.7	264.1
2013-14	40.5	203.2	4.8	248.5	42.3	290.8
2014-15	41.3	227.9	5.8	275.0	44.7	319.6
2015-16	42.8	256.6	5.8	305.2	48.3	353.4
2016-17	44.5	275.6	6.8	326.8	51.5	378.4
2017-18	45.3	291.9	6.8	344.0	54.9	398.9
2018-19	45.4	303.9	6.8	356.1	75.2	431.3
2019-20	45.7	317.6	6.8.0	370.1	77.0(P)	447.1

Source : Ministry of Power
Notes:
P: Provisional * : Calender Year RES : Renewable Energy Source
Figures at decimal may not tally due to rounding off

Table 1.25. Progress of Electricity Supply (Utilities & Non-Utilities)
B : Energy Generated

(Billion KWH)

Year	Utilities				Non-Utilities	Total (5+6)
	Hydro	Thermal +RES	Nuclear	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1950-51*	2.5	2.6	….	5.1	1.5	6.6
1960-61	7.8	9.1	….	16.9	3.2	20.1
1970-71	25.2	28.2	2.4	55.8	5.4	61.2
1975-76	33.3	43.3	2.6	79.2	6.7	85.9
1977-78	38.0	51.1	2.3	91.4	7.6	99.0
1978-79	47.1	52.6	2.8	102.5	7.6	110.1
1979-80	45.5	56.3	2.9	104.7	8.2	112.9
1980-81	56.5	61.3	3.0	120.8	8.4	129.2
1981-82	49.6	69.5	3.0	122.1	9.0	131.1
1982-83	48.4	79.9	2.0	130.3	10.0	140.3
1983-84	50.0	86.7	3.5	140.2	10.8	151.0
1984-85	53.9	98.8	4.1	156.8	12.3	169.1
1985-86	51.0	114.4	5.0	170.4	13.0	183.4
1986-87	53.8	128.9	5.0	187.7	13.6	201.3
1987-88	47.5	149.6	5.0	202.1	16.9	219.0
1988-89	57.9	157.7	5.8	221.4	19.9	241.3
1989-90	62.1	178.7	4.6	245.4	23.0	268.4
1990-91	71.7	186.5	6.1	264.3	25.1	289.4
1991-92	72.8	208.7	5.5	287.0	28.6	315.6
1992-93	69.9	224.8	6.7	301.4	31.3	332.7
1993-94	70.4	248.2	5.4	324.0	32.3	356.3
1994-95	82.7	262.1	5.6	350.4	35.1	385.5
1995-96	72.6	299.3	8.0	380.0	38.2	418.1
1996-97	68.9	317.9	9.1	395.9	40.8	436.7
1997-98	74.6	337.0	10.1	421.7	44.1	465.8
1998-99	82.9	353.7	11.9	448.5	48.4	496.9
1999-00	80.6	386.8	13.3	480.7	51.5	532.2
2000-01	74.5	408.1	16.9	499.5	55.0	554.5
2001-02	73.5	424.4	19.5	517.4	61.7	579.1
2002-03	64.0	449.3	19.4	532.7	63.8	596.5
2003-04	75.2	472.1	17.8	565.1	68.2	633.3
2004-05	84.6	492.8	17.0	594.4	71.4	665.8
2005-06	101.5	506.0	17.3	623.8	73.6	697.4
2006-07	113.5	538.4	18.8	670.7	81.8	752.5
2007-08	120.4	585.3	16.9	723.0	90.5	813.1
2008-09	110.1	616.2	14.9	741.2	99.7	840.9
2009-10	104.1	677.1	18.6	799.8	106.1	906.0
2010-11	114.4	704.3	26.3	844.8	120.9	965.7
2011-12	130.5	759.4	32.3	922.5	134.4	1056.8
2012-13	113.7	817.9	32.9	964.5	144.0	1108.5
2013-14	134.9	857.6	34.2	1026.6	149.0	1175.6
2014-15	129.2	939.7	36.1	1105.1	162.1	1267.1
2015-16	121.4	1008.8	37.4	1167.6	168.4	1336.0
2016-17	122.4	1075.1	37.9	1235.4	172.0	1407.4
2017-18	126.1	1139.0	38.3	1303.5	179.8	1483.2
2018-19	134.9	1199.1	37.8	1371.8	213.1	1584.9
2019-20	155.8	1181.2	46.5	1383.5	215.0(P)	1598.5

Source : Ministry of Power
Notes:
P : Provisional * : Calender Year RES : Renewable Energy Resource
Figures at decimal may not tally due to rounding off

Table 1.26. Operations of Indian Railways

	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Route Kilometres (000's)														
Electrified	0.4	0.8	3.7	5.4	10.0	14.9	20.3	21.6	22.2	23.6	25.4	29.2*	34.3	39.9
Total	53.6	56.2	59.8	61.2	62.4	63.0	64.6	65.8	66	66.2	66.9	66.9*	67.4	67.6
2. Originating traffic (million tonnes)														
Revenue Earning	73.2	119.8	167.9	195.9	318.4	473.5	969.1*	1051.6*	1095.3*	1101.5*	1106.1*	1159.5*	1221.5*	1208.4*
Total Traffic	93.0	156.2	196.5	220.0	341.4	504.2	975.2*	1058.8*	1101.1*	1108.6*	1110.9*	1162.6*	1225.3*	1212.2*
3. Goods carried (billion tonne km.)														
Revenue Earning	37.6	72.3	110.7	147.7	235.8	312.4	667.6	665.8*	681.7*	654.5*	620.2*	692.9*	738.5*	707.7*
Total Traffic	44.1	87.7	127.4	158.5	242.7	315.5	668.6	666.7*	682.6*	656.0*	621.0*	693.0*	739.0*	708.0*
4. Earnings from goods carried (Rs. Crores)	139.3	280.5	600.7	1550.9	8247.0	23045.4	67761.4*	91570.9*	103015.2*	106940.5*	102027.8*	113523.5*	122580.3*	111472.3*
5. Average Lead: all goods traffic (Km)	470	561	648	720	711	626	686	630	620	591.0	559.0	596.0	603.0	584.0
6. Average rate/tonne km. (paise)	3.2	3.9	5.4	10.5	35.0	73.8	101.5	137.5	151.2	163.4	164.5	163.8	165.9	157.5
7. Passengers Originating (million)	1284	1594	2431	3613	3858	4833	8224.4	8397.1	8224.1	8107	8116	8286	8439	8086
8. Passengers kilometres (billion)	66.5	77.7	118.1	208.6	295.6	457	1046.5	1158.7	1147.2	1143.0	1150.0	1178.0	1157.0	1051.0
9. Passengers Earnings (Rs. Crores)	98.2	131.6	295.5	827.5	3144.7	10515.1	28246.4	36532.3	42189.6	44283	46280	48643	51067	50669
10. Average lead : passenger traffic (km)	51.8	48.7	48.6	57.7	76.6	94.6	127.2	135.8	139.5	141	141.7	142.1	137.1	129.9
11. Average rate per passenger - kilometre (paise)	1.5	1.7	2.5	4.0	10.6	22.9	27.0b	31.5b	36.8b	38.7	40.3	41.3	44.1	48.2

Source : Ministry of Railways

Notes:

P: Provisional

*: Excluding Konkan Railways Corporation Limited Loading

1. Item No.2 to 6 based on Annual Statement No. 13.

2. Item No. 7 to 11 based on Annual Statistical Statement-12.

Table 1.27. Revenue Earning Goods Traffic on Indian Railways

A : Traffic Originating

(Million tonnes)

Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12*	2013-14*	2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Coal	20.2	30.9	47.9	64.1	135.2	223.7	455.8	508.1	545.8	551.8	532.8	555.2	605.8	586.9
2. Raw materials for Steel Plant except iron ore	na	10.5	16.1	20.2	25.9	38.8	14.5	17.3	18.3	20.3	22.7	23.8	25.8	25.6
3. Pig iron & finished steel														
i) steel plants	na	3.8	6.2	7.5	10.0	11.8	25.7	27.8	28.3	29.6	38.4	35.5	31.8	31.4
ii) from other points	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	11.1	14.6	15.2	14.0	18.9	22.2	21.7
iii) Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	35.2	39.0	42.9	44.8	52.4	54.4	53.9	53.1
4. Iron ore														
i) for export	na	2.6	9.8	11.1	13.1	14.6	8.4	6.6	2.5	2.1	10.6	8.2	5.6	17.5
ii) for steel plants	na	na	na	na	na	na	54.7	66.8	69.4	78.6	83.7	86.6	89.0	85.5
iii) for other domestic users	na	na	na	na	na	na	40.3	50.9	40.9	36.2	43.3	45.0	42.7	50.3
iv) Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	103.4	124.3	112.8	116.9	137.5	139.8	137.3	153.4
5. Cement	2.5	6.5	11.0	9.6	28.9	42.9	107.7	109.8	109.8	105.3	103.3	112.9	117.3	110.1
6. Foodgrains	7.8	12.7	15.1	18.3	25.4	26.7	46.3	55.1	55.5	45.7	44.9	43.8	39.3	37.5
7. Fertilizers	na	1.4	4.7	8.1	18.4	27.1	52.7	44.7	47.4	52.2	48.3	48.5	51.8	51.4
8. POL	2.7	4.7	8.9	15.0	25.0	36.3	39.8	41.2	41.1	43.2	42.4	43.1	43.0	44.7
9. Container Service -														
i) Domestic container	na	na	na	na	na	na	9.5	10.9	10.5	9.0	10.3	11.1	11.9	11.3
ii) EXIM containers	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.5	32.6	37.9	36.8	37.0	42.8	48.3	49.8
iii) Total	na	na	na	na	na	na	38.0	43.5	48.4	45.8	47.3	53.9	60.1	61.0
10. Balance (other goods)	40.0	46.7	48.2	42.1	36.6	51.8	75.7	68.8	73.4	75.3	74.3	84.0	86.9	84.7
11. Total revenue earning freight traffic	73.2	119.8	167.9	195.9	318.4	473.5	969.1	1051.6	1095.3	1101.5*	1106.1*	1159.5*	1221.5*	1208.4*

Source :Ministry of Railway

Notes:

na: Not Available *: Figure are excluding Konkan Railways Corporation Limited

POL: Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants

Table 1.27. Revenue Earning Goods Traffic on Indian Railways
B : Goods Carried

(NTKM in Billion)

Commodity	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2011-12*	2012-13*	2014-15*	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1. Coal	11.3	20.5	27.8	36.4	85.9	291.5	303.4	301.5	280.7	250.0	276.7	311.5	293.0
2. Raw materials for Steel Plant	na	2.0	2.7	4.3	7.5	10.3	10.2	11.0	11.7	12.5	14.1	15.1	14.4
except iron ore													
3. Pig iron & finished steel													
i) steel plants	N.A	3.3	6.2	8.6	11.6	26.3	27.2	29.0	30.5	34.2	35.7	34.5	31.4
ii) from other points	na	na	na	na	na	7.6	6.9	8.4	9.9	9.8	13.3	15.5	13.6
iii) Total	na	na	na	na	na	33.9	34.1	37.4	40.4	44.0	49.0	49.9	45.0
4. Iron ore													
i) for export	na	na	5.5	7.3	7.5	2.0	3.1	1.3	0.9	5.0	3.6	2.0	8.4
ii) for steel plants	na	na	na	na	na	14.3	15.4	19.2	19.1	20.4	24.0	25.0	23.0
iii) for other domestic users	na	na	na	na	na	19.7	19.6	16.2	12.3	14.3	16.2	16.2	18.9
iv) Total	na	na	na	na	na	36.0	38.1	36.7	32.4	39.7	43.8	43.3	50.3
5. Cement	na	2.5	7.0	7.2	18.9	62.0	62.7	59.1	56.0	54.6	63.9	67.8	63.9
6. Foodgrains	4.0	9.6	14.5	24.3	35.6	57.9	71.3	67.0	60.1	57.8	61.7	57.6	52.6
7. Fertilizers	na	na	3.8	8.9	17.3	43.9	39.0	38.8	43.7	39.2	42.0	46.8	47.2
8. POL	na	2.6	5.3	11.7	15.1	26.1	28.5	27.2	29.3	28.5	29.5	29.3	30.8
9. Container Service -													
i) Domestic container	na	na	na	na	na	13.6	13.8	15.0	12.4	14.1	15.6	15.8	14.5
ii) EXIM containers	na	na	na	na	na	31.6	36.2	32.9	33.0	30.1	38.0	42.0	42.2
iii) Total	na	na	na	na	na	45.2	50.0	47.9	45.4	44.3	53.7	57.9	56.7
10. Balance (other goods)	22.3	31.9	37.9	39.1	36.4	60.8	54.4	55.1	54.7	49.9	58.3	59.2	53.6
11. Total revenue earning freight traffic	37.6	72.3	110.7	147.7	235.8	667.6	691.7	681.7	654.5*	620.2*	692.9*	738.5*	707.7*

Source: Ministry of Railways

Notes:

P: Provisional na: Not Available *: Figures are excluding Konkan Railways Corporation Limited.

POL: Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants

Based on Annual Statistical Statement-13 (on carried basis)

Table 1.28. Operations of Road Transport

Commodity	Unit	1950-51	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1. Length of roads														
Total[a]	Thousand Km.	399.9	524.5	914.9	1485.4	2327.4	3373.5	4865.4	5231.9	5472.1	5603.3	5897.7	6215.8 (P)	-
Surfaced	Thousand Km.	157.0	263.0	398.0	684.0	1090.2	1601.7	2698.6	3171.0	3341.0	3501.9	3729.8	3931.5 (P)	4080.7 (P)
2. Length of National Highways														
Total[a]	Thousand Km.	19.8	23.8	23.8	31.7	33.7	57.7	76.8	79.1	98.0	101.0	114.2	126.3 (P)	132.5
Surfaced	Thousand Km.	na	21.0	23.3	31.5	33.4	57.7	76.8	79.1	98.0	101.0	114.2	126.3 (P)	132.5
3. Length of State Highways														
Total[a]	Thousand Km.	na	na	56.8	94.4	127.3	132.1	164.4	169.2	167.1	176.1	174.1	186.9 (P)	186.5
Surfaced	Thousand Km.	na	na	51.7	90.3	124.8	129.9	163.0	167.2	165.3	170.2	169.1	185.5 (P)	185.1
4. No. of Registered vehicles														
All vehicles	Thousand	306.0	665.0	1865.0	5391.0	21374.0	54991.0	159491.0	176044.0	210023	230031	253311	274364 (P)	298566 (P)
Goods vehicles	Thousand	82.0	168.0	343.0	554.0	1356.0	2948.0	7658.0	8307.0	9344	10516	12256	12784 (P)	13732 (P)
Buses*		34.0	57.0	94.0	162.0	331.0	634.0	1677.0	1814.0	1971	1757	1864	1950 (P)	2038 (P)
5. Revenue realised from Road Transport														
Central	(Rs. Crore)	34.8	111.7	451.8	930.9	4596.0	23861.0	75572.5	90931.2	109941	199659.7	280132.1	181264.7 @	121283.3@
States	(Rs. Crore)	12.6	55.2	231.4	750.4	3259.6	12901.7	55161.1	50602.7	62630.7	70003.3	79962.2	78634.0	72199.1

Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways

na: Not Available P: Provisional

Notes:

a: Includes rural roads constructed under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna as on 31st March,1996.

*: Included omni buses

'@: The revenue realised is for the following CTH-

1. Motor Vehicle and Accessories-Chapter 87
2. Tyres and tubes-4011, 4012 and 4013
3. High Speed Diesel Oil- 27090000, 27101930, 27139000, 27102000
4. Motor spirit-27101220

Table 1.29. Growth of Civil Aviation

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1999-00	2005-06	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20(P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1. Total fleet strenght (number)															
(i) Air India	13	11	18	24	26	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Indian Airlines	88	73	45	56	44	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Air India Ltd. (Erstwhile national Aviation Company of India Ltd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	93	96	101	107	111	121	126	127
(iv) Alliance Air	-	-	-	-	12	15	11	11	8	10	11	11	16	20	19
(v) Air India Express	-	-	-	-	-	4	21	21	21	17	18	23	23	25	25
(vi) Other Pvt Scheduled Airlines	-	-	-	-	37	131	229	253	273	279	312	348	424	520	498
2. Revenue tonne-Kilometers (million)															
(i) Air India	109.4	275.2	980.1	1342.7	1456.5	2364.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Indian Airlines	82.4	202.1	400.3	697.6	738.0	1589.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Air India Ltd. (Erstwhile national Aviation Company of India Ltd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3704.4	3346.3	3910.0	4196.0	4363.7	4739.0	5395.7	5782.1	5848.1
(iv) Alliance Air	-	-	-	-	131.0	73.0	30.2	26.6	22.7	18.0	20.2	29.4	51.4	62.0	61.3
(v) Air India Express	-	-	-	-	-	113.0	538.0	507.9	620.5	541.4	672.2	836.2	999.1	1031.4	1192.8
(vi) Other Pvt Scheduled Airlines	-	-	-	-	441.9	1789.0	7673.0	7020.8	7280.8	8267.2	9607.2	11404.6	13682.5	15779.6	21973.8
(vii) Dedicated Private Freighter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114.3	113.9	123.9	132.4	130.0	125.2	125.9
(viii) Total (Other Pvt Scheduled Airlines+ Dedicated Private Freighter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7395.1	8381.1	9731.1	11537.0	13812.5	15904.8	22099.8
3. Number of passengers carried (lakh)															
(i) Air India	1.3	4.9	14.2	21.6	31.9	43.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Indian Airlines	7.9	21.3	54.3	78.7	58.9	78.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contd....

Table 1.29. Growth of Civil Aviation

(Contd......)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1999-00	2005-06	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19(P)	2019-20(P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
(iii) Air India Ltd. (Erstwhile national Aviation Company of India Ltd)	-	-	-	-	-	-	136.1	141.8	154.1	172.6	184.8	196.0	211.7	222.8	224.8
(iv) Alliance Air	-	-	-	-	18.6	10.1	4.7	3.9	3.6	3.1	4.0	6.3	12.8	16.0	16.4
(v) Air India Express	-	-	-	-		4.9	23.0	21.6	26.7	25.8	27.8	34.2	38.9	43.4	48.3
(vi) Other Pvt Scheduled Airlines	-	-	-	-	54.2	180.7	588.3	548.5	580.0	672.6	821.6	1009.2	1207.8	1380.1	1349.8
4. Passengers handled at (lakh)															
AAI Airports	na	na	107.4	177.2	390.4	733.4	684.0	683.9	716.5	788.9	931.5	1132.8	1371.3	1587.9	1595.9
Joint venture Interntl.Airports	-	-	-	-	-	-	939.1	910.1	972.7	1112.3	1307.9	1516.8	1716.1	1859.0	1814.5
Total at Indian Airports	na	na	107.4	177.2	390.4	733.4	1623.1	1594.0	1689.2	1901.3	2239.5	2649.6	3087.5	3447.0	3410.5
5.Cargo handled (thousand tonnes)															
AAI Airports	na	na	178.7	377.33	797.41	1397.3	703.4	650.4	637.7	681.6	724.5	808.7	921.0	944.9	909.3
Joint venture Interntl.Airports			-	-	-	-	1576.6	1540.1	1641.4	1845.9	1980.0	2169.6	2436.0	2617.0	2419.3
Total at Indian Airports	na	na	178.7	377.33	797.41	1397.3	2280.0	2190.6	2279.1	2527.6	2704.5	2978.3	3357.0	3561.9	3328.6

Source : Directorate General of Civil aviation ; Airport Authority of India

Notes:

P : Provisional

na : Not available

Table 1.30. Commodity Balance of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

(Million Tonnes)

Item	1950-51[a]	1960-61[a]	1970-71[a]	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2011-12	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
I. **Crude Oil**														
1. Refinery throughput	0.3	6.6	18.4	25.8	51.8	103.4	204.1	219.2	223.2	232.9	245.3	251.9	257.2	254.4
2. Domestic production	0.3	0.5	6.8	10.5	32.2	32.4	38.1	37.9	37.4	36.9	36.0	35.6	34.2	32.2
(a) On-shore	0.3	0.5	6.8	5.5	11.8	11.8	18.0	19.4	18.5	17.8	17.6	17.5	17.3	16.2
(b) Off-shore	...	...	...	5.0	20.4	20.6	20.1	18.4	18.9	19.0	18.4	18.1	16.8	16.0
3. Imports	na	6.0	11.7	16.2	20.7	74.1	171.7	184.8	189.4	202.8	213.9	220.4	226.6	226.9
4. Exports	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Net Imports (3-4)	na	na	na	na	na	na	171.7	184.8	189.4	202.8	213.9	220.4	226.6	226.9
II. Petroleum Products														
1. Domestic consumption[b]	3.3	7.7	17.9	30.9	55.0	100.1	148.1	157.1	165.5	184.7	194.6	206.1	213.2	214.1
of which														
(a) Naphtha	...	...	0.9	2.3	3.4	11.7	11.2	12.3	11.0	13.3	13.2	12.8	14.1	14.3
(b) Kerosene	0.9	2.0	3.3	4.2	8.4	11.3	8.2	7.5	7.0	6.8	5.4	3.8	3.4	2.4
(c) High speed diesel oil	0.2	1.2	3.8	10.3	21.1	37.9	64.8	69.1	69.4	74.6	76.0	81.0	83.5	82.6
(d) Fuel oils	0.9	1.7	4.7	7.5	9.0	12.7	9.3	7.7	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.3
2. Domestic production[c]	0.2	5.7	17.1	24.1	48.6	95.6	203.2	217.7	221.1	231.9	243.5	254.4	262.3	262.9
of which														
(a) Naphtha	na	...	1.2	2.1	4.9	9.9	18.8	19.0	17.3	17.9	19.9	20.0	19.7	20.7
(b) Kerosene	na	0.9	2.9	2.4	5.5	8.7	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.5	6.0	4.4	4.0	3.1
(c) High speed diesel oil	na	1.1	3.8	7.4	17.2	39.1	82.9	91.1	94.4	98.6	102.4	107.9	110.5	111.2
(d) Fuel oils	na	1.6	4.1	6.1	9.4	11.4	18.4	15.1	11.9	9.7	9.9	9.4	10.0	8.6
3. Imports[a]	3.1	2.5	1.1	7.3	8.7	9.3	15.8	16.4	21.3	29.4	36.3	35.4	33.3	43.8
4. Exports	na	na	0.3	…	2.7	8.4	60.8	63.4	63.9	60.5	65.5	66.8	61.1	65.7
5. Net Imports (3-4)	na	na	0.8	7.3	6.0	0.9	-45.0	-47.6	-42.6	-31.0	-29.2	-31.3	-27.7	-21.9

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Notes:

P: Provisional   na: Not Available

a: Excluding Import of LNG

b: Excluding refinery fuel consumption. Including import by private parties.

c: Including Production of Petroleum Products from Fractionators

Table 1.31. Annual Indices of Industrial Production (Base Year 2011-12) at Sectoral and 2 digit level from 2013-14 to 2019-20

Industry Group (NIC 2008)	Industry	Weight	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	General Index	**100.00**	**106.7**	**111.0**	**114.7**	**120.0**	**125.3**	**130.1**	**129.0**
	Mining	14.37	94.6	93.3	97.3	102.5	104.9	107.9	109.6
	Manufacturing	77.63	108.6	112.7	115.9	121.0	126.6	131.5	129.6
	Electricity	7.99	110.3	126.6	133.8	141.6	149.2	156.9	158.4
2 Digit NIC									
10	Manufacture of food products	5.30	104.6	110.9	104.7	98.9	108.1	121.3	123.7
11	Manufacture of beverages	1.04	104.8	108.2	109.7	106.3	105.4	109.2	106.4
12	Manufacture of tobacco products	0.80	116.4	131.1	136.3	115.9	95.1	94.2	95.4
13	Manufacture of textiles	3.29	112.6	116.9	119.4	117.4	117.1	118.7	115.7
14	Manufacture of wearing apparel	1.32	114.8	114.4	131.0	151.7	137.5	154.2	154.6
15	Manufacture of leather and related products	0.50	113.0	123.0	123.6	122.3	123.9	125.0	122.7
16	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	0.19	94.6	95.3	97.5	93.1	92.4	105.1	113.8
17	Manufacture of paper and paper products	0.87	114.2	115.1	116.5	114.0	108.9	104.1	90.8
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	0.68	105.8	100.0	103.8	106.0	99.7	97.6	90.7
19	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	108.0	108.6	113.7	119.1	123.5	126.7	126.7
20	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	7.87	108.8	109.2	113.7	116.5	116.1	119.0	118.5
21	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	4.98	114.3	116.9	132.1	172.3	212.1	215.5	215.2
22	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	2.42	112.4	117.7	118.3	120.5	110.6	108.0	100.0
23	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	103.1	108.2	110.4	109.9	113.9	123.6	121.3
24	Manufacture of basic metals	12.80	112.5	123.5	124.3	130.6	138.0	143.3	159.1
25	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	2.65	101.5	105.9	103.4	105.5	107.9	106.2	90.6
26	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	115.2	117.6	123.6	126.7	148.5	168.7	151.0
27	Manufacture of electrical equipment	3.00	117.4	122.0	128.4	122.6	107.4	110.1	105.2
28	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	4.77	103.3	102.6	105.9	114.1	120.5	123.4	107.7
29	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	4.86	99.1	102.6	101.1	101.7	114.5	122.7	100.2
30	Manufacture of other transport equipment	1.78	103.5	110.0	112.5	117.5	133.9	145.7	136.6
31	Manufacture of furniture	0.13	125.4	115.6	163.9	176.2	196.6	212.6	197.3
32	Other manufacturing	0.94	105.2	105.7	119.9	125.6	106.2	92.8	81.2

Source: Central Statistics Office, MoSPI

Table 1.32. Production of Major Minerals Specified under MCDR Act

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	Unit	2017-18		2018-19 (P)		2019-20 (P)	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Bauxite	tonne	22786106	15784174	23687721	17168410	21823793	15785647
Chromite	tonne	3480941	32037006	3970688	35836112	3929260	33326587
Copper Ore	tonne	3678002	-	4134745	-	3952418	-
Copper Conc.	tonne	141989	7706611	155435	9395243	124692	8445828
Gold Ore	tonne	549683	-	565665	-	591251	-
Gold	kilogram	1651	4769813	1664	5241705	1724	6431034
Iron Ore	thousand tonnes	201426	347131039	206446	451841360	246081	481074096
Lead & Zinc Ore	tonne	12613866	-	13752297	-	14479032	-
Lead Conc.	tonne	306398	11429413	358371	16316814	351271	18072775
Zinc Conc.	tonne	1539657	49799273	1457171	56083774	1446823	60231215
Manganese Ore	tonne	2599815	19907474	2820227	22702512	2904373	19416386
Silver	kilogram	557691	21179042	679376	25824746	441818	18047107
Tin Conc.	kilogram	16758	11347	21211	13839	15546	9562
Phosphorite	tonne	1515645	3668267	1284580	3547584	1400186	4319097
Diamond	carats	39699	374110	38437	581058	28816	398070
Fluorite(graded)	tonne	1314	8646	1079	8483	1315	8769
Garnet (abrasive)	tonne	158277	1618903	123404	1568237	555	4745
Graphite (r.o.m.)	tonne	33649	28229	39370	37711	31991	57506
Iolite	kilogram	-	-	86	988	90	579
Kyanite	tonne	7818	23277	4889	15228	3497	11743
Sillimanite	tonne	81638	671690	69033	559792	13236	36322
Limestone	thousand tonnes	340417	80995698	379045	84841055	359332	83120219
Limeshell	tonne	14765	51445	7534	27786	4600	18730
Magnesite	tonne	195055	593650	146581	396564	97684	350253
Marl	tonne	1969796	331289	1890309	325121	2109422	351528
Moulding Sand	tonne	7100	1804	14423	3889	12805	3683
Salt (rock)	tonne	47	421	17	46	130	1444
Siliceous Earth	tonne	86662	53164	77739	51897	13900	10235
Selenite	tonne	469	939	2906	5812	1167	2353
Sulphur	tonne	825173	-	890400	-	900942	-
Vermiculite	tonne	6054	7075	3161	3808	2774	3363
Wollastonite	tonne	153049	126025	184063	173972	124657	119054

Source: MCDR returns, IBM
P: Provisional

Tab 2.1 Financial Performance of Indian Railways

(₹ crore)

	Particulars	1980-81	1990-91	2001-02	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Gross Traffic Receipts	2624	12096	37837	164334	165292	178725	189907	174357	225613
	(i) Passenger Coaching	827	3147	11197	44283	46280	48643	51067	50669	61000
	(ii) Other Coaching	116	336	872	4371	4312	4314	4475	4641	6500
	(iii) Goods	1618	8408	24845	109208	104339	117055	127433	113488	147000
	(iv) Other Earnings	82	242	944	5929	10368	8688	6996	5863	11013
	(v) Suspense Account	-19	-37	-21	543	-7	24	-63	-304	100
2	Working Expenses	2537	11154	36293	147836	159030	175834	184780	171319	216713
	(i) Ordinary Working Expenses	2233	8234	28703	107736	118830	128497	140200	150211	162753
	(ii) Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund	220	1950	2000	5600	5200	1540	300	400	800
	(iii) Appropriation to Pension Fund	84	970	5590	34500	35000	45798	44280	20708 #	53160
3	Net Traffic Receipts (1-2)	87	942	1544	16498	6263	2891	5126.28	3037	8900
4	Net Miscellaneous Receipts	40	171	793	2731	-1350	-1225	-1352	-1448	-2400
5	Net Revenue (3+4)	127	1113	2337	19228	4913	1666	3774	1590	6500
6	Dividend									
	(i) Payable to general revenues	325	938	2337	8723	0	0	0	0	0
	(ii) Payment of deferred dividend				0	0	0	0	0	0
	(iii) Deferred dividend	0	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(iv) Net dividend payable	325	938	1337	8723	0	0	0	0	0
7	(i) Capital Investment (Cumulative)*	6096	16126	37757	224685	249008	271276	351412	397003	448753
	(ii) Investment from capital fund (Cumulative)	0	0	10390	50450	53450	53450	53450	53450	53450
	(iii) Total 7(i)+7(ii)	6096	16126	48147	275135	302458	324726	404862	450453	502203
8	Item 5 as % of Item 7(iii)	2.1	6.9	4.9	7.0	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.3

Source :- Ministry of Railways

Notes :- Dividend Payment has been done away with as per Budget merger conditions and hence no dividend payment from 2016-17.

* Upto 2017-18, row 7(i) depicts capital at charge.

In 2019-20, lesser appropriation to Pension Fund vis-à-vis Pension expenditure of Rs. 49188 crore led to adverse balance of Rs. 28398 crore in Public Account.

Table 2.2 Financial Performance of Department of Posts

(₹ crore)

		1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Gross Receipt	278	840	3298	6962	11636	12940	11511	12833	13196	13558
2	Net Working Expenses	346	1033	4848	13308	17895	18947	23481	25249	27173	28371
3	Net Receipts (1-2)	-68	-193	-1550	-6346	-6259	-6007	-11970	-12416	-13977	-14813
4	"Dividend to general revenues Surplus(+)deficit(-)(3-4)"	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Surplus(+)/deficit(-) (3-4)	-72	-193	-1550	-6346	-6259	-6007	-11970	-12416	-13977	-14813

Source: Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications

Table 2.3. Receipts and Expenditure of the Central Government

(₹ crore)

		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (PA)	2020-21 (BE)
1	Revenue Receipts (a+b)	751437	879232	1014724	1101473	1195025	1374203	1435233	1552916	1682107	2020926
(a)	Tax Revenue (net of States' share)	629765	741877	815854	903615	943765	1101372	1242488	1317211	1355886	1635909
(b)	Non-tax Revenue	121672	137355	198870	197858	251260	272831	192745	235704	326221	385017
2	Revenue Expenditure	1145785	1243514	1371772	1466992	1537761	1690584	1878835	2007399	2349618	2630145
	of which:										
(a)	Interest Payments	273150	313170	374254	402444	441659	480714	528952	582648	611036	708203
(b)	Major Subsidies	217941	257079	254632	258258	241833	204025	191183	196496	223213	227794
(c)	Defence Expenditure	103011	111277	124374	136807	145937	165410	186129	195572	207542	209319
3	Revenue Deficit (2-1)	394348	364282	357048	365519	342736	316381	443602	454483	667511	609219
4	Capital Receipts	552928	531140	544723	562201	595748	600991	706742	762197	1004255	1021304
	of which:										
(a)	Recovery of loans	18850	15060	12497	13738	20835	17630	15633	18052	18316	14967
(b)	Other receipt (mainly PSU disinvestment)	18088	25890	29368	37737	42132	47743	100045	94727	50304	210000
(c)	Borrowings and other liabilities $	513590	490190	502858	510725	532791	535618	591064	649418	935635	796337
5	Capital expenditure	158580	166858	187675	196681	253022	284610	263140	307714	336744	412085
6	Non-Debt Receipts [1+4(a)+4(b)]	788375	920182	1056589	1152948	1257992	1439576	1550911	1665695	1750727	2245893
7	Total Expenditure [2+5=7(a)+7(b)]	1304365	1410372	1559447	1663673	1790783	1975194	2141975	2315113	2686362	3042230
	of which:										
(a)	Plan Expenditure	412357	413625	453327	462644	4,71,083	5,68,599	n.a	na	na	na
(b)	Non-plan Expenditure	891990	996747	1106120	1201029	13,19,700	14,10,669	n.a	na	na	na
8	Fiscal Deficit [7-1-4(a)-4(b)]	515990	490190	502858	510725	532791	535618	591064	649418	935635	796337
9	Primary Deficit [8-2(a)]	242840	177020	128604	108281	91132	54904	62112	66770	324599	88134

Source: Union Budget documents and Controller General of Accounts

Notes:

BE:Budget Estimates RE: Revised Estimates PA: Provisional Actuals

$: Does not include receipts in respect of Market Stablization Scheme, which will remain in the cash balance of the Central Government and will not be used for expenditure

Table 2.4. Receipts and Expenditure of the Central Government as a percentage of GDP

(As per cent to GDP)

		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (PA)	2020-21 (BE)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Revenue Receipts (a+b)	8.6	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.7	9.0	8.4	8.2	8.3	9.0
(a)	Tax Revenue (net of States' share)	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	6.9	6.7	7.3
(b)	Non-tax Revenue	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7
2	Revenue Expenditure	13.1	12.5	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.6	11.5	11.7
	of which:										
(a)	Interest Payments	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
(b)	Major Subsidies	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
(c)	Defence Expenditure	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
3	Revenue Deficit (2-1)	4.5	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.7
4	Capital Receipts	6.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.5
	of which:										
(a)	Recovery of loans	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
(b)	Other receipt (mainly PSU disinvestment)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.9
(c)	Borrowings and other liabilities $	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.6	3.5
5	Capital expenditure	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
6	Non-Debt Receipts [1+4(a)+4(b)]	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.1	8.8	8.6	10.0
7	Total Expenditure [2+5=7(a)+7(b)]	14.9	14.2	13.9	13.3	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.2	13.2	13.5
	of which:										
(a)	Plan Expenditure	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.7	-	-	-	-
(b)	Non-plan Expenditure	10.2	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.2	-	-	-	-
8	Fiscal Deficit [7-1-4(a)-4(b)]	5.9	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.6	3.5
9	Primary Deficit [8-2(a)]	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4

Source: Union Budget documents and Controller General of Accounts

Notes:

BE:Budget Estimates RE: Revised Estimates PA: Provisional Actuals

$: Does not include receipts in respect of Market Stablization Scheme, which will remain in the cash balance of the Central Government and will not be used for expenditure

Table 2.5. Outstanding Liabilities of the Central Government

(₹ crore)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21(BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1. Internal liabilities#	4347164	4893303	5484848	6045007	6691709	7207802	7985087	8813554	9751000	10665547
(a) Internal debt	3230622	3764566	4240767	4738291	5304835	5741709	6401275	7074941	7922943	8722204
i) Market borrowings	2516953	2984309	3441641	3891734	4298784	4649487	5068408	5500141	5986113	6500983
ii) Others	713669	780257	799126	846557	1006051	1092222	1332867	1574800	1936830	2221221
(b) Other Internal liabilities	1116542	1128737	1244081	1306716	1386874	1466093	1583812	1738613	1828057	1943343
2. External debt(outstanding)*	170088	177289	184581	197514	210262	228258	250090	269961	299250	319489
3. Total outstanding liabilities (1+2)	4517252	5070592	5669429	6242521	6901971	7436060	8235177	9083515	10050250	10985036
4. Amount due from Pakistan on account of share of pre-partition debt	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
5. Net liabilities (3-4)	4516952	5070292	5669129	6242221	6901671	7435760	8234877	9083215	10049950	10984736
Memorandum items										
(a) External debt@	322897	332004	374483	366384	406589	408069	445289	474545	544524	564743
(b) Total outstanding liabilities(adjusted)	4670061	5225307	5859331	6411391	7098298	7615871	8430376	9288099	10295524	11230290
(c) Internal liabilities (Non-RBI)##	3904022	4396810	4984590	5540570	6139580	6651613	7312612	8032148	8855298	9732028
(d) Outstanding liabilities (Non-RBI)##	4226919	4728814	5359073	5906761	6546166	7059682	7757901	8506693	9399822	10296771
(e) Contingent liabilities of Central Government	190519	233769	249503	294700	343762	366189	380173	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
(f) Total assets	1927143	2080649	2253627	2555131	2872566	3165559	3563364	4073804	4508371	4777973
(As per cent of GDP)										
1. Internal liabilities#	49.8	49.2	48.8	48.5	48.6	46.9	46.7	46.5	47.7	47.4
a) Internal debt	37.0	37.9	37.8	38.0	38.5	37.4	37.4	37.3	38.8	38.8
i) Market borrowings	28.8	30.0	30.6	31.2	31.2	30.3	29.6	29.0	29.3	28.9
ii) Others	8.2	7.8	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.1	7.8	8.3	9.5	9.9
b) Other Internal liabilities	12.8	11.4	11.1	10.5	10.1	9.5	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.6
2. External debt (outstanding)*	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
3. Total outstanding liabilities (1+2)	51.7	51.0	50.5	50.1	50.1	48.4	48.2	47.9	49.2	48.8

Source: Union Budget documents and CAA&A

Notes: BE: Budget Estimates

* : External debt figures represent borrowings by Central Government from external sources and are based upon historical rates of exchange

@ : The external debt figures at current exchange rates are taken from Controller of Aid, Account and Audit Division, Ministry of Finance.

\# : Internal debt includes net borrowing of , ` 2,737 crore for 2009-10

\## : This includes marketable dated securties held by the RBI

In addition to above, Govt. liabilities on account of Extra Budgetary Resources (Govt. fully serviced Bonds), at the end of FY 2018-19 were ₹89,864.10 crore, which was about 0.47 per cent of GDP. Additional liabilities on this account are estimated to be ₹44,583.96 crore (0.22% of GDP) in RE 2019-20 and ₹49,500 crore (0.15% of GDP) in BE 2020-21.

Table 2.6. Receipts and Disbursements of States and consolidated General Government

(₹ crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
State Governments									
Total Receipts (A+B)	1557338	1688047	2008065	2390845	2721784	2941166	3318998	3801097	4212560
A. Revenue Receipts (1+2)	1252024	1369187	1591583	1832885	2046401	2321241	2620353	2939693	3327262
1. Tax Receipts	946081	1030692	1117113	1353336	1520773	1735646	1961739	2043371	2315748
of which									
States' Own Tax Revenue	654551	712419	779278	847145	912912	1130460	1214845	1339940	1498263
2. Non-tax Receipts	305943	338495	474471	479549	525628	585596	658614	896322	1011514
of which									
Interest Receipts	24118	27215	24135	18216	24560	27966	31491	26856	25182
B. Capital Receipts	305314	318860	416482	557960	675383	619924	698644	861404	885297
of which									
Recovery of Loans and Advances	7265	6896	18916	7180	15835	39637	40981	59869	15634
II. Total Disbursements (a+b+c)	1534255	1706145	2025783	2360229	2708215	2924599	3337713	3897614	4211290
a) Revenue	1231702	1379750	1637288	1838267	2086892	2340081	2638122	3076395	3327422
b) Capital	272576	302402	358856	431743	503458	546673	653027	774515	836400
c. Loans and Advances	29977	23992	29638	90219	117866	37846	46564	46704	47468
III. Revenue Deficit	-20322	10563	45704	5382	40491	18839	17769	136702	160
IV. Gross Fiscal Deficit	195470	247852	327191	420670	534332	410494	462770	652375	626361
General Government									
I. Total Receipts (A + B)	2769029	3001372	3189737	3778049	4288432	4528422	5023352	5779396	6524526
A. Revenue Receipts (1+2)	1971619	2211475	2387693	2748374	3132201	3376416	3797731	4338225	4828088
1. Tax Receipts	1687959	1846545	2020728	2297101	2622145	2978134	3278947	3547958	3951657
2. Non-Tax Receipts	283660	364930	366965	451272	510056	398282	518783	790267	876430
of which									
Interest Receipts	35543	40162	39622	35779	33220	34224	36273	33272	30911
B. Capital Receipts	797410	789897	802044	1029675	1156231	1152006	1225622	1441171	1696438
of which									
a) Disinvestment proceeds	25991	29728	38883	43266	48122	100219	95621	67008	213870
b) Recovery of Loans & Advances	12929	9385	22072	16561	20942	42213	44667	62499	18302
II. Total Disbursements (a+b+c)	2694934	3000299	3285210	3760611	4265969	4515946	5040747	5875914	6470254
a) Revenue	2315578	2579086	2798917	3096491	3489073	3838856	4269986	4974471	5437466
b) Capital	328324	377545	426949	539375	616988	588726	707804	815421	927559
c) Loans and advances	51031	43668	59345	124745	159907	88364	62957	86022	105229
III. Revenue Deficit	343959	367611	411224	348117	356872	462440	472256	636246	609378
IV. Gross Fiscal Deficit	684395	749711	836563	952410	1064704	997097	1102729	1408183	1409995

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Notes: (1) Negative (-) sign indicates surplus in deficit indicators.

RE: Revised Estimates BE: Budget Estimates

(2) Capital Receipts include public account on a net basis.

(3) Capital disbursements are exclusive of public accounts.

(4) Data upto 2016 pertains to all states; from 2017-18 onwards it pertains to all states and UTs.

Table 2.7. Receipts and Disbursements of States and consolidated General Government

(As per cent of GDP)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (RE)	2020-21 (BE)
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
State Governments										
Total Receipts (A+B)	15.7	15.7	15.0	16.1	17.4	17.7	17.2	17.5	18.7	18.7
A. Revenue Receipts (1+2)	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.8	13.3	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.5	14.8
1.Tax Receipts	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.0	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.3
of which										
States' Own Tax Revenue	6.4	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.7
2. Non-tax Receipts	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.4	4.5
of which										
Interest Receipts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
B. Capital Receipts	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.9
of which										
Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
II. Total Disbursements (a+b+c)	15.5	15.4	15.2	16.2	17.1	17.6	17.1	17.6	19.2	18.7
a) Revenue Expenditure	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.1	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.8
b) Capital Expenditure	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.7
c. Loans and Advances by States	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
III. Revenue Deficit	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0
IV. Gross Fiscal Deficit	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	2.4	2.4	3.2	2.8
General Government										
I. Total Receipts (A + B)	28.1	27.8	26.7	25.6	27.4	27.9	26.5	26.5	28.4	29.0
A. Revenue Receipts (1+2)	19.4	19.8	19.7	19.2	20.0	20.4	19.8	20.0	21.3	21.5
1. Tax Receipts	16.5	17.0	16.4	16.2	16.7	17.1	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.6
2. Non-Tax Receipts	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.7	3.9	3.9
of which										
Interest Receipts	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
B. Capital Receipts	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.4	7.5	7.5	6.7	6.5	7.1	7.5
of which										
a) Disinvestment Proceeds	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0
b) Recovery of Loans & Advances	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
II. Total Disbursements (a+b+c)	27.7	27.1	26.7	26.3	27.3	27.7	26.4	26.6	28.9	28.8
a) Revenue	23.6	23.3	23.0	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.5	22.5	24.5	24.2
b) Capital	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1
c) Loans and advances	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
III. Revenue Deficit	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.7
IV. Gross Fiscal Deficit	7.8	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.8	6.9	6.3

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Notes: (1) Negative (-) sign indicates surplus in deficit indicators. RE: Revised Estimates BE: Budget Estimates

(2) The ratios to GDP at current market prices are based on NSO's National Accounts 2011-12 series.

(3) Capital Receipts include public account on a net basis.

(4) Capital disbursements are exclusive of public accounts.

(5) Data upto 2016 pertains to all states; from 2017-18 onwards it pertains to all states and UTs.

Table 3.1. Performance of operating CPSEs for the last 10 years

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
No. of Operating CPSEs	217	220	225	230	234	236	244	257	258	249
Capital Employed	908007	1153833	1337821	1508177	1710453	1833274	2037318	2138069	2321637	2569668
Total Gross Turnover	1244805	1498018	1822049	1945814	2066057	1995176	1834635	1955675	2154774	2543370
Total Net Income/Revenue	1272219	1470569	1804614	1931186	2056336	1965638	1764113	1821971	2031815	2440570
Net Worth	652993	709498	776162	850921	926663	962518	1079953	1066885	1197647	1180287
Profit before dep., Impairment, Int., Exc. Items, & Taxes (PB-DIEET)	211184	216602	250654	255936	289361	270400	275457	299028	345725	391905
Depreciation, Depletion & Amortization	51168	57118	63591	66109	69817	77500	67764	73739	81704	84934
(DRE)/Impairment	9565	187	154	436	851	554	347	277	6703	2823
Profit before Interest, Exc. Items, Ex. Ord. Items & Taxes (PBIEET)	160017	159298	186910	189390	218693	192346	207346	225012	257318	304150
Interest	36060	26521	36152	38184	51638	44942	51449	47229	75920	87085
Profit before Exp. Items Ex. Or.Items & Taxes (PBEET)	123957	132777	150758	151207	167055	147412	155897	177784	181398	217065
Exceptional Items	-	(1479)	(3957)	(13525)	(14618)	(1335)	7766	(889)	(1920)	4020
Extra-Ordinary Items	(8280)	(2695)	(428)	(1276)	(1550)	(1394)	(9553)	(34)	(894)	162
Profit Before Tax (PBT)	132222	136951	147230	166008	183223	150141	157684	178707	184212	213207
Tax Provisions	40018	44871	48985	51025	55178	47230	43653	53183	60422	70359
Net Profit/Loss after Tax from Continuing Operations	92203	92079	98245	114982	128045	102911	114031	125523	123791	142848
Net Profit/Loss after Tax from Discontinuing Operations	-	49	1	(1)	250	(45)	208	(25)	40	103
Overall Net Profit/Loss	92203	92129	98246	114981	128295	102866	114239	125498	123751	142951
Profit of Profit-making CPSEs	108434	113944	125929	143543	149636	130364	144991	152978	155931	174587
Loss of Loss incurring CPSEs	(16231)	(21816)	(27683)	(28562)	(21341)	(27498)	(30756)	(27480)	(32180)	(31635)
Profit - making CPSEs (No.)	157	158	161	151	164	159	164	175	183	178
Loss - making CPSEs (No.)	60	62	64	78	70	76	79	81	72	70
CPSEs making no Profit/Loss (No.)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1
Dividend	33223	35700	42627	49703	65115	56527	68583	78129	76014	71916

Source: Department of Public Enterprises

Table 4.1. Scheduled Commercial Banks: Seasonal Flow of Funds

(₹ Crore)

Items	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21
	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1	H2	H1
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Sources											
1. Increase in aggregate deposits	375101	418903	766357	664010	159886	508507	373806	773916	332689	661031	694911
2. Increase in borrowings from RBI	-94166	168431	-198100	-12557	18720	233448	-94362	1072	-133210	238145	-164128
3. Increase in other borrowings@	15126	57980	-4124	21468	-7400	56788	9318	3227	-37225	-31590	-53222
4. Increase in other demand and time liabilities	-4457	51297	-45890	5564	23288	71866	-56323	41101	-11235	71264	-52619
5. Residual (Net)	19919	-142805	-12192	-61977	207411	-185447	245214	-33237	136648	-278224	61590
Total	311523	553807	506051	616507	401905	685162	477654	786080	287668	660627	486532
Uses											
1. Increase in bank credit	149471	563723	245253	346598	141972	641987	356239	790058	-2869	602007	-99280
2. Increase in investments	150061	-16378	231321	174133	294834	-7344	129533	-66930	311697	54596	691743
3. Increase in cash in hand	5075	-991	4512	-590	20466	-21761	12441	2372	12104	280	341
4. Increase in balances with RBI	6916	7452	24964	96367	-55367	72280	-20559	60580	-33265	3744	-106272
Total	**311523**	**553807**	**506051**	**616507**	**401905**	**685162**	**477654**	**786080**	**287668**	**660627**	**486532**

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Notes :

H1 : April to September   H2: October to March   P: Provisional

@: Excludes borrowings from RBI, EXIM Bank and NABARD.

1. Data also reflect redemption of Resurgent India Bonds of ₹ 226.93 billion, since October 2003; and the redemption of India Millennium Deposits (IMDs) of ₹ 319.59 billion on December 29, 2005.
2. Residual (net) is the balance of Uses of Funds over Sources of Funds and includes borrowings from RBI, EXIM Bank and NABARD.
3. The data relate to last reporting Fridays.
4. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding off.

Table 4.2. Scheduled Commercial Banks: Variation in Selected Items

(₹ Crore)

Items	2013-14 Mar 22 to Mar 21	2014-15 Mar 21 to Mar 20	2015-16 Mar 20 to Mar 18	2016-17 Mar 18 to Mar 31	2017-18 Mar 31 to Mar 30	2018-19 Mar 30 to Mar 29	2019-20 Mar 29 to Mar 27	Outstanding as on January 01 2021 (P)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Demand deposits	51622	80108	94967	392443	88843	141005	105716	1621564
2. Time deposits* @	903484	747617	699038	1037923	579550	1006717	888005	13105188
3. Aggregate deposits @	955106	827725	794005	1430366	668393	1147722	993720	14726753
4. Borrowings from RBI	20026	116589	74265	-210657	252168	-93290	104935	77140
5. Cash in hand & balances with RBI	39456	64215	18452	125252	15618	54833	-17137	559783
6. Investments in Govt. securities	207541	278557	134182	405815	287658	61595	359695	4479745
7. Bank credit	733637	542325	713194	591851	783959	1146298	599138	10704649

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Notes:

(P): Provisional

* : Revised in line with the new accounting standards and are consistent with the methodology suggested by the Working Group on Money Supply : Analytics and Methodology of Compilation (June 1998) from 1998-99 onwards.

'@: Data also reflect redemption of Resurgent India Bonds of ₹ 226.93 billion, since October 2003; and the redemption of India Millennium Deposits (IMDs) of ₹ 319.59 billion on December 29, 2005.

Table 4.3. Number of Functioning Branches of Commercial Banks - Bank Group-wise

Branches as on End March

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Rural	% of Rural Branches to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Public Sector Banks	89471	91426	90135	87842	87910	28938	32.9
Foreign Banks	312	281	284	299	308	15	4.9
Regional Rural Banks	20633	21116	21459	21592	21848	15346	70.2
Local Area Banks	116	79	90	90	91	13	14.3
Private Sector Banks	24891	27166	28783	32306	34798	7232	20.8
Small Finance Bank		393	1569	3257	4306	770	17.9
Payments Bank		3	151	800	765	37	4.8
Total	**135423**	**140464**	**142471**	**146186**	**150026**	**52351**	**34.9**

Source: Central Information System for Banking Infrastructure (CISBI: erstwhile Master Office File system) database, Department of Statistics and Information Management, Reserve Bank of India (position as on November 01, 2020). CISBI data are dynamic in nature and are updated based on information as received from banks.

Notes:

(a) ‘Public Sector banks’ comprises of State Bank of India (including erstwhile associate banks and Bharatiya Mahila Bank of period prior to April 1, 2017) and Nationalized banks.

(b) IDBI Bank Limited which was classified as "Public Sector Bank" before January 21, 2019, is now classified as "Private Sector Bank".

(c) Dena Bank and Vijaya Bank are now merged with Bank of Baroda w.e.f. April 01, 2019.

(d) Population groups 'Rural' includes centres with population of less than 10,000. Population figures are as per census 2011.

(e) Data exclude ‘Administrative Offices’.

Table 4.4. Advances to Agriculture and Other Priority Sectors by Public Sector Banks

Sectors	Number of Accounts (in thousand)					Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)				
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1.Agriculture	51363	52594	54846	57171	56662	902331	946850	961076	1012950	975766
1 (a) Direct Finance [a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 (b) Indirect Finance [a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
2. Small Scale Industries [b]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Micro & Small Enterprises	10592	11123	11026	11234	10850	733164	741958	755317	761080	747899
4. Setting up of Industrial Estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Small road & water transport Operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Small Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Professional &self employed persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Micro Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Education	2435	2384	2293	2136	2028	59306	60010	59563	59125	57523
11. Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. State sponsored Corpns/Organisations for on lending to Other Priority Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. State sponsored organisation for SC/ST purchase & supply of inputs & marketing of outputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Housing Loans	4187	4221	4152	4361	4243	273835	294149	298721	361064	372044
15. Funds provided to RRBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Advances to Self Help Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Advances to Software Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.Advances to Food & Agro Processing Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Investment in Venture Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Total Priority Sector Advances [c]	69305	70806	72911	75359	74526	1981256	2043474	2199201	2377186	2360275
21. ANBC d	-	-	-	-	-	5056594	5329716	5350290	5666226	5942735
Percentage to ANBC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1. Agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	17.84	17.77	17.96	17.88	16.42
1 (a) Direct Finance [a]	-	-	-	-	-	na	na	na	na	na
1 (b) Indirect Finance [a]	-	-	-	-	-	na	na	na	na	na

Contd....

Table 4.4. Advances to Agriculture and Other Priority Sectors by Public Sector Banks

Sectors	Number of Accounts (in thousand)					Amount Outstanding (₹ crore)				
	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019	March 2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2. Small Scale Industries [b]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	14.50	13.92	14.12	13.43	12.59
4. Setting up of Industrial Estates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Small road & water transport Operators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Retail Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Small Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Professional &self employed persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Micro Credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Education	-	-	-	-	-	1.17	1.13	1.11	1.04	0.97
11. Consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. State sponsored corpns/Organisations for on lending to Other Priority Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. State sponsored organisation for SC/ST purchase &supply of inputs &marketing of outputs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Housing Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.42	5.52	5.58	6.37	6.26
15. Funds provided to RRBs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Advances to Self Help Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Advances to Software Industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Advances to Food & Agro Processing Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Investment in Venture Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Total Priority Sector Advances	-	-	-	-	-	39.18	38.34	41.10	41.95	39.72

Source: Returns submitted by banks
Notes:
na: not available/not applicable
a: Excludes advances to plantations other than development finance
b: Includes small business
c: Total priority sector advances is the total of items 1 to 12 & 14 to 17 and half of item 13
d: ANBC stands for Adjusted Net Bank Credit
e: Classification of Agricultural Finance into Direct and Indirect has been withdrawn from FY2015-16

Table 4.5. State-wise Number of Reporting Bank-offices, Deposit and Bank Credit of SCBs and Percentage Share of Advances to Priority Sector in Total bank Credit of PSBs

States or UTs	Number of Reporting Bank Offices		Deposit (₹ Crore)		Credit (₹ Crore)		Percentage share of advances to priority sector in total bank credit of PSBs (P)
	March	September	March	September	March	September	March
	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020	2020
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	69	71	5838	6233	2379	2589	37
Andhra Pradesh	7110	7161	327947	358890	406130	431997	53
Arunachal Pradesh	163	164	16608	18065	4269	4305	25
Assam	2889	2919	166270	168384	70658	74491	45
Bihar	7296	7428	379678	388473	135547	143612	56
Chandigarh	401	396	72741	77280	78022	78710	16
Chhattisgarh	2756	2803	164662	168663	100131	98934	37
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	110	112	9834	10911	4468	3879	68
Goa	678	676	74875	81856	19039	19539	60
Gujarat	8353	8438	763175	791087	545252	550107	43
Haryana	5039	5083	475763	516311	271492	267153	46
Himachal Pradesh	1615	1632	104488	110869	31294	33470	45
Jammu & Kashmir	1744	1760	128004	135082	58716	64441	59
Jharkhand	3089	3099	237685	243177	66845	70782	31
Karnataka	10484	10557	1075357	1124073	694273	705867	52
Kerala	6585	6638	547651	586179	351908	358868	33
Ladakh	68	70	4955	5365	1791	2003	53
Lakshadweep	13	13	1115	1250	97	97	40
Madhya Pradesh	7052	7122	398794	426365	273967	285808	52
Maharashtra	13114	13164	2754968	2845182	2826220	2721262	31
Manipur	201	206	10253	11281	5927	6180	29
Meghalaya	356	358	23460	24672	8369	9032	25
Mizoram	201	204	11313	12049	4085	4384	39
Nagaland	173	177	12050	12657	4594	4731	24
NCT of Delhi	3643	3637	1217650	1309827	1348639	1298695	11
Odisha	5116	5155	338848	351212	134668	134331	46
Puducherry	262	265	19838	21737	12841	13390	59
Punjab	6516	6575	412864	437867	234204	239512	40
Rajasthan	7586	7685	427591	455395	334524	343406	59
Sikkim	163	161	9984	11263	3156	3411	41
Tamil Nadu	11523	11640	900511	954242	965900	984639	46
Telangana	5284	5347	499639	552423	510696	519037	28
Tripura	564	570	26496	27661	11250	11018	47
Uttar Pradesh	17539	17648	1155018	1202622	470818	482014	65
Uttarakhand	2127	2148	149730	159140	54302	55823	51
West Bengal	9022	9070	824494	873042	403092	404510	39
All India	**148904**	**150152**	**13750146**	**14480784**	**10449562**	**10432025**	**37**

Source: RBI, Quarterly Statistics on Deposits and Credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (Basic Statistical Return (BSR)-7)
Notes:
P: Provisional
SCBs: Scheduled Commercial Banks
PSBs: Public Sector Banks
1. The number of reporting of branches / offices, which reported data in BSR-7 is shown.
2. Data are as per the latest geographical boundaries as updated in the the Central Information System for Banking Infrastructure (CISBI)

Table 5.1. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

	Primary articles					Fuel & power	Manufactured products						All Commodities
	Total	Food articles		Non-Food articles	Minerals		Total	Food products	Textiles	Chemicals & chemical products	Basic metals	Machinery & equipment	
		Total	Food grains										
Weight-Base: (2011-12=100)	**22.6**	**15.3**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**13.2**	**64.2**	**9.1**	**4.9**	**6.5**	**9.6**	**4.8**	**100.0**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**
Last month of (2011-12 = 100)													
2012-13	115	114	120	120	122	110	106	109	107	110	103	105	108.6
2013-14	121	123	127	118	115	119	111	116	114	116	105	108	114.3
2014-15	120	129	129	112	112	92	110	113	110	114	100	109	109.9
2015-16	123	133	141	117	116	77	109	117	109	111	89	109	107.7
2016-17	127	138	147	122	115	94	112	127	113	112	96	108	113.2
2017-18	128	137	141	120	138	98	116	128	114	116	110	110	116.3
2018-19	135	145	153	124	138	103	118	128	119	120	111	112	119.9
2019-20	137	151	160	125	157	100	119	137	117	116	106	113	120.4
Average of months (2011-12 = 100)													
2012-13	111	111	115	113	118	107	105	109	104	108	105	104	106.9
2013-14	122	125	125	118	114	115	109	114	112	113	103	106	112.5
2014-15	125	132	128	115	119	108	111	116	113	116	104	108	113.9
2015-16	125	135	137	118	106	87	109	115	109	113	92	109	109.7
2016-17	129	140	152	122	113	86	111	125	111	111	91	108	111.6
2017-18	131	143	143	120	123	93	114	127	113	113	101	109	114.9
2018-19	134	144	147	123	137	104	118	129	118	119	112	111	119.8
2019-20	143	156	160	129	155	102	118	134	118	118	106	113	121.8
2018-19													
April	131	140	140	120	140	99	116	128	115	116	110	110	117.3
May	131	140	141	120	130	102	117	127	116	117	112	110	118.3
June	133	142	141	123	123	104	117	129	116	118	113	111	119.1
July	135	145	143	124	135	104	118	129	118	118	112	111	119.9
August	135	145	145	124	129	105	118	130	118	119	112	111	120.1

Contd....

Table 5.1. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Contd......)

	Primary articles					Fuel & power	Manufactured products						All Commodities
	Total	Food articles		Non-Food articles	Minerals		Total	Food products	Textiles	Chemicals & chemical products	Basic metals	Machinery & equipment	
		Total	Food grains										
Weight-Base: (2011-12=100)	**22.6**	**15.3**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**13.2**	**64.2**	**9.1**	**4.9**	**6.5**	**9.6**	**4.8**	**100.0**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**
September	136	145	145	124	130	108	118	130	119	120	114	112	120.9
October	137	146	147	123	140	111	119	130	119	121	115	112	122.0
November	137	146	149	125	151	109	119	129	119	121	114	112	121.6
December	134	144	150	124	139	103	118	128	119	120	112	112	119.7
January	134	144	152	123	137	99	118	128	119	120	110	112	119.2
February	134	144	154	123	144	101	118	129	119	120	111	112	119.5
March	135	145	153	124	138	103	118	128	119	120	111	112	119.9
2019-20													
April	139	149	154	128	158	103	119	129	119	120	111	113	121.1
May	140	151	154	128	153	104	119	130	120	120	110	113	121.6
June	141	152	155	129	153	102	119	131	119	119	109	113	121.5
July	143	154	158	129	164	101	118	131	119	118	107	113	121.3
August	144	156	159	130	158	101	118	133	118	118	105	114	121.5
September	143	155	160	127	155	101	118	134	118	118	104	114	121.3
October	146	160	161	126	154	102	118	135	117	117	103	113	122.0
November	147	163	163	127	143	101	118	135	117	117	103	113	122.3
December	149	163	164	134	148	103	118	137	116	116	104	113	123.0
January	147	161	165	132	154	105	119	138	116	116	107	113	123.4
February	143	155	163	132	157	104	119	137	117	116	107	113	122.2
March	137	151	160	125	157	100	119	137	117	116	106	113	120.4
2020-21													
April	138	155	162	124	154	90	119	136	117	115	107	113	119.2
May	137	153	162	123	151	80	118	136	115	116	103	113	117.5
June	141	155	162	125	166	86	119	138	114	116	104	113	119.3
July	145	161	161	124	167	91	119	138	113	116	104	113	121.0

Contd....

Table 5.1. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Contd......)

	Primary articles					Fuel & power	Manufactured products						All Com-modities
	Total	Food articles		Non-Food articles	Mine-rals		Total	Food pro-ducts	Tex-tiles	Chemicals & chemical products	Basic metals	Mach-inery & equipme nt	
		Total	Food grains										
Weight-Base: (2011-12=100)	**22.6**	**15.3**	**3.5**	**4.1**	**0.8**	**13.2**	**64.2**	**9.1**	**4.9**	**6.5**	**9.6**	**4.8**	**100.0**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**
August	147	163	160	126	168	92	119	140	113	116	107	114	122.0
September	149	168	159	125	146	92	120	141	114	116	108	114	122.9
October	152	172	158	130	153	91	120	141	115	117	109	114	123.6
November (P)	151	169	159	138	146	91	121	142	116	118	111	114	124.2
December (P)	147	161	158	138	153	94	123	144	118	119	116	115	124.5

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Note:

P: Provisional

Table 5.2. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices – Selected Commodities and Commodity Groups

	Paddy	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut seed	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, molasses & honey	Vegetable & Animal Oil	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth	Jute sacking cloth	Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds	Cement, lime & plaster	Iron, steel & ferro alloys[a]
Weight-Base: (2011-12=100)	**1.43**	**1.03**	**0.64**	**0.12**	**0.66**	**0.05**	**0.27**	**2.14**	**7.95**	**1.16**	**2.64**	**1.34**	**0.95**	**0.32**	**1.48**	**1.64**	**6.55**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**	**(15)**	**(16)**	**(17)**	**(18)**
Last month of (Base: 2011-12=100)																	
2012-13	119	123	115	141	100	124	121	103	116	112	100	109	106	107	116	105	102
2013-14	133	128	115	113	107	125	99	107	128	109	107	120	112	108	118	108	104
2014-15	132	126	131	103	84	142	115	107	82	98	99	108	114	121	120	112	97
2015-16	135	134	167	121	86	226	129	106	58	110	100	105	112	153	121	109	84
2016-17	148	143	154	133	114	188	138	116	84	133	108	114	114	147	117	109	91
2017-18	153	141	122	120	103	166	114	123	89	115	117	113	118	145	119	113.6	109
2018-19	157	156	135	133	117	203	127	124	95	112	114	117	124	155	123	117	109
2019-20	159	163	151	106	107	210	150	127	87	119	127	112	124	162	123	119	104
Average of months (Base: 2011-12=100)																	
2012-13	113	115	120	132	95	110	121	102	111	112	106	105	103	103	114	108	105
2013-14	129	125	115	131	109	121	108	105	122	109	104	117	110	106	117	106	102
2014-15	137	123	122	118	96	133	107	107	109	108	102	115	115	113	119	111	102
2015-16	135	128	164	121	90	182	128	107	74	99	99	107	113	137	121	110	87
2016-17	144	142	193	140	107	208	138	109	73	125	107	110	114	151	119	111	86
2017-18	149	139	141	131	108	160	123	119	83	128	109	113	117	144	117	114	98
2018-19	155	149	127	141	117	182	118	123	97	111	118	117	123	149	121	114	112
2019-20	161	159	148	134	116	201	143	125	92	118	119	115	125	157	123	120	103
2018-19																	
April	153	141	121	141	103	166	110	123	90	109	119	113	120	146	118	115	110
May	154	142	120	137	105	166	108	123	94	104	120	114	121	146	119	114	112
June	154	143	118	137	117	167	110	123	97	111	121	115	120	146	119	114	113
July	155	145	121	138	122	170	112	123	98	114	120	117	123	147	119	114	112
August	156	149	125	142	123	173	120	123	98	114	119	118	122	147	120	113	111
September	156	150	123	148	121	182	118	123	102	112	119	118	122	147	121	113	115
October	156	151	126	145	121	183	119	123	108	113	119	117	124	147	122	113	115

Contd....

Table 5.2. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices – Selected Commodities and Commodity Groups *(Contd....)*

	Paddy	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut seed	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, molasses & honey	Vegetable & Animal Oil	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth	Jute sacking cloth	Fertiliz-ers and nitro-gen com-pounds	Cement, lime & plaster	Iron, steel & ferro alloys[a]
Weight-Base: (2011-12=100)	**1.43**	**1.03**	**0.64**	**0.12**	**0.66**	**0.05**	**0.27**	**2.14**	**7.95**	**1.16**	**2.64**	**1.34**	**0.95**	**0.32**	**1.48**	**1.64**	**6.55**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**	**(15)**	**(16)**	**(17)**	**(18)**
November	156	152	131	149	123	185	125	123	106	113	116	118	124	148	123	113	114
December	156	153	136	149	119	189	123	123	94	110	114	117	124	150	124	113	111
January	156	155	137	139	116	199	124	124	88	111	115	119	124	151	123	115	108
February	157	157	138	133	113	201	125	124	91	112	116	118	124	155	123	118	109
March	157	156	135	133	117	203	127	124	95	112	114	117	124	155	123	117	109
2019-20																	
April	157	152	138	153	125	197	130	124	95	113	114	119	125	157	123	120	108
May	158	151	142	151	125	200	135	124	97	117	113	118	126	156	123	123	108
June	158	151	145	148	125	197	140	124	94	117	112	118	126	155	123	122	106
July	160	153	145	140	123	191	147	124	91	117	112	117	126	154	124	120	103
August	161	157	145	137	121	191	150	124	91	119	114	116	125	153	123	119	100
September	162	158	145	136	118	195	150	125	91	120	116	115	125	153	123	120	100
October	163	160	146	138	114	199	149	127	93	120	117	114	125	154	123	118	99
November	162	165	153	134	110	204	141	127	91	120	119	111	125	157	123	119	99
December	162	166	154	132	109	203	137	127	91	119	126	111	123	158	124	118	99
January	162	169	154	123	109	207	139	127	94	120	132	112	124	160	123	118	103
February	162	167	153	113	108	212	143	127	92	119	129	112	125	162	122	119	104
March	159	163	151	106	107	210	150	127	87	119	127	112	124	162	123	119	104
2020-21																	
April	163	161	158	111	107	209	156	127	71	118	126	113	125	165	123	123	105
May	163	162	160	148	104	211	158	126	58	117	126	111	124	168	124	124	100
June	166	159	159	161	106	207	159	126	69	119	129	108	122	165	123	122	101
July	166	157	159	203	106	208	157	126	77	121	130	108	118	166	123	122	100
August	165	154	159	245	92	214	154	126	78	120	134	108	120	167	124	120	103
September	165	150	164	263	95	231	146	126	78	120	137	109	120	168	123	120	106

Contd....

Table 5.2. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices – Selected Commodities and Commodity Groups

(Contd......)

	Paddy	Wheat	Pulses	Tea	Raw cotton	Raw jute	Ground nut seed	Coal	Mineral oils	Sugar, molasses & honey	Vegetable & Animal Oil	Cotton yarn	Cotton cloth	Jute sacking cloth	Fertilizers and nitrogen compounds	Cement, lime & plaster	Iron, steel & ferro alloys[a]
Weight-Base: (2011-12=100)	**1.43**	**1.03**	**0.64**	**0.12**	**0.66**	**0.05**	**0.27**	**2.14**	**7.95**	**1.16**	**2.64**	**1.34**	**0.95**	**0.32**	**1.48**	**1.64**	**6.55**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**	**(15)**	**(16)**	**(17)**	**(18)**
October	164	147	170	222	100	239	145	126	76	119	141	111	121	172	123	119	106
November (P)	163	148	173	213	105	253	146	127	77	119	147	113	121	174	123	120	108
December (P)	162	147	169	174	108	253	149	127	81	119	154	114	122	178	124	120	114

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Notes:

P: Provisional

a: composite index of inputs into steel making, metallic iron, mild steel-semi finished steel, mild steel-long products, mild steel-flat products, alloy steel other than stainless steel-shapes and stainless steel-semi finished for base 2011-12.

Table 5.3. All India Consumer Price Index Numbers

	Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)			New Series (CPI-NS)			Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)	Rural Labourers (CPI-RL)
Base	(2001=100 & 2016=100)			(2010=100 & 2012=100)			(1986-87=100)	(1986-87=100)
Description	Food	Non-Food	General	Rural	Urban	Combined	General	General
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Average of Months								
2011-12	206	185	195	113.1	110.4	111.9	611	611
2012-13	230	202	215	124.5	121.8	123.3	672	673
2013-14	259	216	236	112.6	111.8	112.2	750	751
2014-15	276	230	251	119.5	118.1	118.9	800	802
2015-16	293	241	265	126.1	123.0	124.7	835	839
2016-17	305	251	276	132.4	127.9	130.3	870	875
2017-18	310	263	284	137.2	132.5	135.0	889	895
2018-19	312	290	300	141.3	137.7	139.6	907	915
2019-20	335	312	323	147.3	145.1	146.3	980	986
Last Month of								
2011-12	212	192	201	116.2	114.6	115.5	625	626
2012-13	240	210	224	128.3	126.5	127.5	704	705
2013-14	258	223	239	114.6	113.7	114.2	763	765
2014-15	276	235	254	121.1	119.1	120.2	803	807
2015-16	293	247	268	128.0	123.8	126.0	843	848
2016-17	298	255	275	132.8	128.7	130.9	866	872
2017-18	303	273	287	138.7	134.0	136.5	887	894
2018-19	315	304	309	141.2	139.5	140.4	924	932
2019-20	336	317	326	149.8	147.3	148.6	1007	1013
2018-19								
April	305	273	288	139.1	134.8	137.1	888	896
May	307	274	289	139.8	135.4	137.8	891	899
June	311	274	291	140.5	136.2	138.5	894	902
July	314	290	301	141.8	137.5	139.8	902	910
August	314	290	301	142.5	138	140.4	907	915
September	312	292	301	142.1	138.1	140.2	910	917
October	314	292	302	142.2	138.9	140.7	913	920
November	314	292	302	142.4	139	140.8	914	921
December	311	292	301	141.9	138	140.1	913	921
January	311	304	307	141.0	138	139.6	915	923
February	312	303	307	141.0	138.6	139.9	917	925
March	315	304	309	141.2	139.5	140.4	924	932

Contd....

Table 5.3. All India Consumer Price Index Numbers *(Contd....)*

	Industrial Workers (CPI-IW)			New Series (CPI-NS)			Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL)	Rural Labourers (CPI-RL)
Base	(2001=100 & 2016=100)			(2010=100 & 2012=100)			(1986-87=100)	(1986-87=100)
Description	Food	Non-Food	General	Rural	Urban	Combined	General	General
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2019-20								
April	320	305	312	141.7	140.6	141.2	932	939
May	323	306	314	142.4	141.5	142.0	940	948
June	328	306	316	143.6	142.1	142.9	950	957
July	329	310	319	144.9	143.3	144.2	958	965
August	330	311	320	145.7	144.2	145.0	965	972
September	334	312	322	146.7	144.7	145.8	976	983
October	341	311	325	148.3	146.0	147.2	987	993
November	345	313	328	149.9	147.0	148.6	1000	1006
December	349	314	330	152.3	148.3	150.4	1014	1019
January	344	318	330	151.9	148.2	150.2	1016	1021
February	338	319	328	150.4	147.7	149.1	1010	1016
March	336	317	326	149.8	147.3	148.6	1007	1013
2020-21								
April	341	319	329	151.9	150.9	151.4	1014	1019
May	342	320	330	151.2	150.6	150.9	1019	1025
June	346	320	332	152.7	150.8	151.8	1018	1024
July	350	324	336	154.7	152.9	153.9	1021	1028
August	352	326	338	155.4	154.0	154.7	1026	1033
September	119.7	117.1	118.1	157.5	155.2	156.4	1037	1043
October	123.0	117.2	119.5	159.8	156.7	158.4	1052	1057
November	123.6	117.5	119.9	160.7	156.9	158.9	1060	1065
December				158.5(P)	156.0(P)	157.3(P)		

Source: 1. Labour Bureau for consumer price indices for Industrial Workers (IW), Agricultural Labourers (AL) and Rural Labourers (RL),

2. NSO for consumer price indices- new series (CPI-NS).

Notes:

P: Provisional

1. Weights of CPI-IW for food & non-food with base 2001=100 are 46.20% & 53.80% respectively and with base 2016=100 are 39.17% & 60.83% respectively.
2. CPI- New Series (Rural, Urban & Combined) with base 2010=100 was introduced w.e.f. January 2011. The CPI-UNME has since been totally discontinued.
3. CPI- New Series figures from 2013-14 is based on new base 2012=100.
4. CPI- New Series figures for April and May 2020 are imputed indices released by NSO.
5. CPI for Industrial Workers figures from September 2020 is based on new base 2016=100

Table 5.4. Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices – Relative Prices of Manufactured and Agricultural Products

Year/Months	General Index of Wholesale Price	Price Index of Manufactured Products	Price Index of Agricultural Products[a]	Manufactured price Index as percent of Agricultural Price Index
Weight (Base: 2011-12)	**100.00**	**64.23**	**19.37**	**(Col.3/Col.4)*100**
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**
(Base : 2011-12 = 100)				
2012-13	106.9	105.3	111.4	94.5
2013-14	112.5	108.5	123.2	88.1
2014-15	113.9	111.2	128.0	86.9
2015-16	109.7	109.2	131.4	83.1
2016-17	111.6	110.7	136.5	81.2
2017-18	114.9	113.8	138.2	82.4
2018-19	119.8	117.9	139.3	84.6
2019-20	121.8	118.3	150.0	78.9
2018-19				
April	117.3	116.3	135.7	85.7
May	118.3	116.9	136.0	85.9
June	119.1	117.3	137.7	85.2
July	119.9	117.7	140.3	83.9
August	120.1	117.8	140.4	83.9
September	120.9	118.4	140.1	84.5
October	122.0	118.9	141.1	84.3
November	121.6	118.8	141.6	83.9
December	119.7	118.3	139.4	84.8
January	119.2	118.1	139.8	84.5
February	119.5	118.2	139.3	84.8
March	119.9	118.3	140.1	84.5
2019-20				
April	121.1	118.5	144.3	82.1
May	121.6	118.6	145.7	81.4
June	121.5	118.5	147.2	80.5
July	121.3	118.0	148.9	79.3
August	121.5	117.8	150.5	78.3
September	121.3	117.9	149.3	79.0
October	122.0	117.8	153.0	77.0
November	122.3	117.8	155.0	76.0
December	123.0	118.0	156.5	75.4
January	123.4	118.8	154.5	76.9
February	122.2	118.8	149.8	79.3
March	120.4	118.6	145.6	81.5
2020-21				
April	119.2	118.7	148.0	80.2
May	117.5	118.2	146.6	80.6
June	119.3	118.6	149.0	79.6
July	121.0	118.7	153.3	77.4
August	122.0	119.4	155.0	77.0
September	122.9	120.1	159.1	75.5
October	123.6	120.4	162.6	74.0
November (P)	124.2	121.3	162.3	74.7
December (P)	124.5	123.0	156.0	78.8

Source: Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
Notes: P: Provisional a: Composite Index of the sub-groups - (Food Articles and Non-food Articles).

Table 5.5. Minimum Support Price/Procurement Price for Crops

(Crop Year Basis)(Rs./quintal)

Commodities	2002-03[b]	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Paddy (Common)	550	550	560	570	580[b]	745[n]/850~	900[h]	1000[h]	1000	1080	1250	1310	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750	1815	1868
Paddy (Grade 'A')	580	580	590	600	610[b]	775[n]/880~	930[h]	1030[h]	1030	1110	1280	1345	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770	1835	1888
Wheat	630	630	640	700[h]	850[n]	1000	1080	1100	1170[h]	1285	1350	1400	1450	1525	1625	1735	1840	1925	1975
Jowar (Hybrid)	490	505	515	525	540	600	840	840	880	980	1500	1500	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430	2550	2620
Jowar (Maldandi)	...	...	...	...	555	620	860	860	900	1000	1520	1520	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450	2570	2640
Bajra	495	505	515	525	540	600	840	840	880	980	1175	1250	1250	1275	1330	1425	1950	2000	2150
Ragi	490	505	515	525	540	600	915	915	965	1050	1500	1500	1550	1650	1725	1900	2897	3150	3295
Maize	490	505	525	540	540	620	840	840	880	980	1175	1310	1310	1325	1365	1425	1700	1760	1850
Barley	505	525	540	550	565	650	680	750	780	980	980	1100	1150	1225	1325	1410	1440	1525	1600
Gram	1225	1400	1425	1435	1445	1600	1730	1760	2100	2800	3000	3100	3175	3500[i]	4000[j]	4400[k]	4620	4875	5100
Masur	1325	1500	1525	1535	1545	1700	1870	1870	2250	2800	2900	2950	3075	3400[i]	3950[k]	4250[n]	4475	4800	5100
Arhar	1325	1360	1390	1400	1410	1590[c]	2000	2300	3000[l]	3200[l]	3850	4300	4350	4625[j]	5050[m]	5450[j]	5675	5800	6000
Moong	1335	1370	1410	1520	1520	1740[c]	2520	2760	3170l	3500[l]	4400	4500	4600	4850[j]	5225[m]	5575[j]	6975	7050	7196
Urad	1335	1370	1410	1520	1520	1740[c]	2520	2520	2900l	3300[l]	4300	4300	4350	4625[j]	5000[m]	5400[j]	5600	5700	6000
Cotton (Medium Staple f)	1695[#]	1725[#]	1760[#]	1760[#]	1770[d]	1800[d]	2500	2500	2500	2800	3600	3700	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150	5255	5515
Cotton (Long Staple g)	1895[##]	1925[##]	1960[##]	1980[##]	1990[e]	2030[e]	3000	3000	3000	3300	3900	4000	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450	5550	5825
Groundnut	1375	1400	1500	1520	1520	1550	2100	2100	2300	2700	3700	4000	4000	4030	4220[n]	4450[j]	4890	5090	5275
Jute	850	860	890	910	1000	1055	1250	1375	1575	1675	2200	2300	2400	2700	3200	3500	3700	3950	4425
Rapeseed & mustard	1340	1600	1700	1715	1715	1800	1830	1830	1850	2500	3000	3050	3100	3350	3700[n]	4000[n]	4200	4425	4650
Sunflower Seed	1210	1250	1340	1500	1500	1510	2215	2215	2350	2800	3700	3700	3750	3800	3950[n]	4100[n]	5388	5650	5885

Contd....

Table 5.5. Minimum Support Price/Procurement Price for Crops *(Contd....)*

(Crop Year Basis)(Rs./quintal)

Commodities	2002-03[b]	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Soyabean Black	805	840	900	900	900	910	1350	1350	1400	1650	2200	2500	2500	…	…	…	…	…	…
Soyabean Yellow	895	930	1000	1010	1020	1050	1390	1390	1440	1690	2240	2560	2560	2600	2775[n]	3050[j]	3399	3710	3880
Safflower	1305	1500	1550	1565	1565	1650	1650	1680	1800	2500	2800	3000	3050	3300	3700n	4100[n]	4945	5215	5327
Toria	1305	1565	1665	1680	1680	1735	1735	1735	1780	2425	2970	3020	3020	3290	3560	3900[n]	4190	4425	4650
Copra (milling)	3300	3320	3500	3570	3590	3620	3660	4450	4450	4525	5100	5250	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511	9521	9960
Copra (ball)	3550	3570	3750	3820	3840	3870	3910	4700	4700	4775	5350	5500	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750	9920	10300
Sesamum	1455	1485	1500	1550	1560	1580	2750	2850	2900	3400	4200	4500	4600	4700	5000[j]	5300[n]	6249	6485	6855
Niger seed	1120	1155	1180	1200	1220	1240	2405	2405	2450	2900	3500	3500	3600	3650	3825[n]	4050[n]	5877	5940	6695

Source: Deapartment of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare

Notes:

a: Including Special onetime drought relief (SDR) price announced for 2002-03.

b: An additional incentive bonus of Rs. 40 per quintal was payable on procurement between January 10, 2006 to March 31, 2007.

c: Including bonus of Rs. 40 per quintal.

d: Medium staple (relates to F-414/H-777/J-34 variety of kapas with technical parameters of Basic Staple Length (2.5% span) of 24.5 mm and Micronaire Value 3.8 – 4.8).

e: Long staple (relates to H-4/H–6 variety of kapas with technical parameters of Basic Staple Length (2.5% span) of 28.0 mm and Micronaire Value 3.6 – 4.5).

f: Staple length (mm) of 24.5-25.5 and micronaire value of 4.3-5.1

g: Staple length (mm) of 29.5-30.5 and micronaire value of 3.5-4.3

h: Including incentive bonus of Rs. 50 per quintal.

i: Including bonus of Rs. 75 per quintal.

j: Including bonus of Rs. 200 per quintal

k: Including bonus of Rs. 150 per quintal.

l: Additional incentive at the rate of Rs. 500 per quintal of tur, urad and moong sold to procurement agencies was payable during the harvest/arrival period of two months.

m: Including bonus of Rs. 425 per quintal.

n: Including bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal.

* According to sugar season

\# Cotton (F-414/H-777/J-34)

\## Cotton (H-4)

~ From 12.06.2008

Table 6.1 A. Foreign Exchange Reserves

(₹ crore)

End of Fiscal	Reserves							Transactions with IMF		
	Gold		RTP	SDRs		Foreign Currency Assets	Total	Drawals	Repurchases[g]	Outstanding repurchase obligations
	Tonnes	₹ crore	₹ crore	SDRs in Million	₹ crore	₹ crore	₹ crore (3+4+6+7)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1950-51	220	40	...	...	...	911	951	...	...	48
1951-52	220	40	...	...	...	747	787	...	...	48
1952-53	220	40	...	...	...	763	803	...	...	48
1953-54	220	40	...	...	...	792	832	...	17	30
1954-55	220	40	...	...	...	774	814	...	17	13
1955-56	220	40	...	...	...	785	825	...	7	6
1956-57	220	118	...	...	...	563	681	61	6	61
1957-58	220	118	...	...	...	303	421	35	...	95
1958-59	220	118	...	...	...	261	379	...	...	95
1959-60	220	118	...	...	...	245	363	...	24	71
1960-61	220	118	...	...	...	186	304	...	11	61
1961-62	220	118	...	...	...	180	298	119	61	119
1962-63	220	118	...	...	...	177	295	12	...	131
1963-64	220	118	...	...	...	188	306	...	24	107
1964-65	250	134	...	...	...	116	250	48	48	107
1965-66	216	116	...	...	...	182	298	65	36	137
1966-67	216	183	...	...	...	296	479	89	43	313
1967-68	216	183	...	...	...	356	539	68	43	338
1968-69	216	183	...	...	...	394	577	...	59	279
1969-70	217	183	...	123	92	546	821	...	125	154
1970-71	216	183	...	149	112	438	733	...	154	...
1971-72	216	183	...	248	194	480	857	...	...	...
1972-73	216	183	...	247	226	479	888	...	...	...
1973-74	216	183	...	245	230	581	994	62	...	59
1974-75	216	183	...	235	229	610	1022	485	...	557
1975-76	216	183	...	203	211	1492	1886	207	...	804
1976-77	223	188	...	187	192	2863	3243	...	303	492
1977-78	229	193	...	162	170	4500	4863	...	249	210
1978-79	260	220	...	365	381	5220	5821	...	207	...
1979-80	266	225	...	529	545	5164	5934	...	55[e]	...
1980-81	267	226	...	491	497	4822	5545	274[a]	5[f]	268
1981-82	267	226	...	425	444	3355	4025	637[b]	...	901
1982-83	267	226	...	270	291	4265	4782	1893[b]	...	2867
1983-84	267	226	...	216	248	5498	5972	1414[b]	72[h]	4444

Contd....

Table 6.1 A. Foreign Exchange Reserves *(Contd....)*

(₹ crore)

End of Fiscal	Reserves: Gold		RTP	SDRs		Foreign Currency Assets	Total	Transactions with IMF: Drawals	Repurchases[g]	Outstanding repurchase obligations
	Tonnes	₹ crore	₹ crore	SDRs in Million	₹ crore	₹ crore	₹ crore (3+4+6+7)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1984-85	291	246	...	147	181	6817	7243	219[b]	156[i]	4888
1985-86	325	274	...	115	161	7384	7819	...	253[j]	5285
1986-87	325	274	...	139	232	7645	8151	...	672[k]	5548
1987-88	325	274	...	70	125	7287	7686	...	1209[l]	4732
1988-89	325	274	...	80	161	6605	7040	...	1547[m]	3696
1989-90	333	281	...	82	184	5787	6252	3334[c]	1460[n]	2572
1990-91	333	6828	...	76	200	4388	11416	3205[d]	1156[o]	5132
1991-92	351	9039	...	66	233	14578	23850	4231	1127[p]	8934
1992-93	354	10549	...	13	55	20140	30744	1007	868[q]	14986
1993-94	367	12794	...	77	339	47287	60420	...	420[r]	15812
1994-95	396	13752	...	5	23	66005	79780	...	3585[s]	13545
1995-96	398	15658	...	56	280	58446	74384	...	5749[t]	8152
1996-97	398	14557	...	1	7	80368	94932	...	3461[u]	4714
1997-98	396	13394	...	1	4	102507	115905	...	2286[v]	2624
1998-99	357	12559	...	6	34	125412	138005	...	1652[w]	1220
1999-2000	358	12973	...	3	16	152924	165913	...	...	...
2000-01	358	12711	...	2	11	184482	197204	...	...	...
2001-02	358	14868	...	8	50	249118	264036	...	...	...
2002-03	358	16785	3190	3	19	341476	361470	...	...	...
2003-04	358	18216	5688	2	10	466215	490129	...	2598.2	...
2004-05	358	19686	6289	3	20	593121	619116	...	414.9	...
2005-06	358	25674	3374	2	12	647327	676387	3024.6	220.5	...
2006-07	358	29573	2044	1	8	836597	868222	1360.3	...	...
2007-08	358	40124	1744	11	74	1196023	1237965	301.5	...	...
2008-09	358	48793	5000	1	6	1230066	1283865	371.1	2940.1	...
2009-10	558	81188	6231	3297	22596	1149650	1259665	...	2220.8	...
2010-11	558	102572	13158	2882	20401	1224883	1361013	161.3	1594.0	...
2011-12	558	138250	14511	2885	22866	1330511	1506139	…	1392.1	...
2012-13	558	139737	12513	2887	23538	1412631	1588418	48.9	1677.8	...
2013-14	558	129616	11019	2888	26826	1660914	1828375	4713.5	1821.5	...
2014-15	558	119160	8085	2889	24944	1985458	2137647	10573.0	635.7	...
2015-16	558	133429	16290	1066	9960	2219061	2378740	1484	…	...
2016-17	558	128828	15047	1066	9379	2244939	2398193	2019	…	...
2017-18	560	139742	13520	1059	10017	2597569	2760849	3494	…	...

Contd....

Table 6.1 A. Foreign Exchange Reserves *(Contd....)*

(₹ crore)

End of Fiscal	Reserves							Transactions with IMF		
	Gold		RTP	SDRs		Foreign Currency Assets	Total	Drawals	Repurchases[g]	Outstanding repurchase obligations
	Tonnes	₹ crore	₹ crore	SDRs in Million	₹ crore	₹ crore	₹ crore (3+4+6+7)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
2018-19	613	159585	20657	1049	10076	2665564	2855882	1253	7069	...
2019-20	653	230527	27013	1045	10800	3333815	3602155	1159	5066	

Source: Reserve Bank of India. SDRs: Special Drawing Rights, RTP: Reserve Tranche Position in IMF, ---: Nil or Negligible.

Notes: a. Excludes ₹ 544.53 crore drawn under Trust Fund.

b. Drawals under Extended Fund Facility (EFF).

c. Drawals of ₹ 1883.6 crore under Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and ₹ 1450.2 crore under First Credit Tranche of Stand-by Arrangement.

d. Drawals of ₹ 2217.2 crore under Compensatory and Contingency Financing Facility and ₹ 987.5 crore under First Credit Tranche of Stand-by Arrangement.

e. Includes voluntary repurchases of Rupees (₹ 199 crore) and sales of Rupees (₹ 35.2 crore) by the IMF under its General Resources Account.

f. Sales of Rupees by the IMF.

g. Additionally, SDR 59.9 million in May 1979, SDR 7.3 million in July 1980 and SDR 34.5 million in March 1982 were used for voluntary repurchases of Rupees.

h. SDR 66.50 million were used for repurchases of drawals under Compensatory Financing Facility.

i. SDR 33.25 million and Rs. 117.85 crore in foreign currencies were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF.

j. SDR 66.5 million and SDRs 131.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under CFF and EFF, respectively.

k. SDR 431.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

l. SDR 704.17 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

m. SDR 804.18 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

n. SDR 681.25 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

o. SDR 468.75 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF

p. SDR 337.49 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

q. SDR 237.49 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

r. SDR 95.84 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

s. SDR 812.77 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

t. SDR 1130.48 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

u. SDR 678.38 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

v. SDR 449.29 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

w. SDR 212.46 million were used for repurchases of drawals under EFF.

1. Figures after 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years owing to devaluation of the Rupee in June 1966.
2. Also figures for July 1991 onwards are not comparable with those of earlier periods due to the downward adjustment of the Rupee effected on July 1, 1991 and July 3, 1991.
3. Drawals, Repurchase and outstanding repurchase obligations are calculated at the ruling rates of exchange.
4. While reserves pertain to end period, repurchases are for the relevant periods.
5. Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams up to May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams up to September 1990 and closer to international market price w.e.f. October 17, 1990.
6. Foreign exchange includes (a) foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (b) Government balances held abroad up to 1955-56.
7. Foreign Currency Assets exclude investment in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by IIFC (UK), SDRs transferred by Government of India to RBI and foreign currency received under SAARC SWAP arrangement.
8. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 6.1 B. Foreign Exchange Reserves

(US$ million)

End of Fiscal	Reserves					Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	RTP	SDRs	Foreign Currency Assets	Total (2+3+4+5)	Drawals	Repurchases	Outstanding repurchase obligations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1950-51	247	...	...	1914	2161	...	...	100
1951-52	247	...	...	1568	1815	...	...	100
1952-53	247	...	...	1603	1850	...	...	100
1953-54	247	...	...	1664	1911	...	36	64
1954-55	247	...	...	1626	1873	...	36	28
1955-56	247	...	...	1648	1895	...	15	13
1956-57	247	...	...	1184	1431	126	12	128
1957-58	247	...	...	637	884	72	...	200
1958-59	247	...	...	548	795	...	...	200
1959-60	247	...	...	515	762	...	50	150
1960-61	247	...	...	390	637	...	23	128
1961-62	247	...	...	377	624	249	127	250
1962-63	247	...	...	372	619	25	...	275
1963-64	247	...	...	395	642	...	50	225
1964-65	281	...	...	243	524	99	100	225
1965-66	243	...	...	383	626	137	75	288
1966-67	243	...	...	395	638	126	57	418
1967-68	243	...	...	475	718	89	58	450
1968-69	243	...	...	526	769	...	78	372
1969-70	243	...	123	728	1094	...	167	205
1970-71	243	...	148	584	975	...	205	...
1971-72	264	...	269	661	1194	...	...	...
1972-73	293	...	297	629	1219	...	...	...
1973-74	293	...	296	736	1325	79	...	75
1974-75	304	...	293	782	1379	608	...	715
1975-76	281	...	234	1657	2172	239	...	896
1976-77	290	...	217	3240	3747	...	336	559
1977-78	319	...	200	5305	5824	...	333	249
1978-79	377	...	470	6421	7268	...	256	...
1979-80	375	...	662	6324	7361	...	145	...
1980-81	370	...	603	5850	6823	342	16	327
1981-82	335	...	473	3582	4390	692	40	964
1982-83	324	...	291	4281	4896	1968	...	2876
1983-84	320	...	230	5099	5649	1376	70	4150
1984-85	325	...	145	5482	5952	201	134	3932
1985-86	417	...	131	5972	6520	...	209	4290
1986-87	471	...	179	5924	6574	...	521	4291
1987-88	508	...	97	5618	6223	...	930	3653
1988-89	473	...	103	4226	4802	...	1070	2365
1989-90	487	...	107	3368	3962	...	873	1493
1990-91	3496	...	102	2236	5834	1858	644	2623
1991-92	3499	...	90	5631	9220	1240	460	3451
1992-93	3380	...	18	6434	9832	1623	335	4799
1993-94	4078	...	108	15068	19254	325	134	5040

Contd....

Table 6.1 B. Foreign Exchange Reserves *(Contd....)*

(US$ million)

End of Fiscal	Reserves					Transactions with IMF		
	Gold	RTP	SDRs	Foreign Currency Assets	Total (2+3+4+5)	Drawals	Repurchases	Outstanding repurchase obligations
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1994-95	4370	...	7	20809	25186	...	1146	4300
1995-96	4561	...	82	17044	21687	...	1710	2374
1996-97	4054	...	2	22367	26423	...	977	1313
1997-98	3391	...	1	25975	29367	...	615	664
1998-99	2960	...	8	29522	32490	...	102	287
1999-2000	2974	...	4	35058	38036	...	...	...
2000-01	2725	...	2	39554	42281	...	...	...
2001-02	3047	...	10	51049	54106	...	...	...
2002-03	3534	672	4	71890	76100	...	...	...
2003-04	4198	1311	2	107448	112959	...	561	...
2004-05	4500	1438	5	135571	141514	...	93	...
2005-06	5755	756	3	145108	151622	670	51	...
2006-07	6784	469	2	191924	199179	303	...	...
2007-08	10039	436	18	299230	309723	74	...	...
2008-09	9577	981	1	241426	251985	86	612	...
2009-10	17986	1380	5006	254685	279057	...	461	...
2010-11	22972	2947	4569	274330	304818	36	353	...
2011-12	27023	2836	4469	260069	294397	…	275	...
2012-13	25692	2301	4328	259726	292046	9	310	
2013-14	21567	1834	4464	276359	304223	767	298	
2014-15	19038	1292	3985	317324	341638	1705	105	
2015-16	20115	2456	1502	336104	360176	229	…	
2016-17	19869	2321	1446	346319	369955	299	…	
2017-18	21484	2079	1540	399442	424545	544	…	
2018-19	23071	2986	1457	385357	412871	177	1006	
2019-20	30578	3583	1433	442213	477807	162	733	

Source: Reserve Bank of India. SDRs: Special Drawing Rights, RTP: Reserve Tranche Position in IMF, -----: Nil or Negligible.

Notes:

1. Figures after 1965-66 are not comparable with those of the earlier years owing to devaluation of the Rupee in June 1966.
2. Also figures for July 1991 onwards are not comparable with those of earlier periods due to the downward adjustment of the Rupee effected on July 1, 1991 and July 3, 1991.
3. Drawals, Repurchase and outstanding repurchase obligations are calculated at the ruling rates of exchange.
4. While reserves pertain to end period, repurchases are for the relevant periods.
5. Gold is valued at Rs. 53.58 per 10 grams up to May 1966 and at Rs. 84.39 per 10 grams up to September 1990 and closer to international market price w.e.f. October 17, 1990.
6. Foreign exchange includes (a) foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India and (b) Government balances held abroad up to 1955-56.
7. Foreign Currency Assets exclude investment in foreign currency denominated bonds issued by IIFC (UK), SDRs transferred by Government of India to RBI and foreign currency received under SAARC SWAP arrangement.
8. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 6.2. Balance of Payments as per IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5

	Items	2000-01		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		₹ crore	US$ million	₹ crore	US$ million	₹ crore	US$ million	₹ crore	US$ million
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Imports (c.i.f.)	264589	57912	2820072	461484	2592820	396444	2633395	392580
2	Exports (f.o.b.)	207852	45452	1934210	316545	1743289	266365	1878943	280138
3	Trade Balance (2-1)	-56737	-12460	-885862	-144940	-849531	-130079	-754452	-112442
4	Invisibles								
	a) Receipts	147778	32267	1478048	241645	1538693	235044	1623552	242051
	b) Payments	102639	22473	755499	123564	832924	127116	966016	144025
	(of which: Interest & Service Payments on Loans and Credits)	21948	4801	77376	12650	88044	13443	89552	13351
	c) Net	45139	9794	722549	118081	705769	107928	657536	98026
5	Current Account Balance	-11598	-2666	-163313	-26859	-143762	-22151	-96916	-14417
6	Capital Account								
	I Foreign Investment	26744	5862	449072	73456	208579	31891	289394	43224
	i) Foreign Direct Investment								
	a) Inward FDI	18404	4031	215893	35283	294258	44907	283292	42215
	b) Outward FDI	-3480	-759	-24675	-4031	-58476	-8886	-44379	-6603
	c) Net	14924	3272	191219	31251	235782	36021	238913	35612
	ii) Portfolio Investment (net)	11820	2590	257853	42205	-27203	-4130	50482	7612
	II Loans (net)	24459	5264	19733	3184	-29767	-4634	16038	2379
	i) External Assistance								
	a) Inflow	13521	2941	35408	5780	40244	6123	43561	6495
	b) Out flow	11519	2531	24787	4054	30229	4619	30056	4482
	c) Net	2002	410	10622	1725	10015	1505	13505	2013
	ii) Commercial Borrowings[a]								
	a) Inflow	95750	20865	718760	117575	748159	114200	764967	114037
	b) Out flow	73293	16011	709649	116116	787941	120339	762434	113672
	c) Net	22457	4854	9112	1459	-39781	-6139	2533	366
	III) Banking								
	a) Receipts	44448	9744	550976	90094	579805	88884	561610	83669
	b) Payments	53592	11705	478893	78476	514547	78254	672787	100285
	c) Net	-9144	-1961	72083	11618	65257	10630	-111177	-16616
	IV) Rupee Debt Service (net)	-2760	-617	-489	-81	-476	-73	-665	-99
	V) Other Capital								
	a) Receipts	12948	2856	176562	28914	160653	24419	240945	35925
	b) Payments	11637	2564	169411	27806	137909	21103	190199	28366
	c) Net	1311	292	7151	1109	22744	3315	50747	7559
	VI) Errors & omissions (net)	-1369	-305	-6312	-1021	-6746	-1073	-3187	-480
7	Total Capital (I to VI of 6)	39241	8535	541238	88265	259592	40055	241150	35967
8	Overall Balance (5 + 7)	27643	5868	377925	61406	115830	17905	144234	21550
9	Monetary Movement								
	a) IMF Transactions								
	i) Purchases								
	ii) Repurchases	115	26						
	iii) Net	-115	-26						
	b) Increase (-)/decrease (+) in Reserves	-27258	-5842	-377925	-61406	-115830	-17905	-144234	-21550
10	Total Reserve movement (9a(iii)+9b) [(-) Increase/ (+) decrease]	-27643	-5868	-377925	-61406	-115830	-17905	-144234	-21550

Contd....

Table 6.2. Balance of Payments as per IMF Balance of Payments Manual 5

	Items	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21 (Apr-Sep)[P]	
		₹ crore	US$ million	₹ crore	US$ million	₹ crore	US$ million	₹ crore	US$ million
	(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	Imports (c.i.f.)	3023163	469006	3619072	517519	3385822	477937	1151148	153495
2	Exports (f.o.b.)	1991436	308970	2358211	337237	2270919	320431	959478	127943
3	Trade Balance (2-1)	-1031727	-160036	-1260861	-180283	-1114902	-157506	-191670	-25552
4	Invisibles								
	a) Receipts	1826720	283406	2144996	306483	2281179	321712	1092560	145478
	b) Payments	1109119	172087	1284363	183457	1338706	188862	639785	85208
	(of which: Interest & Service Payments on Loans and Credits)	93531	14510	120924	17286	132007	18629	57203	7613
	c) Net	717601	111319	860633	123026	942474	132850	452776	60270
5	Current Account Balance	-314126	-48717	-400227	-57256	-172429	-24656	261106	34718
6	Capital Account								
	I Foreign Investment	337684	52401	212179	30094	312215	44417	233700	31422
	i) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)								
	a) Inward FDI	253977	39431	301932	43302	396955	56006	217460	29192
	b) Outward FDI	-58925	-9144	-87896	-12590	-92135	-12993	-40679	-5410
	c) Net	195052	30286	214036	30712	304820	43013	176781	23783
	ii) Portfolio Investment (net)	142632	22115	-1857	-618	7395	1403	56919	7639
	II) Loans (net)	107422	16660	113441	15850	182248	25686	-12378	-1715
	i) External Assistance								
	a) Inflow	49750	7718	60429	8606	66039	9330	67319	8935
	b) Out flow	30773	4774	36287	5192	39536	5579	22376	2975
	c) Net	18977	2944	24143	3413	26503	3751	44943	5960
	ii) Commercial Borrowings[a]								
	a) Inflow	898500	139393	598713	85494	602921	84908	224688	29948
	b) Out flow	810055	125676	509415	73057	447176	62973	282009	37623
	c) Net	88445	13717	89299	12437	155745	21935	-57321	-7675
	III) Banking								
	a) Receipts	616727	95673	646662	92798	601082	84716	274432	36540
	b) Payments	512300	79483	597020	85365	639907	90031	340639	45486
	c) Net	104427	16190	49642	7433	-38825	-5315	-66207	-8946
	IV) Rupee Debt Service	-482	-75	-213	-31	-483	-69	-434	-57
	V) Other Capital								
	a) Receipts	266106	41282	237182	33809	446158	62549	249802	33244
	b) Payments	226037	35069	228828	32751	312730	44087	281797	37475
	c) Net	40069	6213	8354	1057	133428	18462	-31995	-4231
	VI) Errors & Omissions	5823	902	-3380	-486	7051	974	1604	224
7	Total Capital (I to VI of 6)	594942	92292	380023	53917	595634	84154	124289	16697
8	Overall Balance (5 + 7)	280816	43574	-20204	-3339	423206	59498	385396	51415
9	Monetary Movement								
	a) IMF Transactions								
	i) Purchases								
	ii) Repurchases								
	iii) Net								
	b) Increase (-)/decrease (+) in Reserves	-280816	-43574	20204	3339	-423206	-59498	-385396	-51415
10	Total Reserve movement (9a(iii)+9b) [(-) Increase/ (+) decrease]	-280816	-43574	20204	3339	-423206	-59498	-385396	-51415

Source: Reserve Bank of India. ----: Nil or Negligible, P: Preliminary a: Commercial borrowings includes short term credit.

Notes:
1. Grants received are covered under item 4(a).
2. Estimated interest accrued and credited to NRI deposits during the year has been treated as notional outflow under invisible payments and added as reinvestment in NRI deposits under banking capital.
3. In accordance with the provision of IMF's Balance of Payments Manual (5th Edition), gold purchased from the Government of India by the RBI has been excluded from the BOP statistics. Data for the earlier years has, therefore, been amended by making suitable adjustments in "Other Capital-Receipts and Foreign Exchange Reserves". Similarly, item "SDR Allocation" has been deleted from the table.
4. With effect from 1996-97, private transfer receipts include redemption in rupees of both principal and interest under Non-Resident External (Rupee) Account [NRE(R)A] and Non-Resident Non-Repatriable Rupee Deposit [NR(NR)RD] schemes. This marks an improvement in data reporting.
5. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 6.3 A. Balance of Payments as per Balance of Payments Manual 6

(₹ crore)

	Items	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 April-Sep (P)		
		Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)	3818016	4131780	-313765	4503141	4902839	-399698	4552063	4723740	-171676	2052020	1790558	261462
1.A	Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	3248907	3780666	-531759	3814488	4501566	-687078	3782579	4295100	-512521	1685821	1564452	121369
1.A.a	Goods	1991436	3023163	-1031727	2358211	3619072	-1260861	2270919	3385822	-1114902	959478	1151148	-191670
1.A.b	Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	1257472	757503	499968	1456277	882494	573783	1511659	909278	602381	726343	413305	313038
1.A.b.1	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	949	282	668	1841	293	1548	1654	483	1171	1093	131	962
1.A.b.2	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	1363	3528	-2165	1325.207	8440.6	-7115.39	1375	8368	-6993	504	2494	-1990
1.A.b.3	Transport	112418	113488	-1071	136100	143689	-7589	148761	172134	-23373	77171	67389	9782
1.A.b.4	Travel	182768	125778	56990	199142	151485	47658	212684	155741	56943	29048	41277	-12229
1.A.b.5	Construction	14541	10081	4460	23638	17658	5980	21982	19456	2527	9386	8929	457
1.A.b.6	Insurance and pension services	16154	10957	5197	18634	12543	6091	17238	12335	4903	8673	6866	1807
1.A.b.7	Financial services	33271	35691	-2420	34019	24428	9591	33519	20803	12716	15121	16289	-1167
1.A.b.8	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	4720	44339	-39618	4823	56132	-51309	6600	54575	-47975	5356	24849	-19493
1.A.b.9	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	514603	41887	472717	604090	51761	552329	681463	72457	609006	369361	41687	327674
1.A.b.10	Other business services	240722	236096	4626	273644	282815	-9170	324150	332437	-8287	172068	179441	-7374
1.A.b.11	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	10430	14862	-4432	12943	17993	-5050	15653	22215	-6562	7736	8710	-975
1.A.b.12	Government goods and services n.i.e.	4280	5119	-839	4260	7795	-3535	4677	7841	-3164	2197	3918	-1721
1.A.b.13	Others n.i.e.	121252	115396	5856	141818	107462	34356	41902	30432	11470	28628	11325	17303
1.B	Primary Income	121579	306391	-184813	152769	355093	-202324	178528	371642	-193114	76053	202042	-125989
1.C	Secondary Income	447530	44723	402807	535884	46180	489704	590956	56998	533959	290146	24063	266083
2	Capital Account (2.1+2.2)	2515	2700	-186	2370	3540	-1170	3032	10664	-7632	1503	8073	-6570
2.1	Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	946	674	273	595	1098	-503	339	7449	-7110	96	6742	-6646
2.2	Capital transfers	1568	2027	-458	1775	2442	-667	2693	3215	-522	1407	1331	76
3	Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)	4146357	3838230	308128	3910577	3506329	404248	4327950	4155693	172257	2103790	2360286	-256496
3.1	Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	415421	220369	195052	453100	239063	214036	551647	246827	304820	317885	141104	176781

Contd....

Table 6.3 A. Balance of Payments as per Balance of Payments Manual 6

(Contd......)

(₹ crore)

	Items	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 April-Sep (P)		
		Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3.1.A	Direct Investment in India	392944	138968	253977	433069	131136	301932	527347	130392	396955	309546	92087	217460
3.1.B	Direct Investment by India	22477	81402	-58925	20031	107927	-87896	24300	116435	-92135	8339	49017	-40679
3.2	Portfolio Investment	1902228	1759597	142632	1784008	1798633	-14625	2063100	2055705	7395	971148	914230	56919
3.2.A	Portfolio Invesment in India	1892201	1749253	142948	1761779	1774552	-12773	2015956	2014755	1200	963474	897606	65868
3.2.B	Portfolio Invesment by India	10027	10344	-317	22229	24080	-1852	47144	40949	6194	7674	16623	-8949
3.3	Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	127419	145913	-18494	151279	143451	7828	233941	204769	29172	157171	177545	-20373
3.4	Other investment	1701289	1431535	269754	1402173	1225369	176804	1479262	1225186	254076	657585	742012	-84427
3.4.1	Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	12768	0	12768	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2	Currency and deposits	386460	324073	62387	420873	346672	74201	395121	338615	56507	157624	126197	31427
3.4.3	Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	530621	470765	59856	583086	509388	73698	600239	505619	94620	275969	370978	-95010
3.4.4	Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	762	11597	-10835	1286	9313	-8027	2326	6753	-4426	885	821	65
3.4.5	Trade credit and advances	647895	558289	89606	301846	286662	15184	274682	282385	-7704	132846	147848	-15002
3.4.6	Other accounts receivable/payable—other	135550	66810	68739	82314	73334	8980	206894	91815	115079	90261	96167	-5906
3.4.7	Special drawing rights	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.5	Reserve assets	0	280816	-280816	120018	99814	20204	0	423206	-423206	0	385396	-385396
4	Total assets/liabilities	4146357	3838230	308128	3910577	3506329	404248	4327950	4155693	172257	2103790	2360286	-256496
5	Net errors and omissions	12249	6426	5823	4083	7463	-3380	13260	6210	7051	4740	3137	1604

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Notes:

P: Preliminary

1. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 6.3 B. Balance of Payments as per Balance of Payments Manual 6

(US$ million)

	Items	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 Apr-Sep (P)		
		Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	**Current Account (1.A+1.B+1.C)**	592354	641015	-48661	643710	700891	-57180	642138	666688	-24550	273418	238653	34765
1.A	Goods and Services (1.A.a+1.A.b)	504059	586533	-82474	545237	643579	-98342	533622	606206	-72584	224654	208532	16122
1.A.a	Goods	308970	469006	-160036	337237	517519	-180283	320431	477937	-157506	127943	153495	-25552
1.A.b	Services (1.A.b.1 to 1.A.b.13)	195089	117527	77562	208000	126060	81941	213191	128269	84922	96711	55037	41674
1.A.b.1	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	147	44	104	260	42	219	232	68	164	145	17	128
1.A.b.2	Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	211	547	-336	189	1201	-1012	194	1182	-988	67	333	-266
1.A.b.3	Transport	17441	17608	-166	19464	20529	-1065	20988	24285	-3297	10277	8975	1302
1.A.b.4	Travel	28355	19516	8839	28441	21704	6737	29998	22011	7987	3868	5494	-1626
1.A.b.5	Construction	2256	1565	691	3388	2527	861	3096	2746	351	1249	1188	61
1.A.b.6	Insurance and pension services	2506	1700	806	2661	1790	871	2431	1738	692	1155	915	239
1.A.b.7	Financial services	5164	5537	-373	4858	3486	1372	4734	2919	1814	2013	2169	-156
1.A.b.8	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	732	6877	-6145	692	8028	-7335	934	7705	-6771	712	3304	-2592
1.A.b.9	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	79840	6499	73341	86344	7409	78935	96110	10212	85899	49188	5559	43629
1.A.b.10	Other business services	37346	36630	715	39112	40413	-1301	45716	46881	-1165	22907	23893	-987
1.A.b.11	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	1618	2307	-688	1853	2571	-719	2207	3131	-924	1030	1164	-134
1.A.b.12	Government goods and services n.i.e.	664	794	-130	610	1114	-504	659	1107	-448	292	520	-228
1.A.b.13	Others n.i.e.	18807	17904	903	20128	15246	4882	5892	4284	1608	3808	1506	2302
1.B	Primary Income	18862	47542	-28681	21839	50700	-28861	25166	52446	-27281	10123	26910	-16787
1.C	Secondary Income	69433	6940	62494	76634	6611	70022	83351	8036	75314	38642	3211	35431
2	**Capital Account (2.1+2.2)**	390	419	-29	340	504	-163	426	1518	-1092	200	1068	-868
2.1	Gross acquisitions (DR.)/disposals (CR.) of non-produced nonfinancial assets	147	105	42	88	156	-68	48	1066	-1018	13	891	-878
2.2	Capital transfers	243	314	-71	253	348	-95	379	453	-74	187	177	10
3	**Financial Account (3.1 to 3.5)**	643243	595455	47788	559653	501823	57830	609616	584949	24668	280273	314394	-34122
3.1	Direct Investment (3.1A+3.1B)	64461	34175	30286	64846	34134	30712	77794	34780	43013	42496	18713	23783
3.1.A	Direct Investment in India	60974	21544	39431	62001	18699	43302	74390	18384	56006	41377	12185	29192

Contd....

Table 6.3 B. Balance of Payments as per Balance of Payments Manual 6 *(Contd......)*

(US$ million)

	Items	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 Apr-Sep (P)		
		Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3.1.B	Direct Investment by India	3487	12632	-9144	2845	15435	-12590	3403	16396	-12993	1118	6528	-5410
3.2	Portfolio Investment	295084	272969	22115	255110	257548	-2438	290741	289337	1403	129308	121668	7639
3.2A	Portfolio Invesment in India	293529	271364	22165	251894	254118	-2225	284128	283576	552	128289	119456	8833
3.2.B	Portfolio Invesment by India	1556	1605	-50	3216	3429	-213	6612	5761	851	1019	2213	-1194
3.3	Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	19766	22636	-2870	21538	20506	1032	32899	28800	4099	20905	23642	-2738
3.4	Other investment	263932	222100	41832	200657	175473	25184	208183	172533	35650	87565	98956	-11391
3.4.1	Other equity (ADRs/GDRs)	0	0	0	1820	0	1820	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4.2	Currency and deposits	59961	50286	9675	60259	49565	10693	55603	47639	7964	20977	16797	4180
3.4.3	Loans (External Assistance, ECBs and Banking Capital)	82309	73033	9276	83307	72738	10569	84592	71160	13432	36767	49595	-12828
3.4.4	Insurance, pension, and standardized guarantee schemes	118	1801	-1683	187	1349	-1162	328	952	-625	118	109	9
3.4.5	Trade credit and advances	100514	86614	13900	43332	41311	2021	38759	39785	-1026	17679	19692	-2013
3.4.6	Other accounts receivable/payable—other	21029	10365	10664	11752	10509	1243	28901	12997	15904	12023	12763	-739
3.4.7	Special drawing rights							0	0	0	0	0	0
3.5	Reserve assets	0	43574	-43574	17502	14162	3339	0	59498	-59498	0	51415	-51415
4	**Total assets/liabilities**	643243	595455	47788	559653	501823	57830	609616	584949	24668	280273	314394	-34122
5	**Net errors and omissions**	1900	998	902	582	1068	-486	1856	882	974	637	413	224

Source: Reserve Bank of India

P: Preliminary,

Notes:

Totals may not tally due to rounding off

Table 6.4. Exchange Rate of Rupee vis-a-vis Selected Currencies of the World

(₹ per unit of foreign currency)

Year /Months	US dollar	Pound sterling	Euroa	Yen	Canadian dollar	Turkish lira	Indonesian rupiah	Brazillian real	Mexican peso	Korean won	Pakistan rupee	Thailand baht	SDR
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1992-93							**(Official Rate)**						
April	25.890	45.461		0.194	21.800	0.004	0.013	0.012	0.009	0.033	1.049	1.021	35.485
May	25.890	46.838		0.198	21.586	0.004	0.013	0.010	0.009	0.033	1.056	1.014	35.931
June	25.890	47.788		0.204	21.651	0.004	0.013	0.008	0.009	0.033	1.085	1.020	36.551
July	25.890	49.721		0.206	21.764	0.004	0.013	0.007	0.009	0.033	1.119	1.025	37.385
August	25.890	50.384		0.205	21.734	0.004	0.013	0.006	0.009	0.033	1.035	1.027	37.709
September	25.890	47.567		0.211	21.161	0.004	0.013	0.005	0.009	0.034	1.035	1.028	37.695
October	25.890	42.862		0.214	20.805	0.003	0.013	0.004	0.009	0.033	1.054	1.026	37.162
November	25.890	39.535		0.209	20.413	0.003	0.013	0.003	0.008	0.033	1.021	1.019	35.910
December	26.154	40.578		0.211	20.574	0.003	0.013	0.002	0.008	0.033	1.028	1.026	36.329
January	26.199	40.141		0.210	20.500	0.003	0.013	0.002	8.435b	0.033	1.025	1.028	36.082
February	26.199	37.704		0.217	20.788	0.003	0.013	0.002	8.460	0.033	1.010	1.029	35.939
						(Market Rate) [c]							
March 1993	31.526	45.952		0.270	25.279	0.003	0.015	0.001	10.151	0.040	1.198	1.242	43.521
1993-94	31.366	47.206		0.291	23.956	0.002	0.015	0.122	10.009	0.039	1.083	1.240	43.886
2000-01	45.684	67.552	41.483	0.414	30.383	0.007d	0.005	24.153	4.788	0.039	0.820	1.100	59.546
2001-02	47.692	68.319	42.181	0.382	30.473	0.004d	0.005	19.549	5.183	0.037	0.772	1.069	60.215
2002-03	48.395	74.819	48.090	0.397	31.253	0.003d	0.005	15.489	4.806	0.040	0.819	1.132	64.126
2003-04	45.952	77.739	53.990	0.407	33.991	0.003d	0.005	15.713	4.248	0.039	0.798	1.132	65.690
2004-05	44.932	82.864	56.555	0.418	35.205	8.269e	0.005	15.707	3.964	0.041	0.763	1.121	66.928
2005-06	44.273	79.047	53.912	0.391	37.137	32.843	0.045	19.170	4.122	0.044	0.741	1.096	64.490
2006-07	45.250	85.643	58.051	0.387	39.765	31.156	0.005	21.044	4.113	0.048	0.748	1.236	67.254
2007-08	40.261	80.841	57.060	0.353	39.042	32.155	0.004	21.762	3.703	0.043	0.658	1.194	62.651
2008-09	45.993	78.316	65.058	0.462	40.875	32.678	0.004	23.569	3.853	0.038	0.613	1.346	71.277
2009-10	47.443	75.781	67.051	0.511	43.567	31.266	0.005	25.455	3.616	0.039	0.572	1.409	73.733
2010-11	45.563	70.881	60.232	0.533	44.840	29.888	0.005	26.385	3.663	0.040	0.534	1.464	69.723
2011-12	47.923	76.391	65.894	0.607	48.222	27.682	0.005	28.222	3.788	0.043	0.547	1.564	75.313
2012-13	54.410	85.971	70.069	0.658	54.347	30.291	0.006	27.092	4.171	0.049	0.572	1.768	83.026
2013-14	60.502	96.306	81.175	0.604	57.437	30.100	0.006	26.907	4.679	0.056	0.587	1.924	92.260
2014-15	61.144	98.573	77.521	0.558	53.780	27.223	0.005	24.840	4.457	0.058	0.609	1.882	90.796

Contd....

Table 6.4. Exchange Rate of Rupee vis-a-vis Selected Currencies of the World *(Contd......)*

(₹ per unit of foreign currency)

Year /Months	US dollar	Pound sterling	Euroa	Yen	Canadian dollar	Turkish lira	Indonesian rupiah	Brazillian real	Mexican peso	Korean won	Pakistan rupee	Thailand baht	SDR
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**	**(11)**	**(12)**	**(13)**	**(14)**
2015-16	65.468	98.726	72.289	0.546	49.945	23.060	0.005	18.378	3.944	0.057	0.632	1.872	91.345
2016-17	67.072	87.690	73.609	0.620	51.113	21.067	0.005	20.382	3.489	0.058	0.641	1.908	92.616
2017-18	64.455	85.513	75.438	0.582	50.261	17.558	0.004	20.037	3.483	0.058	0.604	1.953	90.899
2018-19	69.923	91.786	80.958	0.630	53.300	13.547	0.005	18.490	3.617	0.063	0.548	2.164	98.036
2019-20	70.897	90.159	78.800	0.652	53.285	12.105	0.005	17.264	3.652	0.060	0.462	2.291	97.627
2020-21							**(Market Rate)[c]**						
April	76.236	94.633	82.749	70.788	54.251	11.124	0.005	14.341	3.157	0.062	0.465	2.337	103.866
May	75.660	93.022	82.475	70.575	54.184	10.932	0.005	13.443	3.226	0.062	0.473	2.359	103.166
June	75.727	94.881	85.251	70.380	55.912	11.110	0.005	14.588	3.394	0.063	0.459	2.431	104.450
July	74.993	94.929	85.929	70.243	55.602	10.912	0.005	14.197	3.350	0.063	0.450	2.388	104.437
August	74.672	98.077	88.336	70.440	56.472	10.261	0.005	13.679	3.367	0.063	0.446	2.393	105.428
September	73.482	95.309	86.664	69.598	55.510	9.731	0.005	13.607	3.395	0.062	0.444	2.343	103.782
October	73.458	95.406	86.515	69.793	55.588	9.239	0.005	13.053	3.455	0.064	0.453	2.352	103.913
November	74.220	97.895	87.720	71.101	56.761	9.324	0.005	13.660	3.640	0.067	0.467	2.438	105.543

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Notes:

a : The Euro came into existence on January 1, 1999.

b : The peso was revalued in January 1993, 1000 Old Peso = 1 New Peso.

c : Indicative rates announced by Foreign Exchange Dealers Association of India (FEDAI).

d : 100 Turkish lira

e : Turkish Lira has been replaced by New Lira w.e.f. January 1, 2005.

1. During March 1992 to February 1993, a dual exchange rate system was prevalent, in which the official rate was fixed by the RBI and the market rate was determined in the Inter-Bank market for the US dollar.
2. The data for 2001-02 in respect of Deutsche mark, French franc and Italian lira pertain to 11 months only as Germany, France and Italy accepted the Euro as their national currency w.e.f. March 1, 2002.
3. Figures of US dollar, Pound sterling, Euro and Japanese yen from May 2012 onwards are RBI's reference rates.
4. Financial Benchmarks India Private Limited (FBIL) commenced dissemination of reference rates w.e.f. July 10, 2018.

Table 6.5. Trends in Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rate of Rupee

(Tarde Based Weights)

Year/month (Average)	Nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) 6-currency Index	Real effective exchange rate (REER) 6-Currency Index	Nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) 36-currency Index	Real effective exchange rate (REER) 36-Currency Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Base Year: 1993-94=100				
1994-95	96.86	105.71	99.21	104.59
1995-96	88.45	101.14	91.65	98.42
1996-97	86.73	100.97	89.08	96.64
1997-98	87.80	104.24	92.17	100.95
1998-99	77.37	95.99	88.76	92.84
1999-00	77.03	97.52	90.90	95.75
2000-01	77.30	102.65	92.11	100.04
2001-02	75.89	102.49	91.52	100.87
2002-03	71.09	97.43	89.22	98.19
2003-04	69.75	98.85	87.15	99.50
2004-05	69.26	101.35	87.28	100.05
Base Year: 2004-05=100				
2005-06	103.04	104.45	102.24	102.38
2006-07	98.09	103.82	97.63	100.76
2007-08	104.62	113.44	104.75	109.20
2008-09	90.42	103.94	93.34	99.65
2009-10	87.07	110.73	90.94	103.88
2010-11	91.83	124.50	93.54	112.68
2011-12	84.44	121.17	87.38	110.27
2012-13	75.59	117.15	78.32	105.57
2013-14	67.76	112.80	72.32	103.27
2014-15	68.60	119.92	74.07	108.96
2015-16	67.52	122.71	74.75	112.08
2016-17	66.86	125.17	74.65	114.51
2017-18	67.91	129.19	76.94	119.71
2018-19	63.07	121.70	72.64	114.01
2019-20	63.59	125.76	73.28	116.75
April	59.75	122.09	70.37	113.98
May	60.24	123.62	70.64	115.10
June	59.58	121.81	69.59	114.03
July	59.63	123.15	69.99	115.20
August	59.05	122.50	69.81	115.37
September	59.76	125.83	70.81	118.27
October	59.58	126.64	70.67	119.25
November	58.53	125.27	69.36	117.57
December	58.33	125.17	69.11	117.14

Source: Reserve Bank of India P: Provisional

Notes:

1. REER figures for the period 1994-95 to 2004-05 are based on Wholesale Price Index (WPI).
2. REER figures for the period 2005-06 to 2020-21 are based on Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Table 7.1 A. Exports, Imports and Trade Balance

Year	Exports (including re-exports) (₹crore)	Imports (₹ crore)	Trade Balance (₹ crore)	Rate of Change	
				Export	Import
				(per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1949-50	485	617	-132	--	--
1950-51	606	608	-2	24.9	-1.5
1951-52	716	890	-174	18.2	46.4
1952-53	578	702	-124	-19.3	-21.1
1953-54	531	610	-79	-8.1	-13.1
1954-55	593	700	-107	11.7	14.8
1955-56	609	774	-165	2.7	10.6
1956-57	605	841	-236	-0.7	8.7
1957-58	561	1035	-474	-7.3	23.1
1958-59	581	906	-325	3.6	-12.5
1959-60	640	961	-321	10.2	6.1
1960-61	642	1122	-480	0.3	16.8
1961-62	660	1090	-430	2.8	-2.9
1962-63	685	1131	-446	3.8	3.8
1963-64	793	1223	-430	15.8	8.1
1964-65	816	1349	-533	2.9	10.3
1965-66	810	1409	-599	-0.7	4.4
1966-67	1157	2078	-921	42.8	47.5
1967-68	1199	2008	-809	3.6	-3.4
1968-69	1358	1909	-551	13.3	-4.9
1969-70	1413	1582	-169	4.1	-17.1
1970-71	1535	1634	-99	8.6	3.3
1971-72	1608	1825	-217	4.8	11.7
1972-73	1971	1867	104	22.6	2.3
1973-74	2523	2955	-432	28.0	58.3
1974-75	3329	4519	-1190	31.9	52.9
1975-76	4036	5265	-1229	21.2	16.5
1976-77	5142	5074	68	27.4	-3.6
1977-78	5408	6020	-612	5.2	18.6
1978-79	5726	6811	-1085	5.9	13.1
1979-80	6418	9143	-2725	12.1	34.2
1980-81	6711	12549	-5838	4.6	37.3
1981-82	7806	13608	-5802	16.3	8.4
1982-83	8803	14293	-5490	12.8	5.0
1983-84	9771	15831	-6060	11.0	10.8
1984-85	11744	17134	-5390	20.2	8.2
1985-86	10895	19658	-8763	-7.2	14.7
1986-87	12452	20096	-7644	14.3	2.2
1987-88	15674	22244	-6570	25.9	10.7
1988-89	20232	28235	-8003	29.1	26.9
1989-90	27658	35328	-7670	36.7	25.1

Contd....

Table 7.1 A. Exports, Imports and Trade Balance *(Contd....)*

Year	Exports (including re-exports) (₹crore)	Imports (₹ crore)	Trade Balance (₹ crore)	Rate of Change	
				Export	Import
				(per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1990-91	32553	43198	-10645	17.7	22.3
1991-92	44041	47851	-3810	35.3	10.8
1992-93	53688	63375	-9687	21.9	32.4
1993-94	69751	73101	-3350	29.9	15.3
1994-95	82674	89971	-7297	18.5	23.1
1995-96	106353	122678	-16325	28.6	36.4
1996-97	118817	138920	-20103	11.7	13.2
1997-98	130100	154176	-24076	9.5	11.0
1998-99	139752	178332	-38580	7.4	15.7
1999-00	159095	215529	-56434	13.8	20.9
2000-01	201356	228307	-26950	26.6	5.9
2001-02	209018	245200	-36182	3.8	7.4
2002-03	255137	297206	-42069	22.1	21.2
2003-04	293367	359108	-65741	15.0	20.8
2004-05	375340	501065	-125725	27.9	39.5
2005-06	456418	660409	-203991	21.6	31.8
2006-07	571779	840506	-268727	25.3	27.3
2007-08	655864	1012312	-356448	14.7	20.4
2008-09	840755	1374436	-533681	28.2	35.8
2009-10	845534	1363736	-518202	0.6	-0.8
2010-11	1136964	1683467	-546503	34.5	23.4
2011-12	1465959	2345463	-879504	28.9	39.3
2012-13	1634319	2669162	-1034843	11.5	13.8
2013-14	1905011	2715434	-810423	16.6	1.7
2014-15	1896348	2737087	-840738	-0.5	0.8
2015-16	1716384	2490306	-773921	-9.5	-9.0
2016-17	1849434	2577675	-728242	7.8	3.5
2017-18	1956515	3001033	-1044519	5.8	16.4
2018-19	2307726	3594675	-1286948	18.0	19.8
2019-20	2219854	3360954	-1141100	-3.8	-6.5
2019-20 (Apr-Nov)	1484387	2280659	-796273	-1.4	-6.4
2020-21 (Apr-Nov)(P)	1299355	1633266	-333911	-12.5	-28.4

Source : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.

P : Provisional.

Notes:

1. For the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, the data are as per the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (1971-72) of the erstwhile Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Table 7.1 B. Exports, Imports and Trade Balance

Year	Exports (including re-exports) (US $ million)	Imports (US $ million)	Trade Balance (US $ million)	Rate of Change (per cent) Export	Rate of Change (per cent) Import
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1949-50	1016	1292	-276	--	--
1950-51	1269	1273	-4	24.9	-1.5
1951-52	1490	1852	-362	17.4	45.5
1952-53	1212	1472	-260	-18.7	-20.5
1953-54	1114	1279	-165	-8.1	-13.1
1954-55	1233	1456	-223	10.7	13.8
1955-56	1275	1620	-345	3.4	11.3
1956-57	1259	1750	-491	-1.3	8.0
1957-58	1171	2160	-989	-7.0	23.4
1958-59	1219	1901	-682	4.1	-12.0
1959-60	1343	2016	-673	10.2	6.0
1960-61	1346	2353	-1007	0.2	16.7
1961-62	1381	2281	-900	2.6	-3.1
1962-63	1437	2372	-935	4.1	4.0
1963-64	1659	2558	-899	15.4	7.8
1964-65	1701	2813	-1112	2.5	10.0
1965-66	1693	2944	-1251	-0.5	4.7
1966-67	1628	2923	-1295	-3.8	-0.7
1967-68	1586	2656	-1070	-2.6	-9.1
1968-69	1788	2513	-725	12.7	-5.4
1969-70	1866	2089	-223	4.4	-16.9
1970-71	2031	2162	-131	8.8	3.5
1971-72	2153	2443	-290	6.0	13.0
1972-73	2550	2415	135	18.4	-1.1
1973-74	3209	3759	-550	25.8	55.7
1974-75	4174	5666	-1492	30.1	50.7
1975-76	4665	6084	-1419	11.8	7.4
1976-77	5753	5677	76	23.3	-6.7
1977-78	6316	7031	-715	9.8	23.9
1978-79	6978	8300	-1322	10.5	18.0
1979-80	7947	11321	-3374	13.9	36.4
1980-81	8486	15869	-7383	6.8	40.2
1981-82	8704	15174	-6470	2.6	-4.4
1982-83	9107	14787	-5680	4.6	-2.6
1983-84	9449	15311	-5862	3.8	3.5
1984-85	9878	14412	-4534	4.5	-5.9
1985-86	8904	16067	-7163	-9.9	11.5
1986-87	9745	15727	-5982	9.4	-2.1
1987-88	12089	17156	-5067	24.1	9.1
1988-89	13970	19497	-5527	15.6	13.6
1989-90	16612	21219	-4607	18.9	8.8

Contd....

Table 7.1 B. Exports, Imports and Trade Balance *(Contd....)*

Year	Exports (including re-exports) (US $ million)	Imports (US $ million)	Trade Balance (US $ million)	Rate of Change	
				Export	Import
				(per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1990-91	18143	24075	-5932	9.2	13.5
1991-92	17865	19411	-1546	-1.5	-19.4
1992-93	18537	21882	-3345	3.8	12.7
1993-94	22238	23306	-1068	20.0	6.5
1994-95	26330	28654	-2324	18.4	22.9
1995-96	31797	36678	-4881	20.8	28.0
1996-97	33470	39133	-5663	5.3	6.7
1997-98	35006	41484	-6478	4.6	6.0
1998-99	33218	42389	-9171	-5.1	2.2
1999-2000	36715	49738	-13023	10.5	17.3
2000-01	44076	49975	-5899	20.0	0.5
2001-02	43827	51413	-7587	-0.6	2.9
2002-03	52719	61412	-8693	20.3	19.4
2003-04	63843	78149	-14307	21.1	27.3
2004-05	83536	111517	-27981	30.8	42.7
2005-06	103091	149166	-46075	23.4	33.8
2006-07	126414	185735	-59321	22.6	24.5
2007-08	163132	251654	-88522	29.0	35.5
2008-09	185295	303696	-118401	13.6	20.7
2009-10	178751	288373	-109621	-3.5	-5.0
2010-11	249816	369769	-119954	39.8	28.2
2011-12	305964	489319	-183356	22.5	32.3
2012-13	300401	490737	-190336	-1.8	0.3
2013-14	314405	450200	-135794	4.7	-8.3
2014-15	310338	448033	-137695	-1.3	-0.5
2015-16	262291	381008	-118717	-15.5	-15.0
2016-17	275852	384357	-108505	5.2	0.9
2017-18	303526	465581	-162055	10.0	21.1
2018-19	330078	514078	-184000	8.7	10.4
2019-20	313361	474709	-161348	-5.1	-7.7
2019-20 (Apr-Nov)	211167	324590	-113423	-2.3	-7.3
2020-21 (Apr-Nov)(P)	174116	218874	-44758	-17.5	-32.6

Source : DGCI&S, Kolkata.
P : Provisional.
Notes:
1. For the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, the data are as per the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (1971-72) of theerstwhile Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Table 7.2 A. Principal Imports

Quantity : Thousand tonnes

Value : ₹ crore & US $ million

		1960-61			1970-71			1980-81		
		Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I.	**Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw)**	...	214	449	...	242	321	...	380	481
	of which:									
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations	3747.7	181	380	3343.2	213	282	400.8	100	127
II.	**Raw materials and intermediate manufactures**	**...**	**527**	**1105**	**...**	**889**	**1176**	**...**	**9760**	**12341**
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	na	...	...	169.4	29	39	25	9	11
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	36.2	11	23	7.8	4	5	26.2	32	40
II.3	Fibres	...	101	212	...	127	168	...	164	208
	of which:									
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	0.2	...	...	15.8	9	12	68.8	97	122
II.3.2	Raw wool	1.9	1	2	19	15	20	18.8	43	55
II.3.3	Raw cotton	237.1	82	172	139.1	99	131	na	...	...
II.3.4	Raw jute	100.4	8	17	0.7	...	0	8	1	1
II.4	Petroleum, oil and lubricants	800	69	145	12767	136	180	23537	5264	6656
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	...	5	10	...	39	51	...	709	896
	of which:									
II.5.1	Edible oils	31.1	4	8	84.7	23	31	1633.3	677	857
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products	...	88	185	...	217	286	...	1490	1884
	of which:									
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer mfg	307	13	27	2392.7	86	113	5560.2	818	1034
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds	...	39	82	...	68	90	...	358	453
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	...	1	2	...	9	12	...	21	26
II.6.4	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	...	10	21	...	24	32	...	85	107
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	...	9	19	...	8	11	...	121	154
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	80.3	7	15	71.7	12	16	36.9	18	23
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	55.6	12	25	159	25	33	371.4	187	236
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures	...	6	13	...	33	44	...	555	702
	of which:									
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, unworked or worked	...	1	2	...	25	33	...	417	527
II.10	Iron and steel	1325.2	123	258	683.4	147	194	2031.1	852	1078
II.11	Non-ferrous metals	...	47	99	...	119	158	...	477	604
III.	**Capital goods** [a]	**...**	**356**	**747**	**...**	**404**	**534**	**...**	**1910**	**2416**
III.1	Manufactures of metals	...	23	48	...	9	12	...	90	113
III.2	Non-electrical machinery apparatus and appliances including machine tools [b]	...	203	426	...	258	341	...	1089	1377
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances [b]	...	57	120	...	70	93	...	260	328
III.4	Transport equipment	...	72	151	...	67	88	...	472	597
	Total Imports	**...**	**1122**	**2353**	**...**	**1634**	**2162**	**...**	**12549**	**15869**

Contd....

Table 7.2(A) Principal Imports *(Contd....)*

Quantity : Thousand tonnes

Value : ₹ crore & US $ million

		1990-91			2000-01			2010-11		
		Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million
(1)		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
I.	**Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw)**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of which:									
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations	308.3	182	102	69.9	90	20	251.5	545	119
II.	**Raw materials and intermediate manufactures**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	82.6	134	75	249.7	962	211	501.0	2650	578
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	105.1	226	126	119.1	695	152	587.7	8074	1771
II.3	Fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of which:									
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	21.2	56	31	42.6	275	60	81.5	957	210
II.3.2	Raw wool	29.4	182	102	53.7	458	100	94.4	1435	315
II.3.3	Raw cotton	0.2	1	0	212.3	1185	259	56.5	624	137
II.3.4	Raw jute	32.1	20	11	67.3	84	18	83.1	302	67
II.4	Petroleum, oil and lubricants	29359	10816	6028	...	71497	15650	...	482282	105964
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of which:									
II.5.1	Edible oils	525.8	326	182	4267.9	6093	1334	6677.6	29860	6551
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of which:									
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer mfg	7560.3	1766	984	7423.4	3034	664	20658.9	31533	6885
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds	...	2289	1276	...	1542	338	...	13278	2914
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	...	168	94	...	874	191	...	5368	1178
II.6.4	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	...	468	261	...	1723	377	...	11114	2436
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	...	1095	610	...	2551	558	...	31304	6874
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	678.2	458	255	1050.9	1290	282	2634.5	5208	1145
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	286.4	456	254	585.6	2005	439	2145.0	9614	2111
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures	...	...	...	...	797	174	...	...	...
	of which:									
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, unworked or worked	...	3738	2083	...	22101	4838	...	157596	34620
II.10	Iron and steel	1920.5	2113	1178	1613.6	3569	781	9843.9	47275	10376
II.11	Non-ferrous metals	...	1102	614	...	2462	539	...	212153	46677
III.	**Capital goods [a]**	**...**	**10466**	**5833**	**...**	**25281**	**5534**	...	231712	50907
III.1	Manufactures of metals	...	302	168	...	1786	391	...	15167	3332
III.2	Non-electrical machinery [b] apparatus and appliances including machine tools	...	4240	2363	...	16915	3703	...	118928	26111
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances [b]	...	1702	949	...	2227	487	...	17510	3845
III.4	Transport equipment	...	1670	931	...	4353	953	...	52112	11467
	Total Imports	**...**	**43198**	**24075**	**...**	**228307**	**51413**	**...**	**1683467**	**369769**

Contd....

Table 7.2(A) Principal Imports *(Contd....)*

Quantity : Thousand tonnes
Value : crore & US $ million

		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (Apr-Sep) (P)		
		Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million
(1)		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
I.	**Food and live animals chiefly for food (excl. cashew raw)**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of which:									
I.1	Cereals and cereal preparations	345	1480	212	777	2312	324	150	756	101
II.	**Raw materials and intermediate manufactures**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.1	Cashewnuts (unprocessed)	840	11162	1608	941	9026	1278	546	4799	639
II.2	Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	1082	14027	2002	891	11014	1556	355	4141	552
II.3	Fibres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	of which:									
II.3.1	Synthetic and regenerated fibres (man-made fibres)	...	3275	467	...	3478	491	...	1014	135
II.3.2	Raw wool	77	2160	310	69	1593	225	29	449	60
II.3.3	Raw cotton	299	4383	633	744	9371	1328	110	1373	183
II.3.4	Raw jute	57	236	34	77	350	49	17	98	13
II.4	Petroleum, oil and lubricants	...	986275	140921	...	925168	130550	...	239952	31984
II.5	Animal and vegetable oils and fats									
	of which:									
II.5.1	Edible oils	15019	69024	9890	14722	68558	9673	6821	35739	4764
II.6	Fertilizers and chemical products									
	of which:									
II.6.1	Fertilizers and fertilizer mfr	27040	52095	7467	29962	52817	7468	16482	29320	3914
II.6.2	Chemical elements and compounds*	...	220476	31535	...	199974	28260	...	92349	12303
II.6.3	Dyeing, tanning and colouring material	...	22538	3222	...	20565	2906	...	7794	1038
II.6.4	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	...	44429	6359	...	45727	6460	...	26184	3489
II.6.5	Plastic material, regenerated cellulose and artificial resins	...	109633	15682	...	103589	14634	...	38103	5079
II.7	Pulp and waste paper	...	9186	1312	...	8091	1143	...	2706	360
II.8	Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	...	24886	3559	...	23472	3318	...	8317	1106
II.9	Non-metallic mineral manufactures									
	of which:									
II.9.1	Pearls, precious and semiprecious stones, unworked or worked	...	188881	27076	...	159066	22459	...	38776	5208
II.10	Iron and steel	15929	87989	12582	14288	75855	10734	4634	25039	3332
II.11	Non-ferrous metals	...	358759	51391	...	311406	44096	...	87819	11726
III.	**Capital goods[a]**	...	497258	71069	...	485797	68543	...	138657	18473
III.1	Manufactures of metals**	...	42460	6065	...	39394	5566	...	13548	1806
III.2	Non-electrical machinery[b] apparatus and appliances including machine tools	...	137629	19670	...	133450	18859	...	47361	6313
III.3	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances[b]	...	126931	18182	...	133473	18833	...	41139	5482
III.4	Transport equipment	...	173621	24776	...	179480	25285	...	36609	4873
	Total Imports	**...**	**3594675**	**514078**	**...**	**3360954**	**474709**	**...**	**1120946**	**149515**

Source : DGCI&S, Kolkata
Notes:
P: Provisional.
... : Not Available.
a : From the year 1987-88 onwards, capital goods include project goods.
b : From the year 1991-92 onwards, Items III.2 & III.3 exclude electronic goods.
* : II.6.2 Chemical elements and compounds includes Organic & Inorganic Chemicals,Chemical material & Products
** : Items belonging to Manufactures of Metals (Except few ITCHS) already considered under other Groups of Table 4A.

Table 7.2 B : Share and Percentage Change of Major Imports

	Commodity Group	Percentage share			Percentage change[a]		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)
		(Apr-Mar)		(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Mar)		(Apr-Sep)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I.	**Food and allied products[b]**	**3.2**	**3.5**	**5.2**	**-19.3**	**0.5**	**-5.9**
	of which						
	1. Cereals[c]	0.0	0.1	0.1	-60.5	53.2	-33.0
	2. Pulses	0.2	0.3	0.4	-60.8	26.2	-1.8
	3. Cashew Nuts	0.3	0.3	0.4	13.3	-20.5	-24.5
	4. Edible Oils	1.9	2.0	3.2	-15.0	-2.2	0.5
II.	**Fuel**	**32.5**	**32.2**	**25.9**	**27.0**	**-8.4**	**-50.0**
	5. Coal[d]	5.1	4.7	4.5	14.3	-14.2	-45.2
	6. POL	27.4	27.5	21.4	29.7	-7.4	-50.9
III.	Fertilizers[e]	**1.5**	**1.6**	**2.6**	**38.9**	**0.0**	**-3.7**
IV.	**Paper board manufactures & newsprint**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**11.2**	**-11.4**	**-40.4**
V.	Capital goods[f]	**13.8**	**13.7**	**11.6**	**12.5**	**-8.5**	**-44.7**
	of which						
	7. Machinery except elec & machine tool	3.8	4.0	4.2	14.5	-4.1	-36.7
	8. Electrical machinery	3.5	4.0	3.7	15.6	3.6	-43.5
	9. Transport equipment	4.8	5.3	3.3	9.0	2.1	-55.1
	10. Project goods	0.5	0.4	0.5	14.3	-14.7	-22.4
VI.	**Others**	**36.6**	**25.0**	**25.1**	**3.4**	**-37.1**	**-41.9**
	of which						
	11. Chemicals[g]	6.8	6.6	8.9	15.2	-10.3	-21.6
	12. Pearls precious semi precious stones	5.3	4.7	3.5	-21.0	-17.1	-54.4
	13. Iron & steel[h]	2.5	2.3	2.2	20.6	-14.7	-48.0
	14. Non-ferrous metals[i]	2.9	2.8	2.8	15.0	-10.8	-39.0
	15. Gold & Silver	7.1	6.5	5.0	-0.6	-15.6	-57.8
	16. Professional instruments, optical goods, etc.	1.0	1.1	1.3	9.1	-3.1	-22.4
	17. Electronic Goods	11.2	1.1	1.3	8.5	-91.2	-22.4
	Total Imports	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**10.4**	**-7.7**	**-39.7**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Notes:

P: Provisional.

a: In terms of US dollar.

b: Including Tea, Sugar, Milk and Cream, Spices, Fruits & Nuts.

c: Including cereals preparations.

d: Including coke and briquettes.

e: Including fertilizers crude and fertilizers manufactured.

f : Including Manufactures of metals.

g : Including organic chemical, inorganic chemical, chemical materials & products and dyeing, tanning & colouring material.

h : Including primary steel and pig iron based items.

i : Excluding gold and silver

Table 7.3 A. Principal Exports

Quantity : Thousand tonnes
Value : ₹ crore & US $ million

		1960-61			1970-71			1980-81		
		Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I.	**Agricultural and allied products:**	...	284	596	...	487	644	...	2057	2601
	of which									
I. 1	Coffee	19.7	7	15	32.2	25	33	87.3	214	271
I. 2	Tea and mate	199.2	124	260	199.1	148	196	229.2	426	538
I. 3	Oil cakes	433.8	14	29	878.5	55	73	886	125	158
I. 4	Tobacco	47.5	16	34	49.8	33	43	91.3	141	178
I. 5	Cashew kernels	43.6	19	40	60.6	57	76	32.3	140	177
I. 6	Spices	47.2	17	36	46.9	39	51	84.2	11	14
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	99.6	30	60	473	29	39	97	40	50
I. 8	Raw cotton	32.6	12	25	32.1	14	19	131.6	165	209
I. 9	Rice	...	...	...	32.8	5	7	726.7	224	283
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	19.9	5	10	32.6	31	40	69.4	217	274
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations	...	1	2	...	3	4	...	56	70
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses									
	(excl.cashew kernels, processed	...	6	13	...	12	16	...	80	101
	fruits & juices)									
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl.	...	1	2	...	4	6	...	36	45
	processed fruits and juices)									
II.	**Ores and minerals (excl. coal)**	...	52	109	...	164	217	...	414	523
	of which									
II.1	Mica	28.4	...	...	26.7	16	21	16.7	18	22
II.2	Iron ore (million tonne)	3.2	17	36	21.2	117	155	22.4	303	384
III.	**Manufactured goods**	...	291	610	...	772	1021	...	3747	4738
	of which									
III. 1	Textile fabrics & manufactures									
	(excl. carpets hand-made)	...	73	153	...	145	192	...	933	1179
	of which									
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics, made-ups etc.	...	65	136	...	142	188	...	408	516
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all									
	textile materials	...	1	2	...	29	39	...	550	696
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures	...	6	13	...	13	17	...	17	22
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl. twist & yarn	790.0	135	283	560.0	190	252	660.0	330	417
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactures incl.									
	leather footwear,leather travel	...	28	59	...	80	106	...	390	493
	goods & leather garments									
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpets hand-made)[c]	...	11	23	...	73	96	...	952	1204
	of which:									
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery	...	1	2	...	45	59	...	618	782
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products [a]	...	7	15	...	29	39	...	225	284
III. 7	Machinery, transport & metal manufactures									
	including iron and steel [b]	...	22	46	...	198	261	...	827	1045
IV.	**Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl. coal)** [d]	...	7	15	...	13	17	...	28	35
	Total Exports	**...**	**642**	**1346**	**...**	**1535**	**2031**	**...**	**6711**	**8486**

Contd....

Table 7.3 A: Principal Exports (Contd.)

(Contd....)

Quantity : Thousand tonnes
Value : ₹ crore & US $ million

		1990-91			2000-01			2010-11		
		Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million
(1)		(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
I.	**Agricultural and allied products:**	...	6317	3521	...	28582	6256	...	111393	24448
	of which									
I. 1	Coffee	86.5	252	141	184.9	1185	259	232.6	3010	662
I. 2	Tea and mate	199.1	1070	596	202.4	1976	433	238.3	3354	736
I. 3	Oil cakes	2447.8	609	339	2417.8	2045	448	6936.9	11070	2438
I. 4	Tobacco	87.1	263	147	108.3	871	191	215.9	3985	875
I. 5	Cashew kernels	55.5	447	249	83.8	1883	412	12156.5	2853	627
I. 6	Spices	103.3	239	133	244.9	1619	354	762.7	8043	1768
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	191.0	38	21	769.0	511	112	2086.3	5633	1246
I. 8	Raw cotton	374.4	846	471	30.2	224	49	1885.8	13160	2910
I. 9	Rice	505.0	462	257	1534.4	2943	644	2471.4	11586	2545
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	158.9	960	535	502.6	6367	1394	825.3	11917	2623
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations	...	140	78	...	1470	322	...	8960	1971
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses									
	(excl.cashew kernels, processed									
	fruits & juices)	...	216	120	...	1609	352	...	6350	1397
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl.									
	processed fruits and juices)	...	213	119	...	1094	239	...	3669	806
II.	**Ores and minerals (excl. coal)**	...	1497	834	...	4139	906	...	39098	8581
	of which									
II.1	Mica	42.0	35	19	63.2	64	14	125.8	189	42
II.2	Iron ore (million tonne)	32.5	1049	585	20161.4	1634	358	46.9	21416	4715
III.	**Manufactured goods**	...	23736	13229	...	160723	35181		789433	173263
	of which									
III. 1	Textile fabrics & manufactures									
	(excl. carpets hand-made)	...	6832	3807	...	...	...			
	of which									
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics, made-ups etc.	...	2100	1170	...	16030	3509	...	13160	2910
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all									
	textile materials	...	4012	2236	...	25478	5577	...	52861	11614
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures	...	48	27	...	221	48	...	726	159
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	220.0	298	166	...	932	204	...	2092	459
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactures incl.									
	leather footwear,leather travel									
	goods & leather garments	...	2600	1449	...	8914	1951	...	17818	3909
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpets hand-made) c	...	6167	3437	...	5097	1116	...	5877	1293
	of which									
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery	...	5247	2924	...	33734	7384	...	184420	40509
III. 6	Chemicals and allied productsa	...	2111	1176	...	22851	5002	...	131544	28905
III. 7	Machinery, transport & metal manufactures									
	including iron and steel b	...	3872	2158	...	31870	6976	...	226805	49815
IV.	**Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl. coal) d**	...	948	528	...	8822	1931		192639	42280
	Total Exports	**...**	**32553**	**18143**	**...**	**201356**	**44076**		**1136964**	**251136**

Contd....

Table 7.3 A: Principal Exports (Concld.) *(Contd....)*

Quantity : Thousand tonnes
Value : ₹ crore & US $ million

		2018-19			2019-20			2020-21 (Apr-Sep) (P)		
		Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million	Qty.	₹. Cr	$ million
(1)		(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
I.	**Agricultural and allied products:**	...	271354	38829		248385	35012		134748	17964
	of which									
I. 1	Coffee	282.8	5722	822	257.0	5237	739	131.6	2762	368
I. 2	Tea and mate	270.3	5828	831	254.8	5851	827	104.8	2671	357
I. 3	Oil cakes	4493.3	10557	1509	2655.8	5861	828	1489.0	3447	460
I. 4	Tobacco	189.6	3985	570	181.8	3761	530	90.5	1981	264
I. 5	Cashew kernels	83.5	4606	658	88.9	4041	570	23.0	1274	170
I. 6	Spices	1133.9	23218	3322	1193.4	25642	3621	768.8	14313	1908
I. 7	Sugar and molasses	4835.6	10110	1444	6392.2	14499	2039	4115.3	10514	1399
I. 8	Raw cotton	1143.1	14628	2104	657.8	7540	1057	357.4	3476	465
I. 9	Rice	12062.6	53975	7751	9511.0	45427	6403	7466.1	30609	4077
I. 10	Fish and fish preparations	1672.4	47665	6803	1329.0	47618	6722	488.4	20314	2710
I. 11	Meat and meat preparations	...	25987	3716		23347	3297		10360	1385
I. 12	Fruits, vegetables and pulses	...	13018.77	1866.649		11625.52	1635.605		6160.327	818.3326
	(excl.cashew kernels, processed									
	fruits & juices)									
I. 13	Miscellaneous processed foods (incl.	...	6536.662	933.6067		6802.996	958.543		4014.972	535.4819
	processed fruits and juices)									
II.	**Ores and minerals (excl. coal)**	...	41451	5928		48308	6816		29233	3896
	of which									
II.1	Mica	151.4	498	71	115.663	372	53	66.3	224	30
II.2	Iron ore (million tonne)	16148.9	9260	1317	36.6237	18607	2625	29.3	16018	2132
III.	**Manufactured goods**	...	1621763	231951		1582387	223343		660890	88205
	of which									
III. 1	Textile fabrics & manufactures	...	192750	27593		10723.63	1515.194		3803.337	507.8598
	(excl. carpets hand-made)									
	of which									
III.1.1	Cotton yarn,fabrics, made-ups etc.	...	68786	9843		61857	8728		26834	3586
III.1.2	Readymade garments of all	...	112701.3	16138.29		109690.6	15488.07		35768.26	4783.605
	textile materials									
III. 2	Coir yarn and manufactures	...	2288	327		2416	340		1538	205
III. 3	Jute manufactures incl.twist & yarn	...	2274	325		2428	343		1021	137
III. 4	Leather & leather manufactures incl.	...	35934.05	5140.847		32971.08	4658.477		10618.78	1420.999
	leather footwear,leather travel									
	goods & leather garments									
III. 5	Handicrafts (incl. carpets hand-made)[c]	...	23115	3304		22319	3151		9086	1216
	of which									
III. 5.1	Gems and jewellery	...	281408	40251		254114	35898		64895	8690
III. 6	Chemicals and allied products[a]	...	220208	31479		221831	31314		105723	14093
III. 7	Machinery, transport & metal manufactures	...	567108.7	81191.14		540960.1	76356.6		245310.4	32726.13
	including iron and steel[b]									
IV.	Mineral fuels and lubricants (incl.coal)[d]	...	335228	47885		302097	42671		94153	12580
	Total Exports	...	**2307726**	**330078**		**2219854**	**313361**		**939924**	**125434**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

P : Provisional. ... : Not available

a : Chemicals and allied products figrues relate to "Basic Chemicals" and "Plastic Linoleum products"

b : Also includes electronic goods and computer software

c : Gems and Jewellery excluded from Handicarafts and reported as individual item since 1997-98

d : During 1990-91 and 2000-01 Crude oil exports amount to Nil

Table 7.3 B. Share and Percentage Change of Major Exports

	Commodity Group	Percentage share			Percentage change[a]		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (P)
		(Apr-Mar)		(Apr-Sep)	(Apr-Mar)		(Apr-Sep)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agricullture & allied		**11.8**	**11.2**	**14.3**	**0.5**	**-10.9**	**5.9**
of which							
1	Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.8	-0.5	-24.5
2	Coffee	0.2	0.2	0.3	-17.8	-11.3	-6.8
3	Cereals	2.5	2.1	3.5	0.1	-22.3	27.4
4	Unmanufactured Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	-4.1	-7.5	-4.0
5	Spices	1.0	1.2	1.5	6.2	8.3	-2.9
6	Cashewnuts	0.2	0.2	0.1	-40.9	-15.5	-66.6
7	Oil Meals	0.5	0.3	0.4	27.5	-82.2	6.5
8	Fruits & Vegetables & Pulses	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.0	-14.1	1.4
9	Marine Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-8.6	-1.2	-23.8
10	Raw Cotton	0.6	0.3	0.4	10.0	-99.0	51.3
II. Ores and Minerals		**1.8**	**2.2**	**3.1**	**4.8**	**13.0**	**9.5**
of which							
11	Iron Ore	0.4	0.8	1.7	-11.7	99.3	37.3
12	Processed minerals	0.4	0.3	0.3	17.9	-19.7	-29.8
13	Other ores & minerals	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	-1.0	-3.0
III. Manufactured goods		**70.3**	**71.3**	**70.3**	**6.8**	**-3.9**	**-29.1**
of which							
14	Leather & Manufactures	0.9	0.9	0.7	-4.8	-12.2	-69.5
15	Leather footwear	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	-5.1	-65.0
16	Gems & Jewellery	12.2	11.5	6.9	-3.2	-10.8	-121.7
17	Drugs, Pharmaceuticals & fine chemicals	1.2	1.2	1.7	9.5	-0.6	8.1
18	Dyes/intmdts. & Coaltar chemicals	0.9	0.9	0.8	14.4	2.5	-39.4
19	Manufactures of metals	5.0	4.9	5.6	-7.4	-6.5	-6.7
20	Machinery & instruments	8.3	8.6	8.4	15.6	-1.8	-25.7
21	Transport equipments	7.4	6.8	6.1	12.2	-11.8	-52.0
22	Primary & semi-finished Iron & Steel	3.0	3.0	5.0	-15.4	-4.8	25.4
23	Electronic Goods	2.4	3.5	3.0	28.7	35.2	-34.3
24	Cotton yarn, fabrics, made-ups etc.	3.0	2.8	2.9	9.5	-11.3	-20.0
25	Readymade Garments	4.9	4.9	3.8	-3.5	-4.0	-64.6
26	Handicrafts	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	-2.2	-42.6
IV. Crude & Petroleum Products (incl. Coal)		**14.5**	**13.6**	**10.0**	**19.7**	**-12.2**	**-75.5**
V. Other & unclassified items		1.7	1.8	2.2	14.9	0.6	0.4
Total Exports		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**8.0**	**-5.3**	**-26.9**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

Note:

P : Provisional.

a : In terms of US dollar.

Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1) Europe	79,357	5,54,301	71,489	5,05,609	-9.9	15.1	49,958	3,50,769	32,657	2,43,683	-34.6	14.9
1.1 EU Countries	58,431	4,08,307	51,754	3,66,284	-11.4	10.9	35,165	2,47,020	25,567	1,90,934	-27.3	11.7
1) Germany	15,167	1,06,170	13,691	96,928	-9.7	2.9	9,048	63,563	8,186	61,191	-9.5	3.7
2) Belgium	10,469	73,002	8,879	62,831	-15.2	1.9	5,984	42,033	3,867	28,781	-35.4	1.8
3) U K	7,562	52,744	6,713	47,496	-11.2	1.4	4,525	31,785	2,617	19,527	-42.2	1.2
4) France	6,666	46,598	6,169	43,661	-7.5	1.3	4,490	31,568	2,352	17,602	-47.6	1.1
5) Italy	5,292	37,003	4,491	31,778	-15.1	0.9	3,093	21,728	2,229	16,655	-28.0	1.0
6) Netherland	4,063	28,504	3,391	23,995	-16.5	0.7	2,368	16,630	1,880	14,041	-20.6	0.9
7) Spain	1,681	11,728	1,613	11,417	-4.0	0.3	1,152	8,100	821	6,139	-28.7	0.4
8) Sweden	1,327	9,279	1,114	7,886	-16.0	0.2	778	5,466	589	4,402	-24.2	0.3
9) Poland	793	5,540	850	5,999	7.1	0.2	600	4,197	391	2,915	-34.9	0.2
10) Denmark	537	3,753	632	4,484	17.7	0.1	429	3,016	360	2,691	-16.1	0.2
11) Austria	716	5,004	630	4,459	-12.1	0.1	432	3,033	357	2,665	-17.3	0.2
12) Finland	1,124	7,795	626	4,426	-44.3	0.1	431	3,029	443	3,303	2.8	0.2
13) Ireland	423	2,955	604	4,266	43.0	0.1	419	2,938	258	1,924	-38.5	0.1
14) Czech Republic	259	1,808	299	2,127	15.7	0.1	178	1,252	225	1,678	26.4	0.1
15) Latvia	158	1,111	266	1,887	67.6	0.1	110	771	32	241	-70.7	0.0
16) Romania	315	2,197	261	1,848	-17.1	0.1	199	1,401	103	771	-48.1	0.0
17) Lithuania	212	1,480	262	1,843	23.6	0.1	181	1,260	199	1,491	10.3	0.1
18) Slovenia	249	1,744	248	1,764	-0.1	0.1	162	1,140	160	1,201	-0.9	0.1
19) Hungary	241	1,684	188	1,330	-22.2	0.0	115	809	132	986	14.5	0.1
20) Bulgaria	126	876	144	1,019	14.6	0.0	101	708	86	638	-15.0	0.0
21) Portugal	133	926	142	1,003	6.8	0.0	97	684	68	505	-30.6	0.0
22) Greece	144	1,004	124	876	-14.1	0.0	84	587	87	654	4.4	0.0
23) Malta	44	308	122	871	178.6	0.0	9	61	10	72	10.2	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

(Contd....)

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March) US$ million	2018-19 (April-March) ₹ crore	2019-20 (April-March) US$ million	2019-20 (April-March) ₹ crore	Change (4) over (2) (Per cent)	Share in 2019-20 (Per cent)	2019-20 (April-November) US$ million	2019-20 (April-November) ₹ crore	2020-21 (P) (April-November) US$ million	2020-21 (P) (April-November) ₹ crore	Change (10) over (8) (Per cent)	Share in 2020-21 (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
24) Cyprus	394	2,737	74	530	-81.1	0.0	32	226	15	115	-51.8	0.0
25) Croatia	39	268	57	403	46.9	0.0	44	306	15	112	-65.7	0.0
26) Slovak Rep	57	402	55	388	-4.5	0.0	40	279	21	154	-48.0	0.0
27) Luxembourg	132	931	54	385	-58.8	0.0	31	220	20	148	-36.9	0.0
28) Estonia	108	755	54	383	-50.0	0.0	32	227	44	332	36.9	0.0
1.2 European Free Trade Associatipn (EFTA)	**18,466**	**1,28,826**	**17,542**	**1,23,797**	**-5.0**	**3.7**	**13,222**	**92,721**	**6,183**	**45,959**	**-53.2**	**2.8**
1) Switzerland	18,088	1,26,172	16,900	1,19,239	-6.6	3.6	12,808	89,797	5,837	43,383	-54.4	2.7
2) Norway	366	2,569	631	4,481	72.1	0.1	404	2,856	342	2,546	-15.5	0.2
3) Iceland	9	61	10	74	20.1	0.0	9	66	4	29	-59.1	0.0
4) Liechtenstein	4	25	0	3	-88.3	0.0	0	3	0	2	-32.4	0.0
1.3 Other European Countries	**2,459**	**17,168**	**2,194**	**15,529**	**-10.8**	**0.5**	**1,571**	**11,028**	**908**	**6,790**	**-42.2**	**0.4**
1) Turkey	2,388	16,670	2,117	14,985	-11.4	0.4	1,498	10,516	898	6,716	-40.1	0.4
2) Albania	23	160	48	335	110.0	0.0	47	333	1	6	-98.3	0.0
3) Macedonia	24	169	15	102	-39.7	0.0	14	102	3	25	-77.6	0.0
4) Serbia	21	151	12	81	-46.3	0.0	10	67	4	32	-55.2	0.0
5) Bosnia-Hrzgovin	2	17	3	24	35.9	0.0	1	9	1	9	-10.6	0.0
6) Montenegro	0	1	0	1	23.1	0.0	0	1	0	3	325.0	0.0
2) Africa	41,128	2,87,344	37,703	2,67,052	-8.3	7.9	26,106	1,83,405	15,078	1,12,483	-42.2	6.9
2.1 Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	7,555	52,774	7,749	55,044	2.6	1.6	4,902	34,442	3,506	26,088	-28.5	1.6
1) South Africa	6,517	45,522	6,970	49,507	6.9	1.5	4,438	31,178	3,275	24,375	-26.2	1.5
2) Botswana	974	6,810	744	5,284	-23.7	0.2	446	3,134	212	1,566	-52.6	0.1
3) Namibia	54	375	29	202	-46.7	0.0	13	93	17	123	23.9	0.0
4) Swaziland	10	67	7	50	-26.8	0.0	5	36	3	23	-38.9	0.0
5) Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	1	75.0	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

(Contd......)

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2.2 Other South African Countries	5,643	39,446	5,341	37,826	-5.4	1.1	3,781	26,567	1,661	12,398	-56.1	0.8
1) Angola	4,027	28,147	3,649	25,832	-9.4	0.8	2,676	18,800	1,136	8,476	-57.6	0.5
2) Zambia	511	3,567	843	5,986	65.2	0.2	533	3,748	92	693	-82.7	0.0
3) Mozambique	1,097	7,677	835	5,911	-23.9	0.2	562	3,950	432	3,219	-23.2	0.2
4) Zimbabwe	8	55	14	97	74.5	0.0	10	70	1	11	-85.1	0.0
2.3 West Africa	20,084	1,40,310	17,238	1,21,964	-14.2	3.6	12,346	86,706	6,654	49,684	-46.1	3.0
1) Nigeria	10,885	76,316	10,214	72,428	-6.2	2.2	7,210	50,733	3,281	24,527	-54.5	1.5
2) Ghana	3,763	26,206	1,774	12,500	-52.9	0.4	1,310	9,175	829	6,182	-36.7	0.4
3) Equtl Guinea	634	4,426	973	6,858	53.4	0.2	665	4,646	148	1,104	-77.7	0.1
4) Cameroon	343	2,356	676	4,794	97.1	0.1	379	2,673	65	486	-82.8	0.0
5) Congo P Rep	406	2,863	588	4,096	44.8	0.1	586	4,085	240	1,783	-59.1	0.1
6) Burkina Faso	881	6,149	543	3,839	-38.4	0.1	323	2,259	151	1,127	-53.2	0.1
7) Senegal	659	4,525	469	3,316	-28.8	0.1	340	2,384	270	2,015	-20.6	0.1
8) Cote D' Ivoire	603	4,196	455	3,193	-24.6	0.1	396	2,771	196	1,464	-50.6	0.1
9) Guinea	414	2,870	416	2,955	0.5	0.1	220	1,542	609	4,530	176.9	0.3
10) Togo	304	2,126	384	2,704	26.2	0.1	301	2,109	166	1,246	-44.9	0.1
11) Benin	376	2,604	359	2,534	-4.5	0.1	296	2,073	286	2,150	-3.1	0.1
12) Gabon	456	3,193	138	978	-69.6	0.0	107	755	247	1,839	130.0	0.1
13) Guinea Bissau	124	889	125	886	0.6	0.0	116	824	103	761	-11.1	0.0
14) Gambia	45	316	41	289	-9.1	0.0	37	261	33	248	-10.1	0.0
15) Mali	18	127	38	268	107.9	0.0	32	225	13	95	-60.4	0.0
16) Sierra Leone	12	82	24	173	108.8	0.0	12	84	5	41	-54.5	0.0
17) Mauritania	16	111	11	76	-33.0	0.0	8	55	3	21	-63.8	0.0
18) Liberia	141	931	8	55	-94.5	0.0	5	36	4	29	-25.0	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
19) Cape Verde Is	3	20	2	14	-29.9	0.0	2	11	1	8	-34.6	0.0
20) Niger	1	4	1	6	38.5	0.0	1	4	4	27	596.1	0.0
21) St Helena	0	1	0	0	-85.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22) Sao Tome	0	0			-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.4 Central Africa	554	3,902	378	2,672	-31.9	0.1	285	2,013	88	653	-69.2	0.0
1) Chad	476	3,355	271	1,914	-43.1	0.1	202	1,422	49	362	-75.6	0.0
2) Uganda	23	162	35	245	50.0	0.0	25	173	25	187	1.7	0.0
3) Congo D. Rep.	19	133	32	228	69.0	0.0	23	160	7	52	-69.7	0.0
4) Malawi	23	161	32	225	39.3	0.0	31	220	3	23	-89.9	0.0
5) Rwanda	7	47	4	29	-38.6	0.0	3	18	4	27	39.7	0.0
6) Burundi	5	31	4	27	-15.8	0.0	2	16	0	0	-98.7	0.0
7) C Afri Rep	2	14	1	4	-72.3	0.0	0	3	0	1	-67.3	0.0
2.5 East Africa	1,563	10,892	1,446	10,278	-7.5	0.3	822	5,781	598	4,461	-27.2	0.3
1) Tanzania Rep	903	6,281	1,023	7,288	13.3	0.2	547	3,857	408	3,042	-25.4	0.2
2) Madagascar	297	2,074	126	897	-57.5	0.0	52	364	47	350	-9.8	0.0
3) Ethiopia	55	378	99	694	79.1	0.0	84	591	18	139	-78.1	0.0
4) Kenya	137	961	90	633	-34.6	0.0	67	466	65	488	-1.6	0.0
5) Mauritius	79	547	30	216	-61.3	0.0	18	124	24	176	34.2	0.0
6) Comoros	35	247	20	143	-42.4	0.0	9	61	9	64	0.1	0.0
7) Djibouti	16	110	20	138	23.5	0.0	15	102	10	76	-30.0	0.0
8) Reunion	18	127	19	131	2.0	0.0	14	95	10	78	-23.3	0.0
9) Somalia	18	130	15	105	-17.9	0.0	14	97	4	31	-70.5	0.0
10) Seychelles	5	37	5	33	-10.6	0.0	4	25	2	18	-32.8	0.0
2.6 North Africa	5,728	40,020	5,552	39,269	-3.1	1.2	3,969	27,897	2,571	19,200	-35.2	1.2
1) Egypt A Rp	1,678	11,698	2,031	14,391	21.1	0.4	1,418	9,986	1,199	8,948	-15.5	0.5
2) Algeria	1,697	11,900	1,997	14,122	17.7	0.4	1,376	9,661	186	1,393	-86.5	0.1

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

(Contd......)

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3) Morocco	1,327	9,267	953	6,725	-28.2	0.2	720	5,060	994	7,428	38.0	0.5
4) Sudan	743	5,195	397	2,800	-46.6	0.1	336	2,364	102	761	-69.8	0.0
5) Tunisia	138	959	131	929	-4.9	0.0	83	583	85	637	2.6	0.0
6) Libya	146	1,001	43	302	-70.5	0.0	35	244	4	33	-87.3	0.0
3) America	65,190	4,55,839	61,073	4,32,275	-6.3	12.9	41,543	2,91,718	27,325	2,04,135	-34.2	12.5
3.1 North America	44,643	3,12,213	43,998	3,11,234	-1.4	9.3	30,930	2,17,186	19,800	1,48,009	-36.0	9.0
1) U S A	35,550	2,48,559	35,821	2,53,369	0.8	7.5	25,127	1,76,457	16,305	1,21,848	-35.1	7.4
2) Mexico	5,577	38,999	4,297	30,441	-23.0	0.9	2,957	20,742	1,586	11,887	-46.4	0.7
3) Canada	3,515	24,656	3,880	27,423	10.4	0.8	2,846	19,987	1,909	14,274	-32.9	0.9
3.2 Latin America	20,547	1,43,626	17,075	1,21,040	-16.9	3.6	10,613	74,533	7,525	56,125	-29.1	3.4
1) Venezuela	7,259	50,809	6,057	42,955	-16.6	1.3	3,580	25,140	653	4,848	-81.8	0.3
2) Brazil	4,406	30,840	3,075	21,822	-30.2	0.6	1,952	13,723	1,800	13,448	-7.8	0.8
3) Argentina	1,955	13,615	2,327	16,510	19.0	0.5	1,536	10,801	1,661	12,406	8.2	0.8
4) Peru	2,405	16,693	1,575	11,141	-34.5	0.3	997	7,005	853	6,334	-14.5	0.4
5) Chile	1,238	8,642	1,176	8,313	-5.0	0.2	816	5,724	555	4,135	-32.0	0.3
6) Bolivia	852	5,989	846	5,996	-0.7	0.2	406	2,844	529	3,928	30.1	0.2
7) Colombia	1,055	7,394	811	5,768	-23.1	0.2	482	3,398	750	5,616	55.5	0.3
8) Ecuador	219	1,540	362	2,556	64.9	0.1	273	1,904	226	1,693	-17.2	0.1
9) Dominic Rep	567	4,000	361	2,549	-36.3	0.1	252	1,770	15	115	-93.9	0.0
10) Trinidad	195	1,350	84	600	-56.8	0.0	34	236	157	1,168	357.8	0.1
11) Panama Republic	39	266	76	535	95.0	0.0	39	274	23	176	-40.7	0.0
12) Uruguay	43	301	57	407	33.2	0.0	35	244	93	696	167.4	0.0
13) Suriname	89	623	55	388	-38.4	0.0	44	305	16	118	-63.7	0.0
14) Costa Rica	51	350	49	343	-3.7	0.0	39	276	28	208	-29.5	0.0
15) Paraguay	21	146	25	179	20.6	0.0	18	129	10	74	-46.2	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
16) Guatemala	16	113	23	162	41.1	0.0	15	103	13	98	-11.9	0.0
17) Netherlandantil	10	68	23	161	136.1	0.0	21	145	3	19	-87.4	0.0
18) Honduras	18	128	19	136	5.9	0.0	16	111	6	42	-64.4	0.0
19) Bahamas	39	275	15	103	-62.5	0.0	13	92	35	256	162.4	0.0
20) Haiti	14	97	14	99	1.4	0.0	10	70	7	54	-26.7	0.0
21) Br Virgn Is	17	117	9	61	-49.1	0.0	5	38	7	50	21.2	0.0
22) Virgin Is Us	1	5	8	54	886.8	0.0	7	49	0	1	-98.8	0.0
23) Guyana	6	45	7	49	8.3	0.0	5	32	8	59	69.0	0.0
24) Nicaragua	4	25	4	25	0.0	0.0	3	21	4	27	18.7	0.0
25) Cuba	4	27	4	25	-7.1	0.0	2	16	68	503	2,985.9	0.0
26) El Salvador	4	29	3	23	-23.8	0.0	2	15	3	19	15.1	0.0
27) Jamaica	5	35	3	21	-40.9	0.0	2	15	1	8	-48.6	0.0
28) Fr Guiana	2	13	3	20	59.3	0.0	3	20	1	8	-64.2	0.0
29) Barbados	2	12	1	10	-14.9	0.0	1	8	0	2	-72.8	0.0
30) Cayman Is	0	2	1	10	526.1	0.0	1	5	0	3	-46.2	0.0
31) Belize	1	5	1	7	47.7	0.0	1	5	0	3	-37.8	0.0
32) St Lucia	1	4	1	4	7.0	0.0	1	4	0	1	-71.9	0.0
33) Grenada	0	3	0	3	0.0	0.0	0	2	0	1	-48.6	0.0
34) Martinique	1	6	0	2	-64.2	0.0	0	2	1	4	117.4	0.0
35) Dominica	0	2	0	2	-19.4	0.0	0	1	0	1	6.3	0.0
36) Antigua	0	1	0	1	33.3	0.0	0	1	0	1	-61.1	0.0
37) Guadeloupe	0	3	0	1	-45.9	0.0	0	1	1	4	189.5	0.0
38) Falkland Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
39) Turks C Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
40) Bermuda	8	53	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

(Contd......)

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
41) Montserrat	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
42) St Vincent	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
43) St Kitt N A	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4) Asia	**3,18,762**	**22,29,899**	**2,92,298**	**20,69,873**	-8.3	61.6	1,99,387	14,01,423	1,38,365	10,32,202	-30.6	63.2
4.1 East Asia (Oceania)	**13,914**	**97,108**	**10,403**	**73,574**	-25.2	2.2	7,574	53,206	4,810	35,922	-36.5	2.2
1) Australia	13,131	91,638	9,782	69,183	-25.5	2.1	7,128	50,071	4,459	33,306	-37.4	2.0
2) New Zealand	631	4,403	522	3,694	-17.3	0.1	376	2,644	277	2,069	-26.3	0.1
3) Papua N Gna	89	626	56	394	-37.4	0.0	37	259	59	441	60.6	0.0
4) Solomon Is	59	413	39	275	-33.7	0.0	30	209	13	99	-55.4	0.0
5) Samoa	3	19	3	21	9.1	0.0	3	18	0	3	-86.3	0.0
6) Fiji Is	1	5	1	4	-19.7	0.0	0.0	3	1	5	50.0	0.0
7) Vanuatu Rep			0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2	0	0	-92.3	0.0
8) Nauru Rp	0	1	0	0	-56.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9) Tonga	0	0	0		-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10) Tuvalu	0	0	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11) Kiribati Rep	0	2	0		-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12) Timor Leste	0		0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4.2 Asean	**59,326**	**4,15,020**	**55,375**	**3,92,003**	**-6.7**	**11.7**	**37,376**	**2,62,546**	**26,418**	**1,97,060**	**-29.3**	**12.1**
1) Indonesia	15,854	1,11,180	15,067	1,06,764	-5.0	3.2	9,554	67,187	7,268	54,308	-23.9	3.3
2) Singapore	16,282	1,13,919	14,747	1,04,394	-9.4	3.1	9,720	68,240	7,070	52,684	-27.3	3.2
3) Malaysia	10,819	75,492	9,782	69,167	-9.6	2.1	6,868	48,236	4,416	32,881	-35.7	2.0
4) Vietnam Soc Rep	7,192	50,286	7,283	51,491	1.3	1.5	5,430	38,139	3,642	27,156	-32.9	1.7
5) Thailand	7,442	51,980	6,788	48,048	-8.8	1.4	4,745	33,317	3,171	23,663	-33.2	1.4
6) Brunei	591	4,122	586	4,170	-0.8	0.1	303	2,112	162	1,208	-46.4	0.1
7) Myanmar	521	3,674	547	3,911	4.9	0.1	354	2,503	332	2,494	-6.1	0.2
8) Philippines	581	4,063	524	3,706	-9.9	0.1	367	2,577	332	2,482	-9.5	0.2

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

(Contd......)

Regions / Countries	2018-19		2019-20		Change	Share	2019-20		2020-21 (P)		Change	Share
	(April-March)				(4) over (2)	in 2019-20	(April-November)				(10) over (8)	in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
9) Cambodia	43	298	47	331	9.5	0.0	31	220	24	180	-22.9	0.0
10) Lao Pd Rp	1	7	3	22	197.1	0.0	2	15	1	4	-76.7	0.0
4.3 West Asia- GCC	**79,718**	**5,58,058**	**80,474**	**5,70,483**	**0.9**	**17.0**	**52,517**	**3,69,252**	**31,624**	**2,35,777**	**-39.8**	**14.4**
1) U Arab Emts	29,787	2,08,564	30,266	2,14,513	1.6	6.4	19,508	1,37,180	13,094	97,517	-32.9	6.0
2) Saudi Arab	28,479	1,99,395	26,857	1,90,245	-5.7	5.7	18,193	1,27,887	9,204	68,714	-49.4	4.2
3) Qatar	10,722	75,167	9,686	68,717	-9.7	2.0	6,049	42,513	4,559	34,031	-24.6	2.1
4) Kuwait	7,431	51,949	9,574	67,932	28.8	2.0	6,026	42,376	2,946	21,948	-51.1	1.3
5) Oman	2,759	19,208	3,669	26,086	33.0	0.8	2,474	17,414	1,487	11,080	-39.9	0.7
6) Baharain Is	540	3,775	422	2,990	-21.9	0.1	267	1,884	335	2,486	25.2	0.2
4.4 Other West Asia	**39,016**	**2,72,491**	**27,864**	**1,97,445**	**-28.6**	**5.9**	**18,459**	**1,29,729**	**9,683**	**72,304**	**-47.5**	**4.4**
1) Iraq	22,372	1,56,601	23,740	1,68,354	6.1	5.0	15,386	1,08,203	7,582	56,645	-50.7	3.5
2) Israel	1,932	13,470	1,593	11,297	-17.5	0.3	1,025	7,209	1,171	8,722	14.3	0.5
3) Iran	13,526	94,113	1,397	9,762	-89.7	0.3	1,292	9,007	188	1,396	-85.5	0.1
4) Jordan	1,116	7,822	1,065	7,543	-4.6	0.2	707	4,965	714	5,326	1.0	0.3
5) Lebanon	44	305	31	219	-29.6	0.0	21	145	16	121	-21.1	0.0
6) Yemen Republc	12	81	23	161	93.1	0.0	18	127	3	22	-83.7	0.0
7) Syria	14	99	15	109	8.3	0.0	10	73	10	72	-7.4	0.0
4.5 NE Asia	**1,22,426**	**8,56,657**	**1,14,347**	**8,09,165**	**-6.6**	**24.1**	**80,976**	**5,69,193**	**63,942**	**4,77,089**	**-21.0**	**29.2**
1) China P Rp	70,320	4,92,079	65,261	4,61,525	-7.2	13.7	46,902	3,29,710	38,819	2,89,657	-17.2	17.7
2) Hong Kong	17,987	1,25,972	16,935	1,19,999	-5.8	3.6	11,719	82,417	9,488	70,691	-19.0	4.3
3) Korea Rp	16,759	1,17,255	15,660	1,10,883	-6.6	3.3	10,903	76,599	7,127	53,232	-34.6	3.3
4) Japan	12,773	89,278	12,435	88,034	-2.6	2.6	8,639	60,703	6,144	45,894	-28.9	2.8
5) Taiwan	4,577	32,001	4,046	28,654	-11.6	0.9	2,806	19,714	2,349	17,508	-16.3	1.1
6) Macao	6	44	5	36	-19.1	0.0	4	26	13	96	258.1	0.0
7) Korea Dp Rp	3	21	3	25	15.3	0.0	3	18	1	8	-60.3	0.0
8) Mongolia	1	7	1	9	28.7	0.0	1	6	0	3	-46.8	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
4.6 South Asia	4,363	30,565	3,836	27,203	-12.1	0.8	2,485	17,497	1,889	14,050	-24.0	0.9
1) Bangladesh Pr	1,045	7,339	1,265	8,975	21.1	0.3	803	5,654	578	4,294	-27.9	0.3
2) Sri Lanka Dsr	1,489	10,376	904	6,407	-39.3	0.2	579	4,079	362	2,700	-37.5	0.2
3) Nepal	508	3,558	712	5,045	40.0	0.1	474	3,334	386	2,873	-18.6	0.2
4) Afghanistan Tis	435	3,078	530	3,766	21.7	0.1	312	2,201	282	2,087	-9.6	0.1
5) Bhutan	371	2,590	406	2,871	9.4	0.1	300	2,109	270	2,016	-9.8	0.1
6) Pakistan Ir	495	3,476	14	98	-97.2	0.0	13	92	2	13	-86.7	0.0
7) Maldives	20	147	6	42	-70.6	0.0	4	27	9	67	130.6	0.0
5) CIS & Baltics	9,443	65,903	11,917	84,530	26.2	2.5	7,404	51,994	5,399	40,389	-27.1	2.5
5.1 Cars Countries	863	6,030	2,328	16,547	169.8	0.5	1,253	8,823	512	3,862	-59.1	0.2
1) Kazakhstan	709	4,953	2,256	16,037	218.3	0.5	1,187	8,364	503	3,787	-57.7	0.2
2) Uzbekistan	127	885	67	471	-47.3	0.0	60	425	9	65	-85.6	0.0
3) Turkmenistan	21	143	4	28	-80.7	0.0	4	25	0	2	-93.3	0.0
4) Kyrghyzstan	3	18	1	9	-48.6	0.0	1	7	1	5	-37.4	0.0
5) Tajikistan	4	30	0	2	-93.2	0.0	0	2	0	3	24.1	0.0
5.2 Other CIS Countries	8,580	59,873	9,588	67,983	11.8	2.0	6,151	43,170	4,886	36,528	-20.6	2.2
1) Russia	5,840	40,817	7,093	50,291	21.4	1.5	4,453	31,228	3,206	23,975	-28.0	1.5
2) Ukraine	2,341	16,280	2,061	14,619	-12.0	0.4	1,295	9,096	1,300	9,727	0.4	0.6
3) Azerbaijan	148	1,029	274	1,943	85.2	0.1	273	1,939	57	429	-79.1	0.0
4) Belarus	227	1,582	147	1,037	-35.1	0.0	119	831	183	1,366	53.3	0.1
5) Georgia	22	156	11	81	-48.6	0.0	9	66	78	574	734.4	0.0
6) Armenia	1	6	2	11	71.4	0.0	1	9	62	455	4,814.3	0.0
7) Moldova	0	3	0	2	-35.9	0.0	0	2	0	1	-45.5	0.0
6) Unspecified Region	199	1,388	230	1,615	15.5	0.0	193	1,350	50	373	-74.2	0.0
1) Unspecified	63	440	98	688	55.2	0.0	79	550	25	186	-68.3	0.0
2) Monaco	0	2	62	427	22,677.8	0.0	61	427			-100.0	0.0
3) Puerto Rico	39	272	52	371	34.3	0.0	38	271	19	140	-51.5	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March) (US$ million)	2018-19 (April-March) (₹ crore)	2019-20 (April-March) (US$ million)	2019-20 (April-March) (₹ crore)	Change (4) over (2) (Per cent)	Share in 2019-20 (Per cent)	2019-20 (April-November) (US$ million)	2019-20 (April-November) (₹ crore)	2020-21 (P) (April-November) (US$ million)	2020-21 (P) (April-November) (₹ crore)	Change (10) over (8) (Per cent)	Share in 2020-21 (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
4) South Sudan	90	626	7	51	-91.9	0.0	6	44	1	10	-79.2	0.0
5) Marshall Island	1	4	4	26	607.8	0.0	3	21	1	8	-63.7	0.0
6) Ameri Samoa	0	0	3	22	0.0	0.0	2	13	1	7	-48.0	0.0
7) Gibraltar	0	0	1	7	3,266.7	0.0	1	7	0	1	-83.2	0.0
8) State Of Palest	1	8	1	5	-37.8	0.0	1	5	0	0	-97.0	0.0
9) Norfolk Is	0	1	0	3	221.4	0.0	0	2	0	1	-63.6	0.0
10) Us Minor Outlying Islands	0	1	0	3	400.0	0.0	0	3	0	2	-35.0	0.0
11) Mayotte	0	1	0	3	89.5	0.0	0	1	0	1	-36.8	0.0
12) Aruba	1	4	0	2	-45.5	0.0	0	1	0	3	94.7	0.0
13) New Caledonia	0	2	0	2	9.5	0.0	0	1	1	8	586.7	0.0
14) Vatican City	0	1	0	1	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
15) San Marino	0	2	0	1	-28.6	0.0	0	1	0	0	-50.0	0.0
16) Jersey	0	0	0	1	180.0	0.0	0	1			-100.0	0.0
17) Anguilla	0	1	0	1	-47.4	0.0	0	0	0	1	233.3	0.0
18) Tokelau Is	0	0	0	1	300.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	-75.0	0.0
19) Antartica	0	0	0	1	166.7	0.0	0	0	0	2	371.4	0.0
20) Fr Polynesia	0	0	0	0	400.0	0.0	0	0			-100.0	0.0
21) Andorra	0	0	0	0	-25.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	-66.7	0.0
22) Pitcairn Is.	0	0	0	0	-33.3	0.0	0	0	0	0	-50.0	0.0
23) Christmas Is.	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
24) Palau	3	22	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0			0.0	0.0
25) Guam	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
26) N. Mariana Is.	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0
27) Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
28) Faroe Is.	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
29) Guernsey	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0

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Table 7.4 (A): Direction of Imports : Imports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-20	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
30) Greenland	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
31) Cocos Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0		0.0	0.0
32) Cook Is	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
33) Wallis F Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
34) Niue Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
India's Total Imports	**5,14,078**	**35,94,675**	**4,74,709**	**33,60,954**	**-7.7**	**100.0**	**3,24,590**	**22,80,659**	**2,18,874**	**16,33,266**	**-32.6**	**100.0**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata
P : Provisional.

Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March) (US$ million)	2018-19 (April-March) (₹ crore)	2019-20 (April-March) (US$ million)	2019-20 (April-March) (₹ crore)	Change (4) over (2) (Per cent)	Share in 2019-19 (Per cent)	2019-20 (April-November) (US$ million)	2019-20 (April-November) (₹ crore)	2020-21 (P) (April-November) (US$ million)	2020-21 (P) (April-November) (₹ crore)	Change (10) over (8) (Per cent)	Share in 2020-21 (Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1) Europe	64,375	4,49,836	60,559	4,28,940	-5.9	19.3	40,588	2,85,252	32,034	2,38,957	-21.1	18.4
1.1 EU Countries	57,204	3,99,765	53,768	3,80,816	-6.0	17.2	35,923	2,52,444	28,472	2,12,401	-20.7	16.4
1) U K	9,330	65,251	8,767	62,088	-6.0	2.8	5,719	40,183	4,585	34,152	-19.8	2.6
2) Netherland	8,814	61,575	8,369	59,213	-5.1	2.7	5,721	40,158	3,816	28,462	-33.3	2.2
3) Germany	8,904	62,214	8,291	58,725	-6.9	2.6	5,519	38,783	4,875	36,368	-11.7	2.8
4) Belgium	6,730	47,008	5,810	41,165	-13.7	1.9	3,946	27,767	2,835	21,158	-28.2	1.6
5) France	5,235	36,594	5,101	36,132	-2.6	1.6	3,467	24,383	2,599	19,379	-25.0	1.5
6) Italy	5,594	39,092	4,971	35,264	-11.1	1.6	3,221	22,657	2,608	19,454	-19.0	1.5
7) Spain	4,183	29,219	3,946	27,957	-5.7	1.3	2,630	18,487	1,883	14,063	-28.4	1.1
8) Poland	1,573	11,004	1,548	10,967	-1.6	0.5	1,003	7,047	929	6,925	-7.4	0.5
9) Sweden	792	5,535	748	5,301	-5.5	0.2	493	3,466	435	3,242	-11.9	0.2
10) Portugal	743	5,195	745	5,284	0.2	0.2	485	3,411	579	4,337	19.5	0.3
11) Denmark	747	5,227	734	5,199	-1.7	0.2	477	3,350	437	3,254	-8.4	0.3
12) Ireland	531	3,717	534	3,786	0.6	0.2	368	2,594	362	2,699	-1.7	0.2
13) Czech Republic	429	3,003	496	3,520	15.7	0.2	304	2,140	285	2,126	-6.5	0.2
14) Austria	483	3,374	456	3,229	-5.7	0.1	291	2,047	271	2,026	-6.9	0.2
15) Greece	503	3,503	446	3,162	-11.5	0.1	278	1,959	306	2,291	9.9	0.2
16) Cyprus	71	495	443	3,089	527.4	0.1	416	2,895	59	440	-85.8	0.0
17) Hungary	458	3,205	424	3,004	-7.5	0.1	289	2,034	308	2,297	6.3	0.2
18) Romania	430	3,008	367	2,597	-14.7	0.1	251	1,763	204	1,519	-18.8	0.1
19) Slovenia	317	2,216	334	2,370	5.5	0.1	217	1,525	207	1,547	-4.6	0.1
20) Finland	256	1,792	269	1,903	4.8	0.1	178	1,248	171	1,277	-3.7	0.1
21) Malta	230	1,606	208	1,474	-9.3	0.1	148	1,042	252	1,897	69.9	0.1
22) Bulgaria	212	1,479	159	1,124	-25.2	0.1	110	773	100	748	-9.0	0.1
23) Croatia	154	1,074	148	1,049	-3.9	0.0	85	595	79	592	-6.5	0.0
24) Slovak Rep	146	1,020	138	981	-5.2	0.0	89	628	96	715	7.5	0.1

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
25) Latvia	116	810	119	844	3.2	0.0	82	577	66	491	-19.7	0.0
26) Lithuania	127	891	111	786	-13.0	0.0	75	527	85	630	13.1	0.0
27) Estonia	64	450	65	463	1.7	0.0	46	325	34	253	-26.7	0.0
28) Luxembourg	30	209	20	144	-32.4	0.0	12	81	8	58	-32.1	0.0
1.2 European Free Trade Associatipn (EFTA)	**1,534**	**10,720**	**1,636**	**11,582**	**6.7**	**0.5**	**1,133**	**7,958**	**1,098**	**8,180**	**-3.0**	**0.6**
1) Switzerland	1,187	8,292	1,200	8,505	1.1	0.4	819	5,757	897	6,680	9.6	0.5
2) Norway	313	2,187	422	2,974	34.7	0.1	306	2,145	192	1,430	-37.5	0.1
3) Iceland	31	218	10	71	-67.4	0.0	5	35	6	46	25.5	0.0
4) Liechtenstein	3	24	4	31	28.2	0.0	3	21	3	24	5.6	0.0
1.3 Other European Countries	**5,637**	**39,351**	**5,155**	**36,542**	**-8.6**	**1.6**	**3,532**	**24,850**	**2,464**	**18,377**	**-30.2**	**1.4**
1) Turkey	5,452	38,059	4,969	35,225	-8.9	1.6	3,413	24,013	2,338	17,436	-31.5	1.3
2) Serbia	72	507	84	594	15.7	0.0	54	377	61	458	14.3	0.0
3) Albania	37	258	44	313	19.0	0.0	28	199	30	226	6.8	0.0
4) Macedonia	20	137	23	160	15.7	0.0	15	103	13	94	-14.5	0.0
5) Montenegro	39	271	20	142	-48.7	0.0	12	85	13	96	5.8	0.0
6) Bosnia-Hrzgovin	17	119	15	108	-10.3	0.0	10	73	9	68	-13.0	0.0
7) Union Of Serbia & Montenegro				0	0.0	0.0		0			0.0	0.0
2) Africa	**28,541**	**1,99,539**	**28,991**	**2,05,412**	**1.6**	**9.3**	**19,454**	**1,36,759**	**16,498**	**1,23,018**	**-15.2**	**9.5**
2.1 Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	4,378	30,513	4,412	31,270	0.8	1.4	2,988	21,007	2,343	17,470	-21.6	1.3
1) South Africa	4,067	28,334	4,108	29,114	1.0	1.3	2,781	19,551	2,168	16,167	-22.0	1.2
2) Botswana	178	1,254	179	1,265	0.2	0.1	115	806	95	709	-17.1	0.1
3) Namibia	82	578	66	471	-19.7	0.0	54	386	36	269	-33.5	0.0
4) Lesotho	30	213	41	288	33.9	0.0	27	190	25	188	-7.6	0.0
5) Swaziland	19	133	19	132	-3.3	0.0	10	74	18	137	75.1	0.0

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
2.2 Other South African Countries	1,856	13,019	2,868	20,322	54.5	0.9	1,933	13,601	1,215	9,060	-37.2	0.7
1) Mozambique	1,073	7,538	2,174	15,411	102.6	0.7	1,445	10,165	790	5,888	-45.3	0.5
2) Angola	282	1,974	285	2,019	1.0	0.1	199	1,401	153	1,143	-23.2	0.1
3) Zambia	319	2,238	248	1,754	-22.4	0.1	169	1,186	168	1,254	-0.2	0.1
4) Zimbabwe	182	1,269	161	1,138	-11.3	0.1	121	848	103	776	-14.5	0.1
2.3 West Africa	**182**	**53,876**	**8,177**	**57,973**	**6.2**	**2.6**	**5,439**	**38,252**	**5,372**	**40,023**	**-1.2**	**3.1**
1) Nigeria	3,005	21,040	3,610	25,601	20.1	1.2	2,414	16,991	1,778	13,239	-26.4	1.0
2) Togo	694	4,871	1,041	7,395	49.9	0.3	664	4,674	821	6,098	23.7	0.5
3) Ghana	717	5,007	617	4,375	-13.9	0.2	410	2,883	514	3,834	25.4	0.3
4) Senegal	639	4,461	477	3,388	-25.4	0.2	293	2,063	381	2,839	29.9	0.2
5) Cote D' Ivoire	449	3,148	415	2,941	-7.6	0.1	277	1,948	340	2,531	22.6	0.2
6) Guinea	405	2,828	355	2,516	-12.4	0.1	224	1,570	306	2,283	36.6	0.2
7) Benin	427	2,987	327	2,297	-23.5	0.1	272	1,906	327	2,434	20.0	0.2
8) Cameroon	178	1,249	228	1,621	28.2	0.1	130	917	160	1,190	22.4	0.1
9) Liberia	179	1,249	220	1,549	22.8	0.1	168	1,179	135	1,007	-19.8	0.1
10) Burkina Faso	181	1,272	154	1,091	-15.2	0.0	101	710	134	999	32.8	0.1
11) Mali	131	915	146	1,038	11.8	0.0	91	643	105	784	15.0	0.1
12) Gambia	157	1,097	132	937	-15.5	0.0	87	613	71	531	-18.4	0.0
13) Sierra Leone	112	783	115	816	2.8	0.0	80	564	84	628	4.8	0.0
14) Congo P Rep	133	933	113	801	-15.0	0.0	71	499	67	496	-6.2	0.0
15) Mauritania	116	805	84	596	-27.5	0.0	53	372	49	366	-7.1	0.0
16) Niger	95	665	74	519	-22.4	0.0	56	391	45	336	-19.1	0.0
17) Gabon	55	386	46	322	-17.4	0.0	32	222	36	271	14.6	0.0
18) Equtl Guinea	12	84	11	78	-8.2	0.0	6	44	8	62	34.0	0.0
19) Guinea Bissau	11	76	9	64	-16.4	0.0	6	45	9	68	45.3	0.0

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
20) Cape Verde Is	2	11	2	15	35.6	0.0	2	11	3	20	75.0	0.0
21) Sao Tome	1	8	2	11	27.1	0.0	1	8	1	6	-25.4	0.0
22) St Helena	0	0	0	2	1,550.0	0.0	0	2			-100.0	0.0
2.4 Central Africa	**1,342**	**9,413**	**1,456**	**10,319**	**8.5**	**0.5**	**967**	**6,803**	**966**	**7,213**	**-0.1**	**0.6**
1) Uganda	580	4,058	622	4,406	7.1	0.2	412	2,896	448	3,343	8.8	0.3
2) Congo D. Rep.	303	2,123	353	2,501	16.4	0.1	223	1,569	241	1,799	8.0	0.1
3) Malawi	202	1,418	185	1,307	-8.2	0.1	130	914	100	747	-23.4	0.1
4) Rwanda	145	1,019	124	878	-14.4	0.0	86	603	85	635	-0.9	0.0
5) Chad	37	263	59	417	56.7	0.0	31	218	33	245	6.0	0.0
6) Burundi	48	341	58	414	20.9	0.0	36	256	45	333	22.7	0.0
7) C Afri Rep	27	191	56	395	107.6	0.0	49	347	15	110	-69.9	0.0
2.5 East Africa	**7,378**	**51,576**	**6,636**	**46,992**	**-10.1**	**2.1**	**4,485**	**31,512**	**3,679**	**27,438**	**-18.0**	**2.1**
1) Kenya	2,072	14,441	2,109	14,937	1.8	0.7	1,312	9,212	1,209	9,018	-7.8	0.7
2) Tanzania Rep	1,704	11,925	1,740	12,327	2.1	0.6	1,219	8,576	891	6,642	-26.9	0.5
3) Ethiopia	766	5,364	798	5,655	4.2	0.3	557	3,916	437	3,264	-21.5	0.3
4) Mauritius	1,161	8,091	662	4,664	-43.0	0.2	518	3,623	251	1,870	-51.5	0.1
5) Somalia	537	3,772	584	4,143	8.7	0.2	383	2,695	349	2,602	-9.0	0.2
6) Djibouti	791	5,549	316	2,234	-60.0	0.1	216	1,517	226	1,688	4.7	0.1
7) Madagascar	196	1,384	302	2,134	53.6	0.1	211	1,481	232	1,731	10.1	0.1
8) Seychelles	84	586	67	480	-21.1	0.0	31	216	44	329	43.8	0.0
9) Reunion	47	329	40	285	-15.0	0.0	28	196	28	207	-0.5	0.0
10) Comoros	19	135	19	134	-2.1	0.0	11	79	12	87	3.8	0.0
2.6 North Africa	5,889	41,143	5,441	38,537	-7.6	1.7	3,641	25,585	2,924	21,814	-19.7	1.7
1) Egypt A Rp	2,887	20,154	2,504	17,724	-13.2	0.8	1,747	12,275	1,370	10,227	-21.6	0.8
2) Sudan	921	6,435	1,097	7,791	19.1	0.4	626	4,398	647	4,825	3.4	0.4
3) Morocco	680	4,752	799	5,662	17.6	0.3	547	3,850	309	2,304	-43.5	0.2

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19		2019-20		Change	Share	2019-20		2020-21 (P)		Change	Share
	(April-March)				(4) over (2)	in 2019-19	(April-November)				(10) over (8)	in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
4) Algeria	940	6,575	611	4,317	-35.0	0.2	437	3,060	352	2,625	-19.4	0.2
5) Tunisia	304	2,127	245	1,736	-19.5	0.1	168	1,180	151	1,130	-9.7	0.1
6) Libya	157	1,100	184	1,307	17.6	0.1	117	821	94	703	-19.4	0.1
3) America	**68,861**	**4,81,472**	**69,643**	**4,93,486**	**1.1**	**22.2**	**46,473**	**3,26,747**	**41,040**	**3,05,952**	**-11.7**	**23.6**
3.1 North America	**59,121**	**4,13,351**	**59,584**	**4,22,174**	**0.8**	**19.0**	**39,924**	**2,80,682**	**35,054**	**2,61,359**	**-12.2**	**20.1**
1) U S A	52,428	3,66,628	53,109	3,76,306	1.3	16.9	35,588	2,50,207	31,343	2,33,694	-11.9	18.0
2) Mexico	3,842	26,786	3,624	25,653	-5.7	1.2	2,478	17,411	1,913	14,247	-22.8	1.1
3) Canada	2,851	19,936	2,852	20,215	0.0	0.9	1,858	13,064	1,798	13,418	-3.2	1.0
3.2 Latin America	**9,741**	**68,121**	**10,059**	**71,312**	**3.3**	**3.2**	**6,550**	**46,066**	**5,986**	**44,594**	**-8.6**	**3.4**
1) Brazil	3,801	26,617	3,967	28,119	4.4	1.3	2,660	18,718	2,399	17,878	-9.8	1.4
2) Colombia	1,117	7,811	1,043	7,398	-6.6	0.3	676	4,749	466	3,470	-31.0	0.3
3) Chile	990	6,912	793	5,612	-19.8	0.3	561	3,942	454	3,388	-19.0	0.3
4) Argentina	563	3,910	763	5,429	35.6	0.2	397	2,792	412	3,073	3.8	0.2
5) Peru	721	5,041	764	5,409	6.0	0.2	521	3,662	447	3,328	-14.2	0.3
6) Venezuela	165	1,154	340	2,439	106.2	0.1	131	934	529	3,924	303.0	0.3
7) Guatemala	305	2,137	291	2,068	-4.6	0.1	187	1,320	192	1,431	2.5	0.1
8) Ecuador	298	2,079	253	1,791	-15.1	0.1	166	1,166	116	869	-29.8	0.1
9) Panama Republic	227	1,593	239	1,690	5.0	0.1	162	1,142	83	617	-49.0	0.0
10) Dominic Rep	216	1,507	213	1,510	-1.2	0.1	147	1,036	123	919	-16.4	0.1
11) Honduras	167	1,169	185	1,314	11.2	0.1	124	871	80	597	-35.3	0.0
12) Uruguay	181	1,268	148	1,041	-18.4	0.0	114	799	64	474	-44.2	0.0
13) Paraguay	161	1,119	127	899	-21.0	0.0	83	585	104	777	24.9	0.1
14) Costa Rica	136	953	127	898	-7.0	0.0	87	614	70	523	-19.7	0.0
15) Bolivia	105	735	113	804	8.4	0.0	77	540	48	358	-37.5	0.0
16) Trinidad	84	585	85	602	1.6	0.0	60	420	44	330	-26.1	0.0

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
17) Virgin Is Us	43	300	81	564	91.5	0.0	79	545	76	568	-3.4	0.0
18) El Salvador	79	549	79	563	0.9	0.0	51	359	46	345	-9.5	0.0
19) Haiti	79	555	66	465	-17.4	0.0	45	316	61	456	35.8	0.0
20) Nicaragua	54	374	66	465	21.6	0.0	45	320	51	378	11.4	0.0
21) Bahamas	6	43	60	431	898.0	0.0	5	36	3	20	-46.3	0.0
22) Jamaica	55	388	57	402	2.4	0.0	38	267	37	277	-2.4	0.0
23) Cuba	35	244	48	337	35.7	0.0	39	275	15	114	-60.7	0.0
24) Suriname	23	157	31	221	37.8	0.0	16	111	10	74	-36.3	0.0
25) Netherlandantil	31	214	30	212	-1.9	0.0	21	147	12	86	-45.0	0.0
26) Guyana	30	207	25	179	-15.0	0.0	17	118	16	120	-4.5	0.0
27) Belize	17	119	14	101	-16.0	0.0	10	70	5	40	-46.0	0.0
28) Barbados	12	87	13	90	2.7	0.0	8	54	7	52	-8.5	0.0
29) Guadeloupe	3	24	8	57	128.1	0.0	3	21	2	13	-41.7	0.0
30) Cayman Is	4	30	7	47	50.6	0.0	4	25	2	15	-44.2	0.0
31) Martinique	4	25	4	27	6.4	0.0	3	19	2	19	-7.1	0.0
32) St Lucia	4	28	3	23	-19.2	0.0	2	16	2	13	-22.1	0.0
33) Grenada	4	26	3	20	-26.0	0.0	2	12	1	8	-37.7	0.0
34) St Kitt N A	2	17	3	18	8.0	0.0	2	14	0	4	-75.9	0.0
35) Bermuda	3	22	2	18	-21.3	0.0	2	11	2	13	16.2	0.0
36) Antigua	3	19	2	16	-19.2	0.0	2	11	1	5	-57.1	0.0
37) Dominica	1	9	2	15	66.9	0.0	2	13	1	7	-47.8	0.0
38) Fr Guiana	2	13	1	7	-48.4	0.0	1	5	1	8	43.6	0.0
39) St Vincent	1	5	1	5	-5.5	0.0	1	4	0	2	-46.2	0.0
40) Turks C Is	0	2	1	5	146.2	0.0	0	3	0	0	-89.8	0.0
41) Br Virgn Is	11	73	0	4	-95.4	0.0	0	2	0	1	-62.1	0.0
42) Falkland Is	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0	1			-100.0	0.0

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries *(Contd......)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19		2019-20		Change	Share	2019-20		2020-21 (P)		Change	Share
	(April-March)				(4) over (2)	in 2019-19	(April-November)				(10) over (8)	in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
43) Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4) Asia	**1,61,216**	**11,27,309**	**1,46,629**	**10,38,613**	**-9.0**	**46.8**	**99,343**	**6,98,280**	**81,338**	**6,07,499**	**-18.1**	**46.7**
4.1 East Asia (Oceania)	**4,027**	**28,102**	**3,360**	**23,792**	**-16.6**	**1.1**	**2,238**	**15,730**	**2,849**	**21,259**	**27.3**	**1.6**
1) Australia	3,522	24,574	2,853	20,205	-19.0	0.9	1,891	13,294	2,468	18,413	30.5	1.4
2) New Zealand	380	2,661	379	2,682	-0.4	0.1	255	1,796	300	2,237	17.4	0.2
3) Papua N Gna	50	347	56	396	12.7	0.0	39	270	36	266	-7.5	0.0
4) Fiji Is	61	424	56	394	-8.4	0.0	41	287	29	220	-27.9	0.0
5) Timor Leste	5	37	6	45	20.3	0.0	4	27	12	86	203.7	0.0
6) Samoa	3	18	4	30	64.1	0.0	4	28	2	13	-57.6	0.0
7) Vanuatu Rep	2	14	2	17	22.8	0.0	2	11	1	10	-11.8	0.0
8) Solomon Is	3	18	2	14	-20.6	0.0	2	11	1	8	-29.9	0.0
9) Tonga	0	2	1	5	88.6	0.0	0	2	0	2	-6.3	0.0
10) Kiribati Rep	0	3	0	3	5.4	0.0	0	2	0	4	45.5	0.0
11) Nauru Rp	1	4	0	1	-73.6	0.0	0	1	0	1	-50.0	0.0
12) Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
4.2 Asean	**37,477**	**2,62,142**	**31,547**	**2,23,383**	**-15.8**	**10.1**	**21,543**	**1,51,387**	**19,082**	**1,42,691**	**-11.4**	**11.0**
1) Singapore	11,572	80,943	8,923	63,027	-22.9	2.8	6,480	45,417	5,510	41,259	-15.0	3.2
2) Malaysia	6,436	45,104	6,365	45,107	-1.1	2.0	4,224	29,716	3,970	29,709	-6.0	2.3
3) Vietnam Soc Rep	6,507	45,410	5,060	35,852	-22.2	1.6	3,583	25,224	2,988	22,345	-16.6	1.7
4) Thailand	4,441	31,106	4,299	30,451	-3.2	1.4	2,907	20,436	2,329	17,359	-19.9	1.3
5) Indonesia	5,278	36,891	4,130	29,302	-21.8	1.3	2,520	17,724	2,671	19,981	6.0	1.5
6) Philippines	1,744	12,189	1,526	10,815	-12.5	0.5	1,008	7,088	926	6,906	-8.2	0.5
7) Myanmar	1,206	8,459	974	6,910	-19.2	0.3	639	4,500	538	4,019	-15.8	0.3
8) Cambodia	196	1,371	188	1,332	-4.0	0.1	131	922	92	687	-29.7	0.1
9) Brunei	56	393	58	409	2.5	0.0	34	240	37	276	8.5	0.0
10) Lao Pd Rp	39	275	25	177	-36.3	0.0	17	118	20	150	18.8	0.0
4.3 West Asia- GCC	**41,622**	**2,90,515**	**40,466**	**2,86,664**	**-2.8**	**12.9**	**26,920**	**1,89,216**	**16,371**	**1,22,140**	**-39.2**	**9.4**

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries *(Contd....)*

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1) U Arab Emts	30,127	2,10,213	28,854	2,04,239	-4.2	9.2	19,709	1,38,499	9,686	72,251	-50.9	5.6
2) Saudi Arab	5,562	38,854	6,237	44,267	12.1	2.0	3,833	26,951	3,596	26,837	-6.2	2.1
3) Oman	2,246	15,669	2,262	16,081	0.7	0.7	1,318	9,273	1,425	10,640	8.1	0.8
4) Kuwait	1,334	9,319	1,287	9,112	-3.6	0.4	880	6,184	614	4,578	-30.2	0.4
5) Qatar	1,611	11,244	1,268	8,995	-21.3	0.4	786	5,525	761	5,677	-3.1	0.4
6) Baharain Is	742	5,215	559	3,970	-24.7	0.2	395	2,785	289	2,157	-26.8	0.2
4.4 Other West Asia	**10,761**	**75,112**	**10,660**	**75,411**	**-0.9**	**3.4**	**7,412**	**52,036**	**4,919**	**36,755**	**-33.6**	**2.8**
1) Iran	3,511	24,461	3,374	23,855	-3.9	1.1	2,238	15,658	1,290	9,671	-42.3	0.7
2) Israel	3,718	25,959	3,363	23,807	-9.5	1.1	2,414	16,991	1,604	11,960	-33.5	0.9
3) Iraq	1,789	12,507	1,878	13,287	5.0	0.6	1,327	9,333	967	7,218	-27.2	0.6
4) Jordan	579	4,058	961	6,771	66.0	0.3	724	5,073	369	2,764	-49.0	0.2
5) Yemen Republc	741	5,169	721	5,120	-2.7	0.2	440	3,091	496	3,709	12.6	0.3
6) Lebanon	269	1,878	204	1,442	-24.1	0.1	152	1,065	109	813	-28.1	0.1
7) Syria	155	1,081	159	1,130	3.1	0.1	117	826	83	621	-29.1	0.0
4.5 NE Asia	41,981	2,94,180	38,654	2,73,892	-7.9	12.3	26,629	1,87,271	26,460	1,97,784	-0.6	15.2
1) China P Rp	16,753	1,17,293	16,614	1,17,684	-0.8	5.3	11,456	80,574	13,645	1,02,125	19.1	7.8
2) Hong Kong	13,002	91,117	10,967	77,752	-15.7	3.5	7,842	55,153	6,374	47,530	-18.7	3.7
3) Korea Rp	4,705	32,881	4,846	34,341	3.0	1.5	3,089	21,718	2,891	21,593	-6.4	1.7
4) Japan	4,862	34,012	4,521	32,005	-7.0	1.4	3,101	21,790	2,540	18,975	-18.1	1.5
5) Taiwan	2,608	18,520	1,675	11,885	-35.8	0.5	1,123	7,915	990	7,407	-11.8	0.6
6) Mongolia	23	158	16	115	-28.7	0.0	11	76	9	68	-15.6	0.0
7) Korea Dp Rp	27	191	9	64	-66.8	0.0	6	41	3	19	-55.2	0.0
8) Macao	1	7	6	45	492.5	0.0	1	4	9	66	1,339.3	0.0
4.6 South Asia	**25,349**	**1,77,258**	**21,942**	**1,55,471**	**-13.4**	**7.0**	**14,601**	**1,02,640**	**11,657**	**86,870**	**-20.2**	**6.7**
1) Bangladesh Pr	9,210	64,393	8,201	58,177	-11.0	2.6	5,267	37,051	4,976	37,071	-5.5	2.9
2) Nepal	7,766	54,301	7,160	50,713	-7.8	2.3	4,794	33,691	3,411	25,403	-28.9	2.0

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)		(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
3) Sri Lanka Dsr	4,710	32,996	3,801	26,935	-19.3	1.2	2,615	18,403	2,097	15,626	-19.8	1.2
4) Afghanistan Tis	715	4,992	998	7,085	39.4	0.3	593	4,181	499	3,724	-15.8	0.3
5) Pakistan Ir	2,067	14,427	817	5,718	-60.5	0.3	698	4,869	170	1,266	-75.7	0.1
6) Bhutan	657	4,591	739	5,235	12.4	0.2	488	3,426	387	2,893	-20.7	0.2
7) Maldives	223	1,557	227	1,608	1.6	0.1	145	1,020	119	888	-18.1	0.1
5) CIS & Baltics	**3,467**	**24,282**	**4,192**	**29,717**	**20.9**	**1.3**	**2,859**	**20,130**	**2,460**	**18,346**	**-14.0**	**1.4**
5.1 CARS Countries	442	3,107	469	3,324	6.1	0.1	319	2,241	427	3,174	33.8	0.2
1) Kazakhstan	143	1,004	203	1,436	41.5	0.1	136	959	144	1,073	5.5	0.1
2) Uzbekistan	201	1,417	180	1,276	-10.5	0.1	127	890	199	1,478	56.9	0.1
3) Turkmenistan	46	320	34	240	-25.7	0.0	23	160	29	216	27.4	0.0
4) Kyrghyzstan	30	210	29	206	-3.0	0.0	19	131	24	181	30.2	0.0
5) Tajikistan	22	156	24	167	5.5	0.0	14	100	30	226	113.5	0.0
5.2 Other CIS Countries	3,025	21,175	3,723	26,393	23.1	1.2	2,541	17,889	2,033	15,172	-20.0	1.2
1) Russia	2,390	16,728	3,018	21,400	26.3	1.0	2,076	14,623	1,601	11,942	-22.9	0.9
2) Ukraine	391	2,736	464	3,286	18.7	0.1	303	2,130	264	1,973	-12.9	0.2
3) Georgia	110	774	83	588	-25.0	0.0	50	351	66	495	32.8	0.0
4) Belarus	56	390	56	395	0.1	0.0	38	269	41	303	6.3	0.0
5) Azerbaijan	43	306	53	376	22.4	0.0	38	267	30	227	-20.0	0.0
6) Armenia	26	181	40	286	56.1	0.0	29	203	24	182	-15.6	0.0
7) Moldova	9	60	9	62	0.9	0.0	7	46	7	50	2.9	0.0
6) Unspecified Region	**3,617**	**25,289**	**3,347**	**23,686**	**-7.5**	**1.1**	**2,449**	**17,218**	**745**	**5,582**	**-69.6**	**0.4**
1) Unspecified	2,846	19,904	2,483	17,568	**-12.7**	**0.8**	**1,735**	**12,196**	**400**	**2,990**	**-76.9**	**0.2**
2) Gibraltar	575	4,018	629	4,441	**9.4**	**0.2**	**577**	**4,053**	**203**	**1,535**	**-64.8**	**0.1**
3) Puerto Rico	138	971	134	965	**-2.9**	**0.0**	**68**	**477**	**100**	**743**	**47.6**	**0.1**
4) Marshall Island	0	2	33	231	**10,065.6**	**0.0**	**26**	**185**	**0**	**2**	**-99.2**	**0.0**
5) South Sudan	11	74	20	143	**90.4**	**0.0**	**11**	**79**	**15**	**114**	**36.5**	**0.0**

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
6) New Caledonia	9	62	15	108	72.1	0.0	11	75	7	55	-30.5	0.0
7) Aruba	10	67	10	70	2.5	0.0	6	42	2	12	-73.2	0.0
8) Fr Polynesia	6	38	6	43	9.8	0.0	4	25	3	21	-20.7	0.0
9) Eritrea	9	62	6	42	-34.4	0.0	5	34	6	46	31.9	0.0
10) Mayotte	3	20	3	22	12.2	0.0	2	15	3	23	43.4	0.0
11) Monaco	3	18	2	14	-23.1	0.0	1	7	1	5	-28.0	0.0
12) State Of Palest	1	10	1	8	-26.8	0.0	1	6	0	3	-54.7	0.0
13) Guam	1	5	1	6	37.9	0.0	1	4	1	4	-13.1	0.0
14) Faroe Is.	3	21	1	6	-69.3	0.0	1	6	0	2	-72.4	0.0
15) Micronesia	0	2	1	4	55.9	0.0	0	3	0	4	32.4	0.0
16) Us Minor Outlying Islands	1	5	0	3	-42.0	0.0	0	3	1	5	81.6	0.0
17) Norfolk Is	0	1	0	2	73.7	0.0	0	1	0	2	10.5	0.0
18) Cook Is	0	2	0	2	18.5	0.0	0	2	0	0	-80.6	0.0
19) San Marino	0	1	0	2	66.7	0.0	0	1	0	1	-19.0	0.0
20) N. Mariana Is.	0	2	0	1	-44.4	0.0	0	0	0	1	100.0	0.0
21) Ameri Samoa	0	0	0	1	333.3	0.0	0	1	0	3	283.3	0.0
22) Niue Is	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0	1	0	0	-100.0	0.0
23) Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0
24) Andorra	0	2	0	1	-75.8	0.0	0	1	0	0	-85.7	0.0
25) Palau	0	1	0	0	-44.4	0.0	0	0	0	1	75.0	0.0
26) Anguilla	0	1	0	0	-75.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
27) Vatican City	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	133.3	0.0
28) Greenland	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	1	8	3,533.3	0.0
29) Pitcairn Is.	0	0	0	0	100.0	0.0	0	0	0	1	1,100.0	0.0
30) Wallis F Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0			-100.0	0.0

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Table 7.4 (B): Direction of Exports : Exports by Regions and Countries

Regions / Countries	2018-19 (April-March)		2019-20 (April-March)		Change (4) over (2)	Share in 2019-19	2019-20 (April-November)		2020-21 (P) (April-November)		Change (10) over (8)	Share in 2020-21
	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(US$ million)	(₹ crore)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
31) Antartica	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0			-100.0	0.0
32) Panama C Z	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0			-100.0	0.0
33) Christmas Is.	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0					0.0	0.0
34) Saharwi A.Dm Rp	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
35) Svallbard And J	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
36) Tokelau Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0			0.0	0.0
37) Guernsey	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
38) Jersey	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
39) Heard Macdonald	0	0			-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
40) Installations In International Waters	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
41) St Pierre	0	0	0	0	-100.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
42) Curacao	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
43) Cocos Is	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
India's Total Exports	**3,30,078**	**23,07,726**	**3,13,361**	**22,19,854**	**-5.1**	**100.0**	**2,11,167**	**14,84,387**	**1,74,116**	**12,99,355**	**-17.5**	**100.0**

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata
P : Provisional.

Table 7.5. India's Share in World Exports by Commodity Divisions and Groups

(US $ million)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1980			1985		
			World	India	India's share (%)	World	India	India's share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01		Meat and meat preparations	17832	67	0.4	15755	61	0.4
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	12258	242	2.0	14335	337	2.4
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	41989	201	0.5	32643	211	0.6
	042	Rice	4355	160	3.7	2916	162	5.6
05		Vegetables and fruits	24018	259	1.1	23606	332	1.4
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	16183	46	0.3	10113	0	0.0
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	22121	879	4.0	20779	971	4.7
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	12979	271	2.1	11676	226	1.9
	074	Tea and mate	1631	452	27.7	1973	517	26.2
	075	Spices	1072	156	14.5	1188	229	19.3
08		Feeding stuff for animals	10322	164	1.6	8515	127	1.5
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3423	151	4.4	7822	140	1.8
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	3423	151	4.4	3798	113	3.0
	122	Manufactured tobacco	…	…	…	4024	27	0.7
22		Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	9487	30	0.3	7896	20	0.3
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	30239	465	1.5	23137	557	2.4
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	6515	411	6.3	6154	478	7.8
51		Organic chemicals	31841	17	0.1	36923	25	0.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	15491	26	0.2	16318	22	0.1
53		Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	7986	65	0.8	8024	62	0.8
54	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	13918	109	0.8	15920	130	0.8
55		Essential oils and perfume materials soap, cleansing etc.	7647	86	1.1	8136	56	0.7
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	27223	3	0.0	28456	5	0.0
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	15960	8	0.0	16613	28	0.2
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed fur skins	5967	405	6.8	6444	534	8.3
	611	Leather	3415	342	10.0	4185	331	7.9
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	975	62	6.3	1233	202	16.4
	613	Fur skins,tanned or dressed etc.	1577	1	0.1	1026	0	0.0
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	48884	1145	2.3	48218	1037	2.1
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	6632	351	5.3	6804	327	4.8
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	9325	44	0.5	9735	20	0.2
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	3188	204	6.4	3462	167	4.8
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	18563	579	3.1	12073	1165	9.6
67		Iron and steel	68231	87	0.1	61891	46	0.1
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	36840	221	0.6	32884	125	0.4
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	35722	88	0.2	38433	59	0.2
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	58495	65	0.1	54707	97	0.2
73		Metal-working machinery	15671	32	0.2	12696	55	0.4
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	59443	67	0.1	53954	60	0.1
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	24750	2	0.0	53604	30	0.1
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	26799	11	0.0	47318	4	0.0
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	60947	114	0.2	75739	121	0.2
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	127347	208	0.2	157446	126	0.1
79		Other transport equipment	41291	32	0.1	50709	27	0.1
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32365	590	1.8	38718	887	2.3
		Total Exports	**1997686**	**8486**	**0.4**	**1930849**	**8904**	**0.5**

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Table 7.5. India's Share in World Exports by Commodity Divisions and Groups *(Contd....)*

(US $ million)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	1990			2000		
			World	India	India's share (%)	World	India	India's share (%) share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
01		Meat and meat preparations	34118	77	0.2	44690	324	0.7
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	32847	521	1.6	50875	1391	2.7
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	45314	285	0.6	53575	783	1.5
	042	Rice	3995	254	6.4	6411	654	10.2
05		Vegetables and fruits	50225	400	0.8	68355	856	1.3
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	14236	21	0.1	13866	118	0.9
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	21131	842	4.0	27953	956	3.4
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	8659	148	1.7	11559	264	2.3
	074	Tea and mate	2650	585	22.1	3087	431	14.0
	075	Spices	1415	109	7.7	2541	261	10.3
08		Feeding stuff for animals	15603	336	2.2	20295	469	2.3
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	17860	145	0.8	21628	147	0.7
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	5187	107	2.1	5525	147	2.7
	122	Manufactured tobacco	12674	39	0.3	16103	0	0.0
22		Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	10477	83	0.8	14388	244	1.7
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	35734	753	2.1	49515	510	1.0
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	7653	578	7.6	9229	363	3.9
51		Organic chemicals	70721	232	0.3	134109	1491	1.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	26079	59	0.2	33117	99	0.3
53		Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	19952	233	1.2	34105	481	1.4
54	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	37753	453	1.2	107482	1255	1.2
55		Essential oils and perfume materials soap, cleansing etc.	21027	240	1.1	44279	216	0.5
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	65712	29	0.0	123353	174	0.1
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	33418	76	0.2	63411	437	0.7
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed fur skins	13226	832	6.3	24440	808	3.3
	611	Leather	9295	447	4.8	16551	388	2.3
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	2868	385	13.4	6831	421	6.2
	613	Fur skins,tanned or dressed etc.	1063	0	0.0	1058	0	0.0
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	105147	2180	2.1	167528	6000	3.6
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	15559	571	3.7	22387	1103	4.9
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	22021	156	0.7	32151	506	1.6
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	8466	195	2.3	9432	370	3.9
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	27577	2710	9.8	54105	6477	12.0
67		Iron and steel	106342	283	0.3	146147	1481	1.0
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	66088	341	0.5	125259	1167	0.9
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	81675	126	0.2	158329	218	0.1
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	118617	236	0.2	167582	346	0.2
73		Metal-working machinery	31051	58	0.2	41413	117	0.3
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	130836	132	0.1	225981	78	0.0
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	126743	112	0.1	378980	0	0.0
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	100965	31	0.0	299356	0	0.0
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	185364	241	0.1	640575	92	0.0
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	312550	344	0.1	549596	370	0.1
79		Other transport equipment	96250	15	0.0	157654	53	0.0
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	94577	2211	2.3	201379	7093	3.5
		Total Exports	**3303563**	**18143**	**0.5**	**6254511**	**41543**	**0.7**

Contd....

Table 7.5. India's Share in World Exports by Commodity Divisions and Groups *(Contd....)*

(US $ million)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	2005			2010		
			World	India	India's share (%)	World	India	India's share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
01		Meat and meat preparations	73937	620	0.8	112000	1821	1.6
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	71559	1590	2.2	101800	2403	2.4
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	72416	1753	2.4	94300	3136	3.3
	042	Rice	9841	1411	14.3	20300	2296	11.3
05		Vegetables and fruits	114274	1586	1.4	180700	2338	1.3
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	24042	196	0.8	45500	1096	2.4
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	44914	1042	2.3	80700	2233	2.8
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	15729	363	2.3	29600	558	1.9
	074	Tea and mate	4159	393	9.4	7200	720	10.0
	075	Spices	2995	281	9.4	6000	927	15.4
08		Feeding stuff for animals	30390	1127	3.7	57600	2067	3.6
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	24759	232	0.9	35100	879	2.5
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	6875	0	0.0	10800	713	6.6
	122	Manufactured tobacco	17884	0	0.0	24300	165	0.7
22		Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	22888	319	1.4	56400	911	1.6
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	124604	4899	3.9	299000	8475	2.8
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	27673	3816	13.8	105200	6147	5.8
51		Organic chemicals	217584	4536	2.1	335000	7735	2.3
52		Inorganic chemicals	55240	0	0.0	92200	972	1.1
53		Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	50885	846	1.7	66300	1604	2.4
54	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	67107	564	0.8	134700	1357	1.0
55		Essential oils and perfume materials soap, cleansing etc.	82162	511	0.6	122900	1159	0.9
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	72911	0	0.0	108400	910	0.8
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	106894	1153	1.1	174100	2136	1.2
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed fur skins	25347	773	3.1	28200	915	3.2
	611	Leather	20500	638	3.1	23500	785	3.3
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	3125	0	0.0	3100	130	4.2
	613	Fur skins,tanned or dressed etc.	1722	0.0	0.0	1600	0.0	0.0
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	213619	8462	4.0	259700	12833	4.9
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	28814	861	3.0	28600	1050	3.7
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	32121	981	3.1	36200	1987	5.5
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	11076	495	4.5	9900	518	5.2
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	91907	11929	13.0	129500	22589	17.4
67		Iron and steel	312975	4959	1.6	416400	10612	2.5
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	215402	2774	1.3	301800	4169	1.4
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	252199	926	0.4	330700	2335	0.7
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	264538	1125	0.4	364800	2230	0.6
73		Metal-working machinery	63925	268	0.4	69400	381	0.5
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	375374	1825	0.5	527900	3886	0.7
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	488065	470	0.1	572700	619	0.1
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	492806	0	0.0	626200	2408	0.4
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	852088	2126	0.2	1240100	5522	0.4
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	896733	3088	0.3	1063500	8746	0.8
79		Other transport equipment	214311	1023	0.5	333500	5804	1.7
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	286840	9212	3.2	372000	11229	3.0
		Total Exports	**10355384**	**99618**	**1.0**	**15102605**	**226334**	**1.5**

Contd....

Table 7.5. India's Share in World Exports by Commodity Divisions and Groups *(Contd....)*

(US $ million)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	2015 World	2015 India	2015 India's share (%)	2016 World	2016 India	2016 India's share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
01		Meat and meat preparations	132100	4347	3.3	131400	3975	3.0
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	124200	4778	3.8	133600	5499	4.1
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	120000	7380	6.1	116300	6096	5.2
	042	Rice	23300	6380	27.4	20800	5316	25.6
05		Vegetables and fruits	230400	3176	1.4	240300	3269	1.4
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	42800	1529	3.6	47600	1769	3.7
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	102600	3407	3.3	103300	3493	3.4
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	37400	813	2.2	37300	844	2.3
	074	Tea and mate	8500	713	8.4	8600	705	8.2
	075	Spices	10300	1701	16.5	10600	1766	16.7
08		Feeding stuff for animals	74100	1066	1.4	71100	775	1.1
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	39500	935	2.4	40500	1012	2.5
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	10900	639	5.9	11300	671	5.9
	122	Manufactured tobacco	28600	296	1.0	29200	341	1.2
22		Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	72800	1408	1.9	74300	1352	1.8
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	233100	1543	0.7	225500	2095	0.9
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	68800	211	0.3	71000	1005	1.4
51		Organic chemicals	334800	10124	3.0	320300	10083	3.1
52		Inorganic chemicals	89600	813	0.9	83000	854	1.0
53		Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	68200	2452	3.6	69100	2459	3.6
54	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	180100	2339	1.3	187100	2427	1.3
55		Essential oils and perfume materials soap, cleansing etc.	149700	1833	1.2	155800	1951	1.3
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	123800	1223	1.0	122700	1187	1.0
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	199200	3156	1.6	200100	3279	1.6
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed fur skins	29800	1312	4.4	26400	1118	4.2
	611	Leather	23100	1095	4.7	20400	908	4.5
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	4700	216	4.6	4900	210	4.3
	613	Fur skins,tanned or dressed etc.	2000	0.8	0.0	1100	0.3	0.0
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	297300	17263	5.8	287600	16121	5.6
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	29700	1771	6.0	27800	1622	5.8
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	45100	2091	4.6	43000	1740	4.0
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	9700	301	3.1	9100	283	3.1
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	139500	22395	16.1	144200	24566	17.0
67		Iron and steel	376800	8289	2.2	341800	8245	2.4
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	372000	7113	1.9	359600	6546	1.8
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	372800	3637	1.0	376600	4205	1.1
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	378200	4101	1.1	373700	3866	1.0
73		Metal-working machinery	78800	527	0.7	73900	561	0.8
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	633500	6179	1.0	625200	6115	1.0
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	533600	590	0.1	499000	538	0.1
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	774300	1315	0.2	753800	1475	0.2
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	1451100	5975	0.4	1457900	6077	0.4
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1305000	13079	1.0	1327400	14098	1.1
79		Other transport equipment	374500	7923	2.1	363900	6422	1.8
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	470000	18168	3.9	455600	17932	3.9
		Total Exports	**16361680**	**264381**	**1.6**	**15889531**	**260327**	**1.6**

Contd....

Table 7.5. India's Share in World Exports by Commodity Divisions and Groups *(Contd....)*

(US $ million)

Div. Sl. No.	Code Group	Commodity Division/Group	2017 World	2017 India	2017 India's share (%)	2018 World	2018 India	2018 India's share (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
01		Meat and meat preparations	143500	4310	3.0	149269	3739	2.5
03		Fish, crustaceans and molluscs & preparations	145800	7041	4.8	155536	6811	4.4
04		Cereals and cereal preparations	124600	7883	6.3	135073	8284	6.1
	042	Rice	24500	7076	28.9	26172	7346	28.1
05		Vegetables and fruits	258400	3873	1.5	266630	3705	1.4
06		Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	50900	1275	2.5	44408	1279	2.9
07		Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and manufactures	107600	3863	3.6	109280	3697	3.4
	071	Coffee and coffee substitutes	39300	968	2.5	38468	842	2.2
	074	Tea and mate	9400	819	8.7	9946	819	8.2
	075	Spices	11300	1915	16.9	11416	1842	16.1
08		Feeding stuff for animals	73200	1455	2.0	82466	1677	2.0
12		Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	41000	930	2.3	45677	984	2.2
	121	Unmanufactured tobacco and refuse	11100	613	5.5	10770	589	5.5
	122	Manufactured tobacco	29900	317	1.1	34907	395	1.1
22		Oilseeds and oleaginous fruit	81700	1375	1.7	82863	1181	1.4
28		Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	285900	2890	1.0	307022	2507	0.8
	281	Iron ore and concentrates	92900	1651	1.8	92390	1253	1.4
51		Organic chemicals	360000	12320	3.4	418133	16462	3.9
52		Inorganic chemicals	93200	1134	1.2	108993	1342	1.2
53		Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	76600	2768	3.6	80260	3221	4.0
54	541	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	196900	2229	1.1	224980	2440	1.1
55		Essential oils and perfume materials soap, cleansing etc.	172800	2266	1.3	191657	2399	1.3
58		Artificial resins, plastic materials, cellulose esters & ethers	133100	1366	1.0	143708	1671	1.2
59		Chemical materials and products n.e.s.	218200	3762	1.7	243701	4581	1.9
61		Leather, leather manufactures & dressed fur skins	31000	1095	3.5	29341	1010	3.4
	611	Leather	24700	882	3.6	22645	781	3.4
	612	Manufactures of leather or of composition leather	4900	214	4.4	5183	228	4.4
	613	Fur skins,tanned or dressed etc.	1400	0.3	0.0	1513	0.7	0.0
65		Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles	300500	17078	5.7	316567	18115	5.7
	652	Woven cotton fabrics	27600	1662	6.0	27843	1839	6.6
	653	Woven fabrics of man made fibres	43700	1794	4.1	45080	1593	3.5
	654	Woven fabrics other than of cotton or man-made fibres	9000	260	2.9	9977	246	2.5
66	667	Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	144400	24566	17.0	146153	26308	18.0
67		Iron and steel	339400	8245	2.4	462847	12147	2.6
69		Manufactures of metals n.e.s.	358100	6546	1.8	422909	7551	1.8
71		Power-generating machinery & equipment	375200	4205	1.1	444738	8308	1.9
72		Machinery specialized for particular industries	371900	3866	1.0	495956	5276	1.1
73		Metal-working machinery	73600	561	0.8	82330	575	0.7
74		General industrial machinery & equipment & machine parts thereof	622900	6115	1.0	731239	7890	1.1
75		Office machinery and ADP equipment	498700	538	0.1	770033	997	0.1
76		Telecommunication and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	753200	1475	0.2	696518	2144	0.3
77		Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	1455400	6077	0.4	1830819	8387	0.5
78		Road vehicles (including air cushion vehicles)	1324200	14098	1.1	1513226	17354	1.1
79		Other transport equipment	358400	6422	1.8	361764	6083	1.7
84		Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	455100	17932	3.9	498512	16552	3.3
		Total Exports	**15628916.42**	**260327**	**1.7**	**19132268.75**	**322492**	**1.7**

Source: Various issues of United Nations' International Trade Statistics Year Book, and for the years 2017 and 2018 data accessed on 11th January 2021 from http://comtrade.un.org/

Table 7.6. Index Numbers of Foreign Trade

(Base : 2012-2013=100)

Year	Unit Value Index		Volume Index		Terms of Trade		
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Gross	Net	Income
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
2013-14	112	108	139	94	68	103	144
2014-15	109	100	155	104	67	109	169
2015-16	104	85	186	111	60	123	228
2016-17	108	88	224	112	50	123	274
2017-18	110	92	200	123	62	120	240
2018-19	124	109	125	126	101	114	142
2019-20	125	103	145	125	86	121	176

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata.

Notes:

1. Net terms of trade , i.e., the ratio of overall export unit value index to similar Import index .
2. Gross terms of trade , i .e ., the ratio of overall import quantum Index to similar export index.
3. Income terms of trade = (NTT x QIE)/100
4. QIE = Quantum Index of Exports.

Table 8.1(A). Overall External Assistance

(₹ crore)

Year	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Authorization			
1985-86	5337.0	313.4	5650.4
1986-87	5730.0	429.5	6159.5
1987-88	8203.1	1062.2	9265.3
1988-89	12855.6	214.2	13069.8
1989-90	10105.8	720.2	10826.0
1990-91	7601.3	522.1	8123.4
1991-92	11805.8	901.8	12707.6
1992-93	13082.1	1011.7	14093.8
1993-94	11618.8	2415.1	14033.9
1994-95	12384.3	1075.8	13460.1
1995-96	10833.2	1330.0	12163.2
1996-97	14208.8	2932.6	17141.4
1997-98	14865.0	2101.0	16966.0
1998-99	8320.8	209.8	8530.6
1999-2000	17703.7	2615.3	20319.0
2000-01	16455.2	1963.5	18418.7
2001-02	21630.0	3465.0	25095.0
2002-03	19875.7	1296.1	21171.8
2003-04	14754.4	2350.7	17105.1
2004-05	22746.1	3071.1	25817.2
2005-06	17309.1	1628.8	18937.9
2006-07	28271.0	3518.9	31789.9
2007-08	28988.4	4294.4	33282.8
2008-09	28283.4	1242.5	29525.9
2009-10	48968.8	957.6	49926.4
2010-11	35895.1	1536.5	37431.6
2011-12	59035.3	1095.5	60130.8
2012-13	66891.6	1889.0	68780.6
2013-14	54372.6	140.2	54512.8
2014-15	48135.5	119.7	48255.2
2015-16	64208.0	3655.2	67863.2
2016-17	62650.4	249.5	62899.9
2017-18	61212.6	2531.4	63744.0
2018-19	96062.3	1587.6	97649.9
2019-20	75276.8	69.3	75346.1
2020-21	**71006.0**	**31.0**	**71037.0**
B.Utilization			
1985-86	2493.1	442.9	2936.0
1986-87	3175.7	429.3	3605.0
1987-88	4574.4	477.5	5051.9

Contd....

Table 8.1(A). Overall External Assistance

(₹ crore)

Year	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1988-89	4738.6	565.8	5304.4
1989-90	5137.8	664.7	5802.5
1990-91	6170.0	534.3	6704.3
1991-92	10695.9	919.1	11615.0
1992-93	10102.2	879.6	10981.8
1993-94	10895.4	885.6	11781.0
1994-95	9964.5	916.0	10880.5
1995-96	9958.6	1063.6	11022.2
1996-97	10892.9	1085.6	11978.5
1997-98	10823.4	921.3	11744.7
1998-99	12343.4	895.5	13238.9
1999-2000	13330.7	1073.9	14404.6
2000-01	13527.2	727.2	14254.4
2001-02	16111.7	1447.6	17559.3
2002-03	13898.3	1835.8	15734.1
2003-04	15271.0	2073.4	17344.4
2004-05	14660.9	2490.7	17151.6
2005-06	16097.8	2790.6	18888.4
2006-07	16890.6	2528.4	19419.0
2007-08	17177.7	2673.7	19851.4
2008-09	24089.9	2803.8	26893.7
2009-10	27617.8	3121.2	30739.0
2010-11	35116.1	2789.5	37905.6
2011-12	29349.4	2926.2	32275.6
2012-13	25494.1	2373.6	27867.7
2013-14	31772.4	3415.8	35187.5
2014-15	35257.3	1491.7	36749.0
2015-16	40369.4	2197.0	42566.4
2016-17	47665.0	990.5	48655.5
2017-18	49969.1	1424.1	51393.2
2018-19	60541.2	833.4	61374.6
2019-20	**67507.4**	**780.6**	**68288.0**
2020-21	**69728.9**	**408.0**	**70136.9**

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Notes :

1. Figures of authorization have been arrived at by applying the average exchange rate of the rupee with individual donor currencies.
2. Figures of utilization are at current rates applicable on the date of transaction.
3. Figures of authorization and utilization include loans and grants on both Government and Non-Government accounts.
4. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.
5. Data for current financial year (2020-2021) upto 03.11.2020.

Table 8.1(B). Overall External Assistance

(US$ million)

Year	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Authorization			
1985-86	4362.1	256.2	4618.3
1986-87	4484.2	336.1	4820.3
1987-88	6326.7	819.2	7145.9
1988-89	8877.0	147.9	9024.9
1989-90	6069.9	432.6	6502.5
1990-91	4236.4	291.0	4527.4
1991-92	4766.0	364.1	5130.1
1992-93	4275.7	330.7	4606.4
1993-94	3717.5	772.7	4490.2
1994-95	3958.2	343.8	4302.0
1995-96	3249.8	399.0	3648.8
1996-97	4000.4	825.6	4826.0
1997-98	4006.8	566.3	4573.1
1998-99	1979.2	49.9	2029.1
1999-2000	4091.4	604.4	4695.8
2000-01	3609.4	430.7	4040.1
2001-02	4438.7	711.1	5149.8
2002-03	4183.5	244.4	4427.9
2003-04	3300.8	525.9	3826.7
2004-05	5212.2	703.7	5915.9
2005-06	3912.2	368.1	4280.4
2006-07	6209.8	773.0	6982.8
2007-08	7182.2	1064.0	8246.1
2008-09	6183.2	271.6	6454.9
2009-10	10318.0	201.8	10519.8
2010-11	7881.0	337.4	8218.3
2011-12	12343.4	229.1	12572.5
2012-13	12301.0	347.4	12648.3
2013-14	9003.7	23.2	9027.0
2014-15	7881.8	19.6	7901.4
2015-16	9818.2	558.9	10377.1
2016-17	9324.9	37.1	9362.0
2017-18	9501.0	392.9	9893.9
2018-19	13768.4	227.5	13995.9
2019-20	**10632.1**	**9.8**	**10641.9**
2020-21	**9491.82**	**4.14**	**9495.96**
B.Utilization			
1985-86	2037.7	362.0	2399.7
1986-87	2485.3	336.0	2821.3
1987-88	3528.0	368.2	3896.2

Contd....

Table 8.1(B). Overall External Assistance

(US$ million)

Year	Loans	Grants	Total (2+3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1988-89	3272.1	390.7	3662.8
1989-90	3086.0	399.2	3485.2
1990-91	3438.7	297.8	3736.5
1991-92	4317.9	371.0	4688.9
1992-93	3301.8	287.5	3589.3
1993-94	3486.0	283.4	3769.4
1994-95	3184.8	292.7	3477.5
1995-96	2987.4	319.1	3306.4
1996-97	3066.8	305.6	3372.4
1997-98	2917.4	248.3	3165.7
1998-99	2936.0	213.0	3149.0
1999-00	3080.8	248.2	3329.0
2000-01	2967.2	159.5	3126.7
2001-02	3306.3	297.1	3603.4
2002-03	2946.6	386.6	3333.2
2003-04	3416.3	463.8	3880.1
2004-05	3359.5	570.7	3930.2
2005-06	3607.0	625.3	4232.3
2006-07	3918.0	586.5	4265.5
2007-08	4280.5	666.3	4946.8
2008-09	4769.3	555.1	5324.4
2009-10	6130.5	692.8	6823.3
2010-11	7866.5	624.9	8491.4
2011-12	6060.2	590.1	6650.3
2012-13	4715.1	439.0	5154.1
2013-14	5282.9	567.8	5850.7
2014-15	5634.2	238.4	5872.6
2015-16	6068.0	330.2	6398.3
2016-17	7341.5	152.6	7494.1
2017-18	7752.8	220.8	7973.6
2018-19	8637.4	116.2	8753.6
2019-20	**9526.1**	**108.6**	**9634.7**
2021-22	**9171.2**	**32.6**	**9203.8**

Source : Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

Notes :

1. Figures in this table are converted from the preceding Table 8.1(A) based on the respective Rupee-US dollar rate.
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.
3. Data for current financial year (2020-21) upto 3.11.2020.

Table 8.2(A). Authorization of External Assistance by Source

(₹ crore)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	11189.6	35842.5	37464.7	52429.6	41070.1	44238.7	53871.9	51464.7	30205.3
(b) Grants	1912.3	93.3	98.0	3.1	215.9	475.5	52.6	69.3	8.6
Total	**13101.9**	**35935.9**	**37562.7**	**52432.7**	**41286.0**	**44714.2**	**53924.4**	**51533.9**	**30213.9**
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Denmark									
Grants	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) France									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	1805.0	957.3	1846.2	1982.2	606.0	1711.1
(b) Grants	9.3	1645.2	...	...	...	45.2	...	...	...
(vi) Germany									
(a) Loans	187.7	1215.7	5659.1	1783.4	10487.7	1145.4	970.9	4584.6	432.1
(b) Grants	5.7	...	21.3	...	...	54.3	52.6	69.3	8.6
Total	193.4	1215.7	5680.4	1783.4	10487.7	1199.6	1023.5	4653.9	440.6
(vii) Italy									
Loans	42.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	784.1	18818.6	6756.1	17337.0	10178.7	23163.0	30373.4	24398.8	3508.3
(b) Grants	2.2	90.3	...	...	...	204.4	...	...	...
Total	786.3	18909.0	6756.1	17337.0	10178.7	23367.4	30373.4	24398.8	3508.3
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) Sweden									
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xi) U.K.									
Grants	474.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Contd....

Table 8.2(A). Authorization of External Assistance by Source

(₹ crore)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(xiii) I.B.R.D.									
(a) Loans	6816.8	2361.2	14657.3	17667.0	13819.6	15764.8	20545.4	20111.7	20392.8
(b) Grants	391.7	3.0	76.7	3.1	215.9	171.6	...	...	...
Total	7208.5	2364.2	14733.9	17670.1	14035.5	15936.5	20545.4	20111.7	20392.8
(xiv) I.D.A.									
(a) Loans	3358.4	11801.8	10392.3	13837.1	5626.9	2319.4	...	1763.5	4161.0
(b) Grants	985.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4343.5	11801.8	10392.3	13837.1	5626.9	2319.4	...	1763.5	...
II. Russia Fed. & East European Countries									0.00
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Russia Fed.									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III. Others									
(a) Loans	5265.6	18530.1	10670.7	11778.4	21580.3	16973.8	29765.0	23812.2	40800.6
(b) Grants	51.2	46.8	21.7	3652.1	33.6	2055.9	1535.0	0.0	22.4
Total	5316.8	18576.9	10692.4	15430.5	21613.9	19029.7	31300.0	23812.2	40823.1
(i) Switzerland									
Grants	...	...	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..
(ii) European Economic Community									
Grants	...	...	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..
(iii) O.P.E.C. Fund									
Loans	...	...	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..
(iv) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	...	...	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..
(v) Kuwait Fund for Arabic									
Economic Development									
Grants	...	...	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..	…..
(vi) IFAD (International Fund for									
Agricultural Development									
(a) Loans	...	400.1	383.2	475.7	...	973.2	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	...	...	...
Total	...	400.1	383.2	475.7	...	979.6	...	...	...
(vii) IMF Trust Fund									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Contd....

Table 8.2(A). Authorization of External Assistance by Source

(₹ crore)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(viii) International Sugar Org.									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ix) ADB									
(a) Loans	5265.6	18130.0	10287.6	9858.7	17387.8	11561.6	22020.5	15774.6	20549.9
(b) Grants		...	11.0	13.1	33.6	...	1081.4	...	22.4
Total	5265.6	18130.0	10298.6	9871.8	17421.4	11561.6	23102.0	15774.6	20572.4
(x) European Investment Bank									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	1444.0	1841.0	...	...	3541.7	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...		...	...	...	0.0	...
Total	...	...	...	1444.0	1841.0	...	...	3541.7	...
(xi) Spain									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) Norway									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xiii) Australia									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xiv Other International Institutions[a]									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	2351.5	4439.1	7744.5	4495.9	20250.7
(b) Grants	51.2	46.8	10.7	3639.0	...	2049.5	453.6	...	...
Grand Total	18418.7	54512.8	48255.1	67863.2	62899.9	63744.0	85224.4	75346.1	71037.0
(a) Loans	16455.2	54372.6	48135.5	64208.0	62650.4	61212.6	83636.9	75276.8	71006.0
(b) Grants	1963.5	140.2	119.7	3655.2	249.5	2531.4	1587.6	69.3	31.0

Source: Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

---- Nil or Negligible

a Other International Institutions include UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UPU, WFP, Global Fund, IDF (WB), UN-FAO, NDB, AIIB and Ford Foundation.

Notes:

1. Figures of authorization of external assistance include agreements signed on Government and Non-Government accounts.
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 8.2(B). Authorization of External Assistance by Source

(US$ Million)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	2454.4	5935.3	6134.5	8017.1	6112.9	6866.4	7721.3	7268.9	4037.8
(b) Grants	419.5	15.5	16.0	0.5	32.1	73.8	7.5	9.8	1.1
Total	2873.9	5950.7	6150.6	8017.6	6145.0	6940.2	7728.9	7278.7	4039.0
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Belgium									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Denmark									
Grants	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) France									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	276.0	142.5	286.6	284.1	85.6	228.8
(b) Grants	2.1	272.4	...	...	...	7.0	...	...	...
(vi) Germany									
(a) Loans	41.2	201.3	926.6	272.7	1561.0	177.8	139.2	647.5	57.8
(b) Grants	1.3	...	3.5	…	…	8.4	7.5	9.8	1.1
Total	42.4	201.3	930.1	272.7	1561.0	186.2	146.7	657.3	58.9
(vii) Italy									
Loans	9.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	172.0	3116.2	1106.3	2651.0	1515.0	3595.2	4353.4	3446.1	469.0
(b) Grants	0.5	15.0	...	...	...	31.7	...	...	...
Total	172.5	3131.2	1106.3	2651.0	1515.0	3626.9	4353.4	3446.1	469.0
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) Sweden									
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xi) U.K.									
Grants	104.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Contd....

Table 8.2(B). Authorization of External Assistance by Source

(US$ Million)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(xiii) I.B.R.D.									
(a) Loans	1495.3	391.0	2400.0	2701.5	2056.9	2446.9	2944.7	2840.6	2726.0
(b) Grants	85.9	0.5	12.6	0.5	32.1	26.6	...	...	...
Total	1581.2	391.5	2412.6	2702.0	2089.0	2473.5	2944.7	2840.6	2726.0
(xiv) I.D.A.									
(a) Loans	736.7	1954.3	1701.7	2115.9	837.5	360.0	...	249.1	556.3
(b) Grants	216.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	952.8	1954.3	1701.7	2115.9	837.5	360.0	...	249.1	556.3
II. Russia Fed. & East European Countries									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Russia Fed.									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Others									
(a) Loans	1155.0	3068.5	1747.2	1801.1	3212.0	2634.6	4266.2	3363.2	5454.0
(b) Grants	11.2	7.8	3.6	558.4	5.0	319.1	220.0	...	3.0
Total	1166.2	3076.2	1750.8	2359.5	3217.0	2953.7	4486.2	3363.2	5457.0
(i) Switzerland									
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) European Economic Community									
Grants	...	102.96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) O.P.E.C. Fund									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) Kuwait Fund for Arabic									
Economic Development									
Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vi) IFAD (International Fund for									
Agricultural Development)									
(a) Loans	...	66.3	62.7	72.7	...	151.1	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...	...	...
Total	...	66.3	62.7	72.7	...	152.0	...	...	...
(vii) IMF Trust Fund									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) International Sugar Org.					...	...			
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ix) ADB									
(a) Loans	1155.0	3002.2	1684.5	1507.5	2588.0	1794.5	3156.2	2228.0	2747.0
(b) Grants	...	...	1.8	2.0	5.0	...	155.0	...	3.0
Total	1155.0	3002.2	1686.3	1509.5	2593.0	1794.5	3311.2	2228.0	2750.0

Contd....

Table 8.2(B). Authorization of External Assistance by Source

(US$ Million)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	**(2)**	**(3)**	**(4)**	**(5)**	**(6)**	**(7)**	**(8)**	**(9)**	**(10)**
(x) European Investment Bank									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	220.8	274.0	...	...	500.2	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	220.8	...	...	...	500.2	...
(xi) Spain									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) Norway									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xiii) Australia									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xiv) Other International Institutions[a]									
(a) Loans					350.0	689.0	1110.0	635.0	2707.0
(b) Grants	11.2	7.8	1.8	556.4	...	318.1	65.0	...	...
Grand Total	4040.1	9026.9	7901.4	10377.1	9362.0	9893.9	12215.1	10641.9	9496.0
(a) Loans	3609.4	9003.7	7881.8	9818.2	9324.9	9501.0	11987.5	10632.1	9491.8
(b) Grants	430.7	23.2	19.6	558.9	37.1	392.9	227.5	9.8	4.1

Source: Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

---- Nil or Negligible

a Other International Institutions include UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UPU, WFP, Global Fund, IDF (WB), UN-FAO, NDB, AIIB and Ford Foundation.

Notes:

1. Figures in this table are converted from the preceding Table 8.2(A) based on the respective Rupee- US dollar rates.
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 8.3(A). Utilization of External Assistance by Source

(₹ crore)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	11168.6	25164.7	26630.2	31364.6	35578.5	36439.0	42677.6	48754.6	34578.4
(b) Grants	634.0	1043.4	749.6	405.1	135.8	99.1	130.1	87.1	32.8
Total	11802.6	26208.1	27379.8	31769.7	35714.3	36538.2	42807.7	48841.7	34611.2
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Belgium									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	49.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	49.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) France									
(a) Loans	65.2	921.7	225.8	329.4	790.4	1045.2	977.7	1396.9	2095.3
(b) Grants	...	...	...	…	-0.2	0.0	6.5	0.5	0.4
Total	65.2	921.7	225.8	329.4	790.3	1045.2	984.2	1397.3	2095.7
(vi) Germany									
(a) Loans	318.9	3122.0	1861.1	2111.3	2622.4	2080.8	4881.2	2056.2	530.2
(b) Grants	67.8	65.6	56.0	80.1	34.7	21.2	5.8	15.8	5.2
Total	386.7	3187.6	1917.1	2191.4	2657.1	2102.0	4886.9	2072.0	535.4
(vii) Italy									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	2714.0	8750.5	8825.9	10341.5	12506.1	14439.3	16769.9	16372.0	3055.7
(b) Grants	15.8	4.4	...	29.1	36.0	...	46.8	...	...
Total	2729.8	8754.9	8825.9	10370.5	12542.1	14439.3	16816.6	16372.0	3055.7
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	70.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	70.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Contd....

Table 8.3(A). Utilization of External Assistance by Source

(₹ crore)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xi) U.K.									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	307.3	855.0	601.8	224.3	...	...	...	...	...
Total	307.3	855.0	601.8	224.3	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	81.1	43.4	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	...
Total	81.1	43.4	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	...
(xiii) I.B.R.D.									
(a) Loans	3222.4	5631.6	7703.5	9137.3	8794.1	8135.0	10595.3	19025.7	21860.2
(b) Grants	24.5	73.8	85.9	67.0	65.5	78.0	71.1	70.8	27.2
Total	3246.9	5705.3	7789.4	9204.3	8859.6	8212.9	10666.4	19096.6	21887.3
(xiv) I.D.A.									
(a) Loans	4848.1	6738.9	8013.9	9441.4	9247.4	8437.2	6004.6	7152.3	6211.1
(b) Grants	14.8	1.2	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4862.9	6740.1	8019.8	9441.4	9247.4	8437.2	6004.6	7152.3	6211.1
(xv) IMF Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Russia Fed.& East European Countries									
Loans	130.1	8.2	16.9	3.7	1618.1	...	...	...	...
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Russia Federation.									
Loans	130.1	8.2	16.9	3.7	1618.1	2301.6	3448.9	2751.5	826.1
(ii) Reps. of Czech & Slovak									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III. Others									
(a) Loans	2228.5	6599.5	8610.3	9004.8	12086.6	13530.1	17756.8	18752.8	35150.5
(b) Grants	93.2	2371.8	742.1	1792.0	854.7	1325.0	686.0	693.6	375.2
Total	2321.7	8971.3	9352.3	10796.8	12941.2	14855.1	18442.8	19446.3	35525.7
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Other International Institutions[a]									
Loan						511.3	2417.4	3298.4	17604.3
Grants	50.0	1746.0	739.7	1504.4	776.2	1130.3	669.9	674.5	373.3
Total	50.0	1746.0	739.7	1504.4	776.2	1641.6	3087.3	3972.9	17977.6

Contd....

Table 8.3(A). Utilization of External Assistance by Source

(₹ crore)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(iv) European Economic Community									
Grants	36.3	622.4	...	287.6	70.4	189.3	...	...	...
(v) Oil Producing & Exporting Countries									
Loans	41.5	7.9	54.5	26.3	18.7	...	...	...	...
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Norway									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Spain									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arabic Economic Development									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)									
(a) Loans	40.1	210.3	191.7	220.1	196.2	276.7	282.4	446.9	135.8
(b) Grants	...	3.5			1.0	...	...	7.1	...
Total	40.1	213.8	191.7	220.1	197.2	276.7	282.4	453.9	135.8
(xi) ADB									
(a) Loans	2146.9	6381.2	8364.0	8758.4	11141.0	11980.7	14258.5	13817.5	17410.4
(b) Grants	...	...	2.4	…	7.0	5.4	16.1	12.0	1.9
Total	2146.9	6381.2	8366.4	8758.4	11148.0	11986.0	14274.6	13829.5	17412.3
(xii) European Investment Bank									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	730.7	761.4	798.6	1190.0	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	730.7	761.4	798.6	1190.0	...
(xiii) Australia									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	14254.4	35187.6	36749.0	42566.5	48655.5	51393.2	61250.4	68288.0	70136.9
(a) Loans	13527.2	31772.4	35257.3	40369.4	47665.1	49969.1	60434.4	67507.4	69728.9
(b) Grants	727.2	3415.2	1491.7	2197.1	990.5	1424.1	816.0	780.6	408.0

Source: Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.
---- Nil or Negligible

a Other International Institutions include UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UPU, WFP, Global Fund, IDF (WB), UN-FAO, NDB, AIIB and Ford Foundation.

Notes:
1. Utilization figures are exclusive of suppliers' credit and commercial borrowings.
2. Utilization of assistance is on Government and Non-Govt. accounts.
3. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 8.3(B). Utilization of External Assistance by Source

(US$ million)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
I. Consortium Members									
(a) Loans	2449.8	4184.2	4255.6	4714.5	5479.9	5650.9	6091.0	6876.7	4632.8
(b) Grants	139.1	173.5	119.8	60.9	21.0	15.3	18.7	12.2	4.4
Total	2588.9	4357.7	4375.4	4775.4	5500.9	5666.2	6109.6	6888.9	4637.2
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Austria									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Belgium									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Canada									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iv) Denmark									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(v) France									
(a) Loans	14.3	153.3	36.1	49.5	121.7	162.3	139.2	198.9	281.7
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	0.1	0.1
Total	14.3	153.3	36.1	49.5	121.7	162.3	140.1	199.0	281.8
(vi) Germany									
(a) Loans	70.0	519.1	297.4	317.4	403.9	323.8	683.3	282.7	71.1
(b) Grants	14.9	10.9	8.9	12.0	5.3	3.3	0.8	2.2	0.7
Total	84.9	530.0	306.4	329.4	409.3	327.0	684.2	285.0	71.8
(vii) Italy									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Japan									
(a) Loans	595.3	1455.0	1410.4	1554.5	1926.2	2237.3	2389.3	2296.0	432.0
(b) Grants	3.5	0.7	...	4.4	5.6		6.6	...	...
Total	598.8	1455.7	1410.4	1558.8	1931.8	2237.3	2395.9	2296.0	432.0
(ix) Netherlands									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) Sweden									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(xi) U.K.									

Contd....

Table 8.3(B). Utilization of External Assistance by Source

(US$ million)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	67.4	142.2	96.2	33.7	...	...	...	...	...
Total	67.4	142.2	96.2	33.7	...	...	...	...	...
(xii) U.S.A.									
(a) Loans	...	...	...						
(b) Grants	17.8	7.2	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	
Total	17.8	7.2	...	0.7	...	...	...	...	
(xiii) I.B.R.D.									
(a) Loans	706.8	936.4	1231.1	1373.5	1354.5	1260.2	1522.9	2704.7	2903.3
(b) Grants	5.4	12.3	13.7	10.1	10.1	12.1	10.3	9.9	3.6
Total	712.2	948.6	1244.8	1383.5	1364.6	1272.3	1533.3	2714.6	2906.9
(xiv) I.D.A.									
(a) Loans	1063.4	1120.5	1280.6	1419.2	1424.3	1310.6	866.4	1007.6	833.8
(b) Grants	3.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Total	1066.6	1120.7	1281.6	1419.2	1424.3	1310.6	866.4	1007.6	833.8
(xv) IMF Trust Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II. Russia Fed.& East European Countries									
Loans	28.5	1.4	2.7	0.6	249.2	356.7	489.8	386.7	110.9
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Russia Federation.									
Loans	28.5	1.4	2.7	0.6	249.2	356.7	489.8	386.7	110.9
(ii) Reps. of Czech & Slovak									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...			
III. Others									
(a) Loans	488.8	1097.3	1376.0	1353.5	1861.6	2101.9	2528.3	2649.5	4538.4
(b) Grants	20.5	394.4	118.6	269.4	131.6	205.5	97.3	96.3	28.2
Total	509.3	1491.7	1494.5	1622.9	1993.3	2307.4	2625.6	2745.8	4566.7
Country-wise Distribution									
(i) Abu Dhabi Fund									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Switzerland									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(iii) Other International Institutions[a]									
Loans						78.9	346.7	464.2	2275.6
Grants	11.0	290.3	118.2	226.1	119.6	175.1	95.0	93.6	28.0
Total						254.0	441.7	557.8	2303.6
(iv) European Economic Community									
Grants	8.0	103.5	...	43.2	10.9	29.6	...	...	...
(v) Oil Producing & Exporting Countries									
Loans	9.1	1.3	8.7	4.0	2.9	...	...	...	...

Contd....

Table 8.3(B). Utilization of External Assistance by Source

(US$ million)

Source and type of assistance	2000-01	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(vi) Saudi Arab Fund for Development									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(vii) Norway									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(viii) Spain									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(ix) Kuwait Fund for Arabic Economic Development									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(x) IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)									
(a) Loans	8.8	35.0	30.6	33.1	30.2	43.0	40.9	63.4	18.1
(b) Grants	...	0.6	...	...	0.2	...	...	1.0	...
Total	8.8	35.6	30.6	33.1	30.4	43.0	40.9	64.4	18.1
(xi) ADB									
(a) Loans	470.9	1061.0	1336.6	1316.5	1716.0	1859.8	2027.4	1955.8	2244.8
(b) Grants	...	...	0.4	....	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.7	0.3
Total	470.9	1061.0	1337.0	1316.5	1717.1	1860.6	2029.7	1957.5	2245.0
(xii) European Investment Bank									
(a) Loans	...	...	...	...	112.6	120.2	113.3	166.1	...
(b) Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	112.6	120.2	113.3	166.1	...
(xiii) Australia									
Loans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	3126.7	5850.7	5872.6	6398.3	7494.2	7973.6	8735.2	9634.7	9203.8
(a) Loans	2967.1	5282.9	5634.2	6068.0	7341.5	7752.8	8619.3	9526.1	9171.2
(b) Grants	159.6	567.9	238.4	330.2	152.6	220.8	115.9	108.6	32.6

Source: Aid Accounts and Audit Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance.

---- Nil or Negligible

a Other International Institutions include UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, WHO, UNFPA, UNESCO, UPU, WFP, Global Fund, IDF (WB), UN-FAO, NDB, AIIB and Ford Foundation.

Notes:

1. Figures in this table are converted from the preceding Table 8.3(A) based on the respective Rupee- US dollar rates.
2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Table 8.4(A). India's External Debt Outstanding

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Components of External Debt	End-March												End September 2020 P
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 PR	2020 PR	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
I.	**Multilateral**	201425.0	193436.0	216672.0	257089.0	279310.0	321560.0	328148.0	359490.0	354133.9	371783.0	396131.4	449096.0	492555.7
	A. Government Borrowing	181997.0	170722.0	190326.0	222579.0	235670.0	268491.0	269431.0	294122.0	288245.7	304595.2	320335.9	362042.2	404507.3
	(i) Concessional	127771.0	116046.0	120653.0	138691.0	143130.0	163589.0	154581.0	166506.0	156726.4	164002.0	160420.7	166299.9	166333.8
	a) IDA	126127.0	114552.0	119068.0	136816.0	141119.0	161165.0	152171.0	163772.0	154050.3	160969.6	157188.1	162505.9	162481.9
	b) Others	1644.0	1494.0	1585.0	1875.0	2011.0	2424.0	2410.0	2734.0	2676.0	3032.5	3232.6	3794.0	3851.9
	(ii) Non-concessional	54226.0	54676.0	69673.0	83888.0	92540.0	104902.0	114850.0	127616.0	131519.4	140593.2	159915.2	195742.3	238173.5
	a) IBRD	29948.0	28874.0	39218.0	45328.0	48239.0	53433.0	57107.0	61553.0	60666.9	61662.8	67248.5	82796.3	97783.9
	b) Others	24278.0	25802.0	30455.0	38560.0	44301.0	51469.0	57743.0	66063.0	70852.5	78930.3	92660.7	112945.9	140389.5
	B. Non-Government Borrowing	19428.0	22714.0	26346.0	34510.0	43640.0	53069.0	58717.0	65368.0	65888.2	67187.8	75795.4	87053.9	88048.5
	(i) Concessional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(ii) Non-concessional	19428.0	22714.0	26346.0	34510.0	43640.0	53069.0	58717.0	65368.0	65888.2	67187.8	75795.4	87053.9	88048.5
	a) Public Sector	14298.0	14919.0	15802.0	19407.0	23414.0	28105.0	31385.0	35409.0	32123.1	33715.4	39027.8	41041.7	41855.1
	i) IBRD	7105.0	8544.0	9193.0	11092.0	12749.0	14412.0	15674.0	17005.0	16624.8	16935.4	18652.5	21544.1	20366.8
	ii) Others	7193.0	6375.0	6609.0	8315.0	10664.0	13693.0	15711.0	18404.0	15498.3	16780.0	20375.3	19497.6	21488.4
	b) Financial Institutions	3721.0	5385.0	7511.0	10290.0	14370.0	18881.0	21859.0	25190.0	29883.2	30230.6	35155.3	42232.7	42618.7
	i) IBRD	744.0	1343.0	1899.0	2707.0	2973.0	3820.0	3709.0	5984.0	7275.9	7418.4	8449.4	8609.2	8542.1
	ii) Others	2977.0	4042.0	5612.0	7583.0	11397.0	15061.0	18150.0	19206.0	22607.3	22812.2	26705.9	33623.6	34076.7
	c) Private Sector	1409.0	2410.0	3033.0	4813.0	5856.0	6083.0	5473.0	4769.0	3881.9	3241.8	1612.4	3779.4	3574.6
	i) IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	ii) Others	1409.0	2410.0	3033.0	4813.0	5856.0	6083.0	5473.0	4769.0	3881.9	3241.8	1612.4	3779.4	3574.6
II.	**Bilateral**	104997.0	101976.0	114904.0	137086.0	136329.0	148813.0	136060.0	149483.0	150779.8	164846.8	176659.6	203522.6	208681.2
	A.Government borrowing	74662.0	71584.0	80406.0	91641.0	88007.0	96918.0	88452.0	102925.0	109742.1	128944.7	141410.0	167440.6	169621.2
	(i) Concessional	74662.0	71584.0	80406.0	91641.0	88007.0	96918.0	88452.0	102925.0	109742.1	128944.7	141410.0	167440.6	169621.2
	(ii) Non-concessional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	B.Non-Government borrowing	30335.0	30392.0	34498.0	45445.0	48322.0	51895.0	47608.0	46558.0	41037.7	35902.1	35250.3	36082.0	39060.0
	(i) Concessional	3262.0	3169.0	4101.0	7648.0	8435.0	10318.0	10080.0	11892.0	11988.3	12972.6	17388.9	24799.4	25368.9

Contd....

Table 8.4(A). India's External Debt Outstanding

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Components of External Debt	End-March												End September 2020 P
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 PR	2020 PR	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
	a) Public Sector	1156.0	1121.0	1621.0	4963.0	5916.0	7763.0	7546.0	9052.0	6758.1	7599.7	12181.9	18774.5	19712.7
	b) Financial Institutions	2106.0	2048.0	2480.0	2685.0	2519.0	2555.0	2534.0	2840.0	5230.1	5372.9	5207.0	6024.9	5656.1
	c) Private Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(ii) Non-concessional	27073.0	27223.0	30397.0	37797.0	39887.0	41577.0	37528.0	34666.0	29049.4	22929.5	17861.4	11282.6	13691.1
	a) Public Sector	15076.0	13845.0	13789.0	14200.0	13010.0	13374.0	11561.0	10848.0	9472.2	8531.4	7048.3	913.7	814.1
	b) Financial Institutions	4311.0	3436.0	3754.0	3886.0	4206.0	4361.0	3323.0	3119.0	3167.1	2529.6	2296.0	1939.3	4503.4
	c) Private Sector	7686.0	9942.0	12854.0	19711.0	22671.0	23842.0	22644.0	20699.0	16410.0	11868.5	8517.1	8429.6	8373.6
III.	**IMF**[a]	5188.0	27264.0	28163.0	31528.0	32439.0	36910.0	34350.0	37177.0	35129.1	37716.5	38202.1	40931.1	41324.6
IV.	**Export Credit**	73772.0	76011.0	83112.0	97117.0	96556.0	93275.0	78915.0	70612.0	62323.9	61659.7	54899.0	54114.4	51596.8
	a) Buyers' credit	64046.0	66849.0	73273.0	85896.0	84667.0	80069.0	66006.0	55574.0	46688.4	43683.1	35692.2	32408.2	30807.2
	b) Suppliers' credit	3234.0	2937.0	2847.0	3252.0	4236.0	4779.0	5217.0	6088.0	6092.7	6764.1	6910.2	7146.1	6039.9
	c) Export credit component of bilateral credit	6492.0	6225.0	6992.0	7969.0	7653.0	8427.0	7692.0	8950.0	9542.8	11212.6	12296.5	14560.1	14749.7
V.	**Commercial Borrowings**	318209.0	319221.0	448448.0	614623.0	762128.0	897744.0	1128501.0	1199043.0	1117546.7	1312755.9	1428897.4	1657624.3	1529529.1
	a) Commercial bank loans [b]	219925.0	202350.0	261678.0	373194.0	454450.0	582644.0	635246.0	647567.0	568986.6	550820.2	659541.2	826888.1	772425.5
	b) Securitized borrowings c	91286.0	113177.0	183504.0	238849.0	306070.0	313416.0	490895.0	549076.0	546260.9	759701.3	767282.7	828616.1	755007.8
	c) Loans/securitized borrowings etc., with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC(W)	6998.0	3694.0	3266.0	2580.0	1608.0	1684.0	2360.0	2400.0	2299.2	2234.4	2073.6	2120.1	2095.8
VI.	**NRI Depositsd (Above one year Maturity)**	210118.0	217062.0	230812.0	299840.0	385202.0	624101.0	720997.0	841955.0	757750.8	820737.2	902152.0	977309.2	1012256.6
VII.	Rupee Debte	7760.0	7480.0	7147.0	6922.0	6839.0	8826.0	9426.0	8479.0	7962.0	7886.3	8007.2	7704.4	7294.2
	a) Defence	6935.0	6709.0	6416.0	6220.0	6164.0	8179.0	8807.0	7887.0	7398.1	7350.0	7498.2	7223.4	6840.8
	b) Civilian	825.0	771.0	731.0	702.0	675.0	647.0	619.0	592.0	564.0	536.3	508.7	481.0	453.4
VIII.	**Total Long Term Debt (I TO VII)**	921469.0	942450.0	1129258.0	1444205.0	1698803.0	2131229.0	2436397.0	2666239.0	2485626.2	2777385.4	3004948.3	3390302.0	3343238.2

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Table 8.4(A). India's External Debt Outstanding

(₹ crore)

Sl. No.	Components of External Debt	End-March												End September 2020 P
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 PR	2020 PR	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
IX.	**Short-Term Debt**	220656.0	236188.0	290149.0	399962.0	525931.0	550985.0	535145.0	553044.0	571386.9	664575.1	749924.0	805708.3	758938.5
	a) Trade-Related Credits	203345.0	214267.0	261006.0	333202.0	472026.0	491271.0	510938.0	530806.0	560781.3	652969.1	708379.2	764291.2	733335.0
	1) Above 6 Months	118936.0	126391.0	157806.0	200454.0	321010.0	330500.0	334267.0	339674.0	364104.2	431225.1	362982.4	389010.4	377104.8
	2) Upto 6 Months	84409.0	87876.0	103200.0	132748.0	151016.0	160771.0	176671.0	191132.0	196677.2	221744.0	345396.8	375280.8	356230.2
	b) FII Investment in Govt. Treasury Bills and other instruments	10522.0	15153.0	24214.0	48066.0	29671.0	33686.0	7307.0	132.0	260.0	580.0	12003.0	12990.0	12540.0
	c) Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign central banks and other international institutions etc.	534.0	467.0	225.0	326.0	447.0	572.0	714.0	714.0	1577.1	1791.5	1820.4	1822.1	1776.6
	d) External Debt Liabilities of:	6255.0	6301.0	4704.0	18368.0	23787.0	25456.0	16186.0	21392.0	8768.4	9234.5	27721.4	26605.0	11286.9
	1) Central Bank	3892.0	3139.0	693.0	871.0	985.0	892.0	939.0	1197.0	1574.5	1781.9	1528.7	1357.1	1666.4
	2) Commercial banks	2363.0	3162.0	4011.0	17497.0	22802.0	24564.0	15247.0	20195.0	7193.9	7452.5	26192.6	25247.8	9620.5
X.	**Grand Total(VIII+IX)**	1142125.0	1178638.0	1419407.0	1844167.0	2224734.0	2682214.0	2971542.0	3219283.0	3057013.0	3441960.5	3754872.3	4196010.2	4102176.7

Source: Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Defence, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India .

Notes:

PR: Partially Revised; QE : Quick Estimates.

IFC(W): International Finance Corporation, Washington D.C.

FII: Foreign Institutional Investors

a: Relates to SDR allocations from March 2004 onwards.

b: Includes Financial Lease since 1996.

c: Also includes India Development Bonds (IDBs), Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), India Millennium Deposits (IMDs), Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and net investment by 100% FII debt funds and securitized borrowings of commercial banks FCCB debt has been adjusted since end-March, 1998 after netting out conversion into equity and redemptions.

d: Figures include accrued interest.

e: Rupee denominated debt owed to Russia and payable through exports.

NRO Deposits are included under NRI Deposits from the quarter ended June 2005. Supplier's Credits upto 180 days and FII investment in short-term debt instruments are included under short-term debt from the quarter ended March 2005. Vostro balances / Nostro overdrafts of commercial banks, balances of foreign central banks/international institutions with RBI and investment in T-bills/securities by foreign central banks/ international institutions have been included in external debt from the quarter ended March 2007.

8.4(B). India's External Debt Outstanding

(US$ million)

End-March		End-March												End September 2020
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 PR	2020 PR	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)
I.	**Multilateral**	39538.0	42857.0	48475.0	50452.0	51590.0	53418.0	52391.0	54000.0	54501.8	57248.9	57454.4	59955.6	66909.5
	A. Government Borrowing	35724.0	37825.0	42579.0	43686.0	43539.0	44598.0	43015.0	44171.0	44355.6	46907.3	46470.6	48353.9	54957.8
	(i) Concessional	25080.0	25711.0	26992.0	27221.0	26443.0	27173.0	24679.0	25006.0	24117.2	25256.1	23272.0	22210.8	22598.7
	a) IDA	24757.0	25380.0	26637.0	26853.0	26071.0	26770.0	24294.0	24595.0	23705.4	24789.2	22803.0	21704.1	22075.4
	b) Others	323.0	331.0	355.0	368.0	372.0	403.0	385.0	411.0	411.8	467.0	468.9	506.7	523.3
	(ii) Non-concessional	10644.0	12114.0	15587.0	16465.0	17096.0	17425.0	18336.0	19165.0	20238.4	21651.2	23198.6	26143.1	32359.1
	a) IBRD	5878.0	6397.0	8774.0	8897.0	8912.0	8876.0	9117.0	9244.0	9335.5	9496.0	9755.6	11058.2	13285.3
	b) Others	4766.0	5717.0	6813.0	7568.0	8184.0	8549.0	9219.0	9921.0	10902.9	12155.2	13443.0	15084.9	19073.8
	B. Non-Government Borrowing	3814.0	5032.0	5896.0	6766.0	8051.0	8820.0	9376.0	9829.0	10146.2	10341.5	10984.5	11601.7	11951.7
	(i) Concessional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(ii) Non-concessional	3814.0	5032.0	5896.0	6766.0	8051.0	8820.0	9376.0	9829.0	10146.2	10341.5	10984.5	11601.7	11951.7
	a) Public Sector	2807.0	3305.0	3536.0	3808.0	4324.0	4669.0	5010.0	5319.0	4944.0	5191.5	5660.6	5479.7	5685.1
	i) IBRD	1395.0	1893.0	2057.0	2177.0	2355.0	2394.0	2502.0	2554.0	2558.2	2608.0	2705.9	2877.4	2767.1
	ii) Others	1412.0	1412.0	1479.0	1631.0	1969.0	2275.0	2508.0	2765.0	2385.7	2582.9	2954.7	2602.3	2918.0
	b) Financial Institutions	730.0	1193.0	1681.0	2017.0	2650.0	3139.0	3492.0	3791.0	4603.5	4651.6	5090.9	5620.7	5782.2
	i) IBRD	146.0	298.0	425.0	531.0	549.0	635.0	592.0	899.0	1119.6	1142.4	1225.7	1149.8	1160.6
	ii) Others	584.0	895.0	1256.0	1486.0	2101.0	2504.0	2900.0	2892.0	3483.9	3509.2	3865.2	4470.8	4621.7
	c) Private Sector	277.0	534.0	679.0	941.0	1077.0	1012.0	874.0	719.0	598.7	498.4	233.1	501.3	484.4
	i) IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	ii) Others	277.0	534.0	679.0	941.0	1077.0	1012.0	874.0	719.0	599.0	498.4	233.1	501.3	484.4
II.	**Bilateral**	20610.0	22593.0	25712.0	26884.0	25158.0	24727.0	21726.0	22464.0	23209.8	25382.1	25621.8	27172.5	28347.3
	A.Government borrowing	14655.0	15860.0	17988.0	17987.0	16259.0	16099.0	14121.0	15457.0	16887.2	19857.3	20514.1	22363.2	23045.3
	(i) Concessional	14655.0	15860.0	17988.0	17987.0	16259.0	16099.0	14121.0	15457.0	16887.2	19857.3	20514.1	22363.2	23045.3
	(ii) Non-concessional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Contd....

8.4(B). India's External Debt Outstanding

(US$ million)

End-March		End-March												End September 2020
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 PR	2020 PR	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)
	B.Non-Government borrowing	5955.0	6733.0	7724.0	8897.0	8899.0	8628.0	7605.0	7007.0	6322.5	5524.8	5107.7	4809.4	5301.9
	(i) Concessional	641.0	702.0	918.0	1501.0	1558.0	1714.0	1610.0	1786.0	1844.8	1997.8	2522.6	3312.2	3446.7
	a) Public Sector	227.0	248.0	363.0	974.0	1093.0	1290.0	1205.0	1359.0	1039.9	1170.3	1767.2	2507.5	2678.2
	b) Financial Institutions	414.0	454.0	555.0	527.0	465.0	424.0	405.0	427.0	804.8	827.4	755.4	804.7	768.5
	c) Private Sector	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(ii) Non-concessional	5314.0	6031.0	6806.0	7396.0	7341.0	6914.0	5995.0	5221.0	4477.7	3527.0	2585.1	1497.2	1855.2
	a) Public Sector	2959.0	3072.0	3087.0	2781.0	2397.0	2223.0	1846.0	1646.0	1459.1	1312.9	1021.1	121.2	110.3
	b) Financial Institutions	846.0	761.0	840.0	762.0	776.0	724.0	531.0	455.0	487.8	389.4	332.7	257.8	610.2
	c) Private Sector	1509.0	2198.0	2879.0	3853.0	4168.0	3967.0	3618.0	3120.0	2530.9	1824.7	1231.3	1118.2	1134.7
III.	**IMF[a]**	1018.0	6041.0	6308.0	6163.0	5964.0	6149.0	5488.0	5605.0	5410.1	5783.8	5522.8	5429.5	5599.7
IV.	**Export Credit**	14481.0	16841.0	18647.0	18990.0	17760.0	15518.0	12608.0	10640.0	9608.8	9482.6	7942.8	7191.5	6996.9
	a) Buyers' credit	12572.0	14811.0	16437.0	16790.0	15567.0	13323.0	10547.0	8378.0	7200.7	6715.9	5160.0	4299.0	4174.5
	b) Suppliers' credit	635.0	651.0	646.0	636.0	779.0	795.0	833.0	918.0	939.7	1039.9	999.0	947.9	818.4
	c) Export credit component of bilateral credit	1274.0	1379.0	1564.0	1564.0	1414.0	1400.0	1228.0	1344.0	1468.5	1726.7	1783.8	1944.6	2003.9
V.	**Commercial Borrowings**	62461.0	70726.0	100476.0	120136.0	140125.0	149375.0	180295.0	180761.0	172358.2	201825.5	206573.7	219989.1	207267.8
	a) Commercial bank loans b	43169.0	44832.0	58643.0	72946.0	83555.0	96946.0	101492.0	97624.0	87754.3	84684.1	95349.0	109687.2	104667.8
	b) Securitized borrowings c	17918.0	25075.0	41100.0	46686.0	56274.0	52149.0	78426.0	82775.0	84249.3	116797.9	110925.0	110020.6	102316.0
	c) Loans/securitized borrowings etc., with multilateral/bilateral guarantee + IFC(W)	1374.0	819.0	733.0	504.0	296.0	280.0	377.0	362.0	354.6	343.5	299.8	281.2	284.0

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8.4(B). India's External Debt Outstanding

(US$ million)

End-March		End-March 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 PR	2020 PR	End September 2020
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)
VI.	**NRI Depositsd (Above one year Maturity)**	41554.0	47890.0	51682.0	58608.0	70822.0	103845.0	115163.0	126929.0	116867.2	126181.6	130422.9	130580.5	137292.9
VII.	**Rupee Debte**	1523.0	1658.0	1601.0	1354.0	1258.0	1468.0	1506.0	1278.0	1227.8	1212.6	1157.8	1022.4	988.6
	a) Defence	1361.0	1487.0	1437.0	1216.0	1133.0	1361.0	1407.0	1189.0	1141.0	1130.0	1084.0	958.2	927.0
	b) Civilian	162.0	171.0	164.0	138.0	125.0	107.0	99.0	89.0	86.8	82.6	73.8	64.3	61.6
VIII.	**Total Long Term Debt (I TO VII)**	181185.0	208606.0	252901.0	282587.0	312677.0	354500.0	389177.0	401677.0	383183.7	427117.1	434696.9	451341.3	453402.7
IX.	**Short-Term Debt**	43313.0	52329.0	64990.0	78179.0	96697.0	91678.0	85498.0	83375.0	88124.5	102173.0	108415.5	106877.8	102840.3
	a) Trade-Related Credits	39915.0	47473.0	58463.0	65130.0	86787.0	81743.0	81631.0	80022.0	86488.8	100388.7	102409.4	101383.8	99370.8
	1) Above 6 Months	23346.0	28003.0	35347.0	39182.0	59021.0	54992.0	53405.0	51208.0	56155.5	66297.3	52475.9	51602.5	51099.7
	2) Upto 6 Months	16569.0	19470.0	23116.0	25948.0	27766.0	26751.0	28226.0	28814.0	30333.3	34091.3	49933.5	49781.3	48271.1
	b) FII Investment in Govt. Treasury Bills and other instruments	2065.0	3357.0	5424.0	9395.0	5455.0	5605.0	1167.0	20.0	40.1	89.2	1735.3	1723.1	1699.2
	c) Investment in Treasury Bills by foreign central banks and other international institutions etc.	105.0	103.0	50.0	64.0	82.0	95.0	114.0	108.0	243.2	275.4	263.2	241.7	240.7
	d) External Debt Liabilities of:	1228.0	1396.0	1053.0	3590.0	4373.0	4235.0	2586.0	3225.0	1352.3	1419.7	4007.6	3529.2	1529.4
	1) Central Bank	764.0	695.0	155.0	170.0	181.0	148.0	150.0	180.0	242.8	274.0	221.0	180.0	225.8
	2) Commercial banks	464.0	701.0	898.0	3420.0	4192.0	4087.0	2436.0	3045.0	1109.5	1145.8	3786.6	3349.1	1303.6
X.	**Grand Total (VIII+IX)**	224498.0	260935.0	317891.0	360766.0	409374.0	446178.0	474675.0	485052.0	471308.2	529290.1	543112.3	558219.1	556242.9
	Memo Items :													
	Concessional Debtf	41899.0	43931.0	47499.0	48063.0	45518.0	46454.0	41916.0	43526.0	44077.0	48323.8	47466.5	48908.6	50079.3
	Concessional Debt to total external debt (per cent)	18.7	16.8	14.9	13.3	11.1	10.4	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.8	9.0

Contd....

8.4(B). India's External Debt Outstanding

(US$ million)

End-March	End-March												End September 2020
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 PR	2020 PR	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(15)
Short-term debt	43313.0	52329.0	64990.0	78179.0	96697.0	91678.0	85498.0	83375.0	88124.5	102173.0	108415.5	106877.8	102840.3
Short-term debt to total external debt (per cent)	19.3	20.1	20.4	21.7	23.6	20.6	18.0	17.2	18.7	19.3	20.0	19.1	18.5

Source: Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), Ministry of Defence, Reserve Bank of India, Securities & Exchange Board of India.

Notes:

PR: Partially Revised; P: Provisonal

IFC(W): International Finance Corporation, Washington D.C.

FII: Foreign Institutional Investors

a: Relates to SDR allocations from March 2004 onwards.

b: Includes Financial Lease since 1996.

c: Also includes India Development Bonds (IDBs), Resurgent India Bonds (RIBs), India Millennium Deposits (IMDs),

Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds (FCCBs) and net investment by 100% FII debt funds and securitized borrowings of commercial banks

FCCB debt has been adjusted since end-March, 1998 after netting out conversion into equity and redemptions.

d: Figures include accrued interest.

e: Rupee denominated debt owed to Russia and payable through exports.

f: The definition of concessional debt here includes 'concessional' categoreis under multilateral and bilateral debt and rupee debt under item VII.

NRO Deposits are included under NRI Deposits from the quarter ended June 2005. Supplier's Credits upto 180 days and FII investment in short-term debt instruments are included under short-term debt from the quarter ended March 2005. Vostro balances / Nostro overdrafts of commercial banks, balances of foreign central banks/international institutions with RBI and investment in T-bills/securities by foreign central banks/ international institutions have been included in external debt from the quarter ended March 2007.

Table 9.1. Selected Indicators of Human Development for Major States

State	Life expectancy at birth (in years)						Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)						Birth rate (per 1000)		Death rate (per 1000)		Total fertility rate (per cent)	
	2010-14			2014-18			2008			2018			2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Andhra Pradesh	65.5	70.4	67.9	68.3	71.2	69.7	51	54	52	30	29	29	18.4	16.0	7.5	6.7	1.8	1.6
Assam	61.9	65.1	63.3	65.4	67.3	66.2	62	65	64	40	44	41	23.9	21.1	8.6	6.4	2.6	2.2
Bihar	67.3	68.0	67.7	69.2	68.6	68.9	53	58	56	30	35	32	28.9	26.2	7.3	5.8	3.9	3.2
Gujarat	66.0	70.5	68.2	67.6	72.0	69.7	49	51	50	29	27	28	22.6	19.7	6.9	5.9	2.5	2.1
Haryana	65.8	70.9	68.2	67.6	72.3	69.7	51	57	54	31	29	30	23.0	20.3	6.9	5.9	2.5	2.2
Himachal Pradesh	69.0	73.1	71.0	69.8	75.6	72.6	43	45	44	19	20	19	17.7	15.7	7.4	6.9	1.9	1.6
Jammu & Kashmir	70.6	74.0	72.0	72.1	76.7	74.1	48	51	49	22	23	22	18.8	15.4	5.8	4.9	2.2	1.6
Karnataka	66.4	70.8	68.5	67.7	70.8	69.2	44	46	45	21	25	23	19.8	17.2	7.4	6.3	2.0	1.7
Kerala	71.8	77.8	74.8	72.5	77.8	75.2	10	13	12	9	5	7	14.6	13.9	6.6	6.9	1.7	1.7
Madhya Pradesh	62.3	65.5	63.8	64.2	67.9	66.0	68	72	70	51	46	48	28.0	24.6	8.6	6.7	3.3	2.7
Maharashtra	69.4	73.4	71.3	71.2	73.9	72.5	33	33	33	19	19	19	17.9	15.6	6.6	5.5	2.0	1.7
Odisha	63.8	65.9	64.8	67.1	69.9	68.4	68	70	69	40	39	40	21.4	18.2	9.0	7.3	2.4	1.9
Punjab	69.1	73.4	71.1	71.0	74.0	72.4	39	43	41	21	20	20	17.3	14.2	7.2	6.6	1.9	1.6
Rajasthan	65.4	70.0	67.5	66.3	70.9	68.5	60	65	63	37	38	37	27.5	24.0	6.8	5.9	3.3	2.5
Tamil Nadu	68.2	72.3	70.2	69.9	73.7	71.7	30	33	31	16	14	15	16.0	14.7	7.4	6.5	1.7	1.6
Uttar Pradesh	62.5	65.2	63.8	64.3	65.6	65.0	64	70	67	43	44	43	29.1	25.6	8.4	6.6	3.8	2.9
West Bengal	68.5	71.6	69.9	70.4	72.2	71.2	34	37	35	21	22	21	17.5	15.0	6.2	5.6	1.9	1.5
All India	**65.8**	**69.3**	**67.5**	**67.8**	**70.4**	**69.0**	52	55	53	32	33	32	**22.8**	**20.0**	**7.4**	**6.2**	**2.6**	**2.2**

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Note: Andhra Pradesh includes Telangana for the year 2008 and Jammu & Kashmir includes Laddakh for the year 2018.

Table 9.2. Gross Enrolment Ratio (per cent)

	2018-19									2018-19[2]		
States/UTs	Elementary Schools (I-VIII)			Secondary Schools (IX-X)			Sr. Secondary Schools (XI-XII)			Higher Education (18-23 years age group)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	94.8	90.9	92.9	80.0	79.4	79.7	45.4	48.5	46.8	35.8	29.0	32.4
Arunachal Pradesh	99.9	102.7	101.6	67.9	70.3	69.1	38.0	39.0	38.5	29.9	29.5	29.7
Assam	101.9	107.2	104.5	67.1	78.7	72.8	31.0	30.9	30.9	19.1	18.3	18.7
Bihar	85.3	90.0	87.6	54.8	60.8	57.7	26.4	26.3	26.4	15.1	12.0	13.6
Chhattisgarh	96.4	96.1	96.3	81.7	91.7	86.6	48.6	55.7	52.1	18.1	19.2	18.6
Gujarat	93.9	95.0	94.4	81.8	69.5	76.1	42.0	40.3	41.2	22.0	18.7	20.4
Haryana	102.0	101.2	101.7	95.6	91.7	93.9	56.1	55.9	56.1	26.5	32.4	29.2
Himachal Pradesh	102.8	104.4	103.6	105.7	106.2	105.9	79.5	84.4	81.8	34.7	44.9	39.6
Jammu & Kashmir	76.3	79.7	77.9	58.2	58.1	58.1	42.4	42.0	42.3	29.6	32.2	30.9
Jharkhand	96.1	96.6	96.4	59.0	62.8	60.9	38.4	39.3	38.9	19.5	18.7	19.1
Karnataka	105.5	103.5	104.5	84.5	82.8	83.7	40.3	48.7	44.4	28.2	29.4	28.8
Kerala	98.0	97.7	97.8	98.5	97.5	98.0	75.9	84.9	80.3	30.8	43.2	37.0
Madhya Pradesh	92.9	91.1	92.1	80.0	74.6	77.4	44.7	42.7	43.7	21.8	21.2	21.5
Maharashtra	102.8	102.2	102.5	92.5	89.6	91.1	70.6	67.1	68.9	33.5	30.3	32.0
Manipur	111.1	113.7	112.1	68.9	71.7	69.7	56.6	53.0	54.8	33.6	33.8	33.7
Meghalaya	131.2	138.9	135.0	72.3	87.0	79.5	37.6	45.8	41.6	23.8	27.7	25.8
Mizoram	120.2	119.4	120.5	90.5	92.7	93.6	48.8	55.1	51.9	26.5	24.8	25.7
Nagaland	80.1	83.4	82.1	55.2	61.7	58.3	32.8	35.8	33.9	17.8	19.7	18.7
Odisha	94.8	93.0	93.9	81.0	80.4	80.7	62.2	69.6	65.9	24.2	20.0	22.1
Punjab	104.4	104.8	104.6	93.0	93.4	93.2	67.6	68.8	68.1	25.5	34.3	29.5
Rajasthan	99.2	96.8	98.1	86.2	76.5	81.6	61.3	51.2	56.5	23.1	23.0	23.0
Sikkim	97.1	92.6	93.8	96.0	106.4	101.2	51.8	64.7	58.2	54.0	53.9	53.9
Tamil Nadu	98.5	98.0	98.3	90.0	91.0	90.5	65.0	80.1	72.3	49.8	48.3	49.0
Telangana	102.6	102.3	102.4	83.7	85.9	84.8	52.6	60.7	56.5	35.8	36.5	36.2
Tripura	103.9	106.5	105.4	86.7	94.0	90.2	38.2	39.1	38.6	21.1	17.4	19.2
Uttar Pradesh	89.7	93.7	91.6	67.3	63.2	65.4	47.0	45.1	46.1	24.2	27.5	25.8
Uttarakhand	105.6	107.2	106.4	88.0	90.0	88.9	63.5	69.5	66.2	39.2	39.1	39.1
West Bengal	97.8	100.8	99.3	72.4	91.1	81.5	47.2	56.6	51.7	20.0	18.7	19.3
A & N Islands	79.2	84.1	81.5	66.3	73.8	74.2	48.6	58.2	56.4	20.3	26.1	23.2
Chandigarh	90.3	98.5	93.9	86.6	101.7	93.0	81.5	90.3	83.4	41.6	63.9	50.6
D & N Haveli	92.6	96.1	92.8	90.7	90.1	90.4	46.8	62.4	53.5	7.4	12.6	9.3
Daman & Diu	87.5	85.8	89.3	66.1	75.3	79.0	25.6	46.6	33.2	4.2	9.8	5.5
Delhi	118.4	122.2	120.2	107.7	113.7	110.4	66.9	73.9	70.1	43.2	50.0	46.3
Goa	96.6	99.4	97.9	90.6	91.3	92.6	67.1	77.4	72.0	26.4	35.0	30.1
Lakshadweep	73.5	73.4	73.5	107.9	104.3	70.7	108.7	55.9	73.5	3.4	11.6	7.4
Puducherry	84.6	87.4	85.9	81.4	85.1	83.2	62.1	78.4	69.8	41.7	51.6	46.4
All India	**95.5**	**96.7**	**96.1**	**76.9**	**76.9**	**76.9**	**49.5**	**50.8**	**50.1**	**26.3**	**26.4**	**26.3**

Source: Department of School Education & Literacy and AISHE 2018-19

Table 9.3. Number of Recognised Educational Institutions in India

(in numbers)

States/UTs	2018-19				2018-19						
	Up to Higher Secondary	Up to Secondary	Up to Upper Primary	Only Primary Schools	Universities / University level Institutes	Colleges	Technical Education (Polytech-nics)	PGDM	Nursing	Teacher Training	Institutes under Ministries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh	2182	12513	9427	39499	41	2678	154	7	253	406	1
Arunachal Pradesh	161	302	1299	2031	10	37	6	0	0	5	0
Assam	2229	7568	12008	44519	22	544	23	1	25	27	1
Bihar	4931	3666	37894	42733	33	840	54	4	59	31	1
Chhattisgarh	4391	2702	16370	32811	28	760	1	3	40	26	1
Gujarat	7388	4846	30065	12282	72	2232	10	9	142	141	8
Haryana	4973	3176	5500	9885	48	1038	145	11	21	35	8
Himachal Pradesh	2463	1726	2771	11252	26	336	35	0	26	18	0
Jammu & Kashmir	1266	3200	10136	15106	15	293	53	0	25	23	1
Jharkhand	1575	3351	16529	24453	25	313	38	6	26	5	0
Karnataka	5489	15388	31802	25554	65	3670	302	23	524	415	9
Kerala	2962	1927	4680	7132	23	1348	73	5	161	197	1
Madhya Pradesh	9205	8262	49622	86975	65	2191	64	21	121	129	3
Maharashtra	10042	17404	29922	52574	62	4340	669	61	557	959	13
Manipur	246	914	1084	2600	6	92	2	0	6	11	1
Meghalaya	350	1418	3553	9348	10	63	3	0	7	8	1
Mizoram	186	683	1540	1504	3	32	2	0	4	9	0
Nagaland	185	577	800	1190	5	67	5	0	3	8	0
Odisha	2398	9488	21837	34994	28	1062	128	8	168	65	2
Punjab	5159	4484	5122	13872	32	1063	182	2	154	57	2
Rajasthan	20067	10587	36463	38766	83	3156	189	9	55	210	4
Sikkim	108	146	314	722	7	19	2	0	1	4	0
Tamil Nadu	7943	5828	9411	35970	59	2466	496	9	111	292	8
Telangana	2399	11847	7356	20753	24	1988	152	11	153	184	2
Tripura	453	669	1245	2578	4	52	0	0	4	4	1
Uttar Pradesh	19162	12083	80624	161366	79	7078	358	69	264	216	6

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Table 9.3. Number of Recognised Educational Institutions in India

(in numbers)

States/UTs	2018-19				2018-19						
	Up to Higher Secondary	Up to Secondary	Up to Upper Primary	Only Primary Schools	Universities / University level Institutes	Colleges	Technical Education (Polytech-nics)	PGDM	Nursing	Teacher Training	Institutes under Ministries
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Uttarakhand	2450	1341	5430	14338	36	438	111	3	31	13	2
West Bengal	7372	3338	9249	77869	45	1371	146	14	74	210	12
A & N Islands	66	50	81	217	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	96	72	41	20	3	25	3	1	0	3	0
D & N Haveli	24	23	131	168	0	8	0	0	1	0	0
Daman & Diu	24	24	42	50	0	10	0	0	0	2	0
Delhi	1769	367	872	2695	27	180	17	13	22	41	12
Goa	114	404	61	907	3	57	8	1	0	1	0
Lakshadweep	13	2	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puducherry	179	197	83	280	4	76	9	0	1	4	0
All India	**130020**	**150573**	**443379**	**827028**	**993**	**39931**	**3440**	**291**	**3039**	**3759**	**100**

Source: Source: Department of School Education & Literacy and AISHE 2018-19

Note: na: not available

Table 9.4. State-Wise Literacy Rates (1951-2011)

(per cent)

States/UTs	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	na	21.2	24.6	35.7	44.1	60.5	67.0
Arunachal Pradesh	na	7.1	11.3	25.6	41.6	54.3	65.4
Assam	18.5	33.0	33.9	na	52.9	63.3	72.2
Bihar	13.5	22.0	23.2	32.3	37.5	47.0	61.8
Chhattisgarh	9.4	18.1	24.1	32.6	42.9	64.7	70.3
Gujarat	21.8	31.5	37.0	44.9	61.3	69.1	78.0
Haryana	na	na	25.7	37.1	55.9	67.9	75.6
Himachal Pradesh	na	na	na	na	63.9	76.5	82.8
Jammu & Kashmir	na	13.0	21.7	30.6	na	55.5	67.2
Jharkhand	12.9	21.1	23.9	35.0	41.4	53.6	66.4
Karnataka	na	29.8	36.8	46.2	56.0	66.6	75.4
Kerala	47.2	55.1	69.8	78.9	89.8	90.9	94.0
Madhya Pradesh	13.2	21.4	27.3	38.6	44.7	63.7	69.3
Maharashtra	27.9	35.1	45.8	57.2	64.9	76.9	82.3
Manipur[a]	12.6	36.0	38.5	49.7	59.9	70.5	76.9
Meghalaya	na	26.9	29.5	42.1	49.1	62.6	74.4
Mizoram	31.1	44.0	53.8	59.9	82.3	88.8	91.3
Nagaland	10.5	22.0	33.8	50.3	61.7	66.6	79.6
Odisha	15.8	21.7	26.2	33.6	49.1	63.1	72.9
Punjab	na	na	34.1	43.4	58.5	69.7	75.8
Rajasthan	8.5	18.1	22.6	30.1	38.6	60.4	66.1
Sikkim	na	na	17.7	34.1	56.9	68.8	81.4
Tamil Nadu	na	36.4	45.4	54.4	62.7	73.5	80.1
Tripura	na	20.2	31.0	50.1	60.4	73.2	87.2
Uttar Pradesh	12.0	20.9	24.0	32.7	40.7	56.3	67.7
Uttarakhand	18.9	18.1	33.3	46.1	57.8	71.6	78.8
West Bengal	24.6	34.5	38.9	48.7	57.7	68.6	76.3
A & N Islands	30.3	40.1	51.2	63.2	73.0	81.3	86.6
Chandigarh	na	na	70.4	74.8	77.8	81.9	86.0
D & N Haveli	na	na	18.1	32.9	40.7	57.6	76.2
Daman & Diu	na	na	na	na	71.2	78.2	87.1
Delhi	na	62.0	65.1	71.9	75.3	81.7	86.2
Goa	23.5	35.4	52.0	65.7	75.5	82.0	88.7
Lakshadweep	15.2	27.2	51.8	68.4	81.8	86.7	91.8
Puducherry	na	43.7	53.4	65.1	74.7	81.2	85.8
All India[a]	**18.3**	**28.3**	**34.5**	**43.6**	**52.2**	**64.8**	**73.0**

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Notes:

a: India and Manipur figures exclude those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul of Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

na: not available

1. Literacy rates for 1951, 1961 and 1971 Censuses relate to population aged five years and above and from 1981 onwards Literacy rates relate to the population aged seven years and above. The literacy rate for 1951 in case of West Bengal relates to total population including 0-4 age group. Literacy rate for 1951 in respect of Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Manipur are based on sample population.

Table 9.5. Households with access to Safe Drinking Water in India

(per cent)

States/ UTs	Households with Tap/Handpump/Tubewell								
	1991			2001			2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	55.1	49.0	73.8	80.1	76.9	90.2	90.5	88.6	94.5
Arunachal Pradesh	70.0	66.9	88.2	77.5	73.7	90.7	78.6	74.3	91.3
Assam	45.9	43.3	64.1	58.8	56.8	70.4	69.9	68.3	78.2
Bihar	58.8	56.5	73.4	86.6	86.1	91.2	94.0	93.9	94.7
Chhattisgarh	a	a	a	70.5	66.2	88.8	86.3	84.1	93.9
Gujarat	69.8	60.0	87.2	84.1	76.9	95.4	90.3	84.9	97.0
Haryana	74.3	67.1	93.2	86.1	81.1	97.3	93.8	92.0	96.7
Himachal Pradesh	77.3	75.5	91.9	88.6	87.5	97.0	93.7	93.2	97.8
Jammu & Kashmir	na	na	na	65.2	54.9	95.7	76.8	70.1	96.1
Jharkhand	a	a	a	42.6	35.5	68.2	60.1	54.3	78.4
Karnataka	71.7	67.3	81.4	84.6	80.5	92.1	87.5	84.4	92.3
Kerala	18.9	12.2	38.7	23.4	16.9	42.8	33.5	28.3	39.4
Madhya Pradesh	53.4	45.6	79.4	68.4	61.5	88.6	78.0	73.1	92.1
Maharashtra	68.5	54.0	90.5	79.8	68.4	95.4	83.4	73.2	95.7
Manipur	38.7	33.7	52.1	37.0	29.3	59.4	45.4	38.1	60.8
Meghalaya	36.2	26.8	75.4	39.0	29.5	73.5	44.7	35.1	79.5
Mizoram	16.2	12.9	19.9	36.0	23.8	47.8	60.4	43.4	75.8
Nagaland	53.4	55.6	45.5	46.5	47.5	42.3	53.8	54.6	51.8
Odisha	39.1	35.3	62.8	64.2	62.9	72.3	75.3	74.4	79.8
Punjab	92.7	92.1	94.2	97.6	96.9	98.9	97.6	96.7	98.9
Rajasthan	59.0	50.6	86.5	68.2	60.4	93.5	78.1	72.8	94.3
Sikkim	73.1	70.8	92.8	70.7	67.0	97.1	85.3	82.7	92.2
Tamil Nadu	67.4	64.3	74.2	85.6	85.3	85.9	92.5	92.2	92.9
Tripura	37.2	30.6	71.1	52.5	45.0	85.8	67.5	58.1	91.9
Uttar Pradesh	62.2	56.6	85.8	87.8	85.5	97.2	95.1	94.3	97.9
Uttarakhand	a	a	a	86.7	83.0	97.8	92.2	89.5	98.7
West Bengal	82.0	80.3	86.2	88.5	87.0	92.3	92.2	91.4	93.9
A & N Islands	67.9	59.4	90.9	76.7	66.8	97.8	85.5	78.2	98.1
Chandigarh	97.7	98.1	97.7	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.3	98.7	99.4
D & N Haveli	45.6	41.2	91.0	77.0	70.5	96.1	91.6	84.3	98.4
Daman & Diu	71.4	56.9	86.8	96.3	94.9	98.9	98.7	97.8	99.0
Delhi	95.8	91.0	96.2	97.2	90.1	97.7	95.0	87.9	95.2
Goa	43.4	30.5	61.7	70.1	58.3	82.1	85.7	78.4	90.4
Lakshadweep	11.9	3.4	18.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	22.8	31.2	20.2
Puducherry	88.8	92.9	86.1	95.9	96.6	95.5	97.8	99.6	97.0
All India	**62.3**	**55.5**	**81.4**	**77.9**	**73.2**	**90.0**	**85.5**	**82.7**	**91.4**

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Notes:

a: Created in 2001. Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh for 1991 are included under Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

na: not available as no census was carried out in Jammu & Kashmir during 1991.

Table 9.6. Population of India (1951-2011)

(in thousands)

States /UTs	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Andhra Pradesh	31115	35983	43503	53551	66508	76210	84581
Arunachal Pradesh [a]	na	337	468	632	865	1098	1384
Assam [b]	8029	10837	14625	18041	22414	26656	31206
Bihar	29085	34841	42126	52303	64531	82999	104099
Chhattisgarh	7457	9154	11637	14010	17615	20834	25545
Gujarat	16263	20633	26697	34086	41310	50671	60440
Haryana	5674	7591	10036	12922	16464	21145	25351
Himachal Pradesh	2386	2812	3460	4281	5171	6078	6865
Jammu & Kashmir [c]	3254	3561	4617	5987	7837	10144	12541
Jharkhand	9697	11606	14227	17612	21844	26946	32988
Karnataka	19402	23587	29299	37136	44977	52851	61095
Kerala	13549	16904	21347	25454	29099	31841	33406
Madhya Pradesh	18615	23218	30017	38169	48566	60348	72627
Maharashtra	32003	39554	50412	62783	78937	96879	112374
Manipur [d]	578	780	1073	1421	1837	2294	2856
Meghalaya	606	769	1012	1336	1775	2319	2967
Mizoram	196	266	332	494	690	889	1097
Nagaland	213	369	516	775	1210	1990	1979
Odisha	14646	17549	21945	26370	31660	36805	41974
Punjab	9161	11135	13551	16789	20282	24359	27743
Rajasthan	15971	20156	25766	34262	44006	56507	68548
Sikkim	138	162	210	316	406	541	611
Tamil Nadu	30119	33687	41199	48408	55859	62406	72147
Tripura	639	1142	1556	2053	2757	3199	3674
Uttar Pradesh	60274	70144	83849	105137	132062	166198	199812
Uttarakhand	2946	3611	4493	5726	7051	8489	10086
West Bengal	26300	34926	44312	54581	68078	80176	91276
A & N Islands	31	64	115	189	281	356	381
Chandigarh	24	120	257	452	642	901	1055
D & N Haveli	42	58	74	104	138	220	344
Daman & Diu	49	37	63	79	102	158	243
Delhi	1744	2659	4066	6220	9421	13851	16788
Goa	547	590	795	1008	1170	1348	1459
Lakshadweep	21	24	32	40	52	61	64
Puducherry	317	369	472	604	808	974	1248
All India [d]	**361088**	**439235**	**548160**	**683329**	**846421**	**1028737**	**1210855**

Source : Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Notes:

a : Census conducted for the first time in 1961.

b : The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam. Total population for 1981 has been worked out by interpolation.

c : The 1991 Census could not be held in Jammu & Kashmir. Total population for 1991 has been worked out by interpolation.

d : India and Manipur figures include estimated population for those of the three sub-divisions viz. Mao Maram, Paomata and Purul Senapati district of Manipur as census results of 2001 in these three sub-divisions were cancelled due to technical and administrative reasons.

na: not available

Table 9.7. Population under different age groups and Child Sex Ratio in 2001 and 2011

States/UTs	Age Group 2001					Age Group 2011					Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	
	0-14	15-34	35-59	60 & above	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60 & above	Age not stated	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Andhra Pradesh	24398125	26904637	18985717	5788078	133450	21790792	30609248	23131065	8278241	771431	961	939
Arunachal Pradesh	442825	366838	237279	49916	1110	493361	512549	312669	63639	1509	964	972
Assam	9970342	9220063	5875783	1560366	28974	10248899	11123193	7736116	2078544	18824	965	962
Bihar	34874151	24971476	17473783	5501274	177825	41721188	32264872	22002745	7707145	403502	942	935
Chhattisgarh	7692654	6782442	4826242	1504383	28082	8183836	8861697	6472641	2003909	23115	975	969
Gujarat	16624168	18233455	12267094	3499063	47237	17445613	21695832	16272844	4786559	238844	883	890
Haryana	7579980	7458045	4441951	1584089	80499	7529954	9370426	6225793	2193755	31534	819	834
Himachal Pradesh	1884390	2159835	1471395	547564	14716	1775385	2419844	1956201	703009	10163	896	909
Jammu & Kashmir	3617025	3523571	2282065	675324	45715	4240710	4411400	2951417	922656	15119	941	862
Jharkhand	10708694	8563383	6061782	1578662	33308	11891118	10992825	7630779	2356678	116734	965	948
Karnataka	16845601	18667321	13223774	4062022	51844	16024874	22349821	16883719	5791032	45851	946	948
Kerala	8296545	11271154	8911546	3335675	26454	7830974	10335954	11011254	4193393	34486	960	964
Madhya Pradesh	23252416	19871596	12783564	4280924	159523	24302242	25176834	17351555	5713316	82862	932	918
Maharashtra	31100375	34038392	23167117	8454660	118083	29917215	40661653	30280834	11106935	407696	913	894
Manipur	706705	813358	496722	145470	4533	861688	1060221	726088	200020	7777	957	930
Meghalaya	980877	776836	452223	105726	3160	1177942	1052138	592123	138902	5784	973	970
Mizoram	313736	331766	193272	49023	776	356002	412771	259172	68628	633	964	970
Nagaland	728409	762383	404177	90323	4744	679032	760810	434463	102726	1471	964	943
Odisha	12207872	12591532	8904094	3039100	62062	12076422	14385953	11408224	3984448	119171	953	941
Punjab	7617876	8609860	5845668	2191693	93902	7084950	10174719	7576330	2865817	41522	798	846
Rajasthan	22543231	18257954	11608147	3810272	287584	23725426	23811691	15629580	5112138	269602	909	888
Sikkim	188907	205320	115646	29040	1938	165937	251098	151614	40752	1176	963	957
Tamil Nadu	16710874	22392020	17366443	5507400	428942	17007503	25144641	22418323	7509758	66805	942	943
Tripura	1075552	1135652	750645	232549	4805	1017991	1362144	1002622	289544	1616	966	957
Uttar Pradesh	67923332	51963534	33924676	11649468	736911	71308266	68153539	43288570	15439904	1622062	916	902
Uttarakhand	3086976	2845406	1884841	654356	17770	3129008	3602662	2437205	900809	16608	908	890
West Bengal	26645405	27999332	19719644	5700099	111717	24737475	32655852	26027955	7742382	112451	960	956
A & N Islands	104044	142088	90375	17366	2279	92675	147586	114528	25424	368	957	968
Chandigarh	261188	364690	228545	44912	1300	266512	426702	294812	67078	346	845	880
D & N Haveli	77758	90151	43663	8814	104	107813	147931	73701	13892	372	979	926
Daman & Diu	43194	75924	30973	8042	71	54985	122110	54435	11361	356	926	904

Contd....

Table 9.7. Population under different age groups and Child Sex Ratio in 2001 and 2011

States/UTs	Age Group 2001					Age Group 2011					Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	
	0-14	15-34	35-59	60 & above	Age not stated	0-14	15-34	35-59	60 & above	Age not stated	2001	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Delhi	4492939	5368740	3248002	719650	21176	4565319	6534460	4524015	1147445	16702	868	871
Goa	331226	523205	373952	112273	7012	318160	503105	471691	163495	2094	938	942
Lakshadweep	20734	21382	14752	3729	53	16457	22857	19774	5270	115	959	911
Puducherry	262686	373118	256712	81016	813	298392	440449	387575	120436	1101	967	967
All India	**363610812**	**347676459**	**237962264**	**76622321**	**2738472**	**372444116**	**421959587**	**308112432**	**103849040**	**4489802**	**927**	**918**

Source: Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs

Table 9.8. Socio- Economic Profiles and

Socio-economic Indicators/Items	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhat-tisgarh	Gujarat	Hary-ana	Him-achal Pradesh	Jammu & Kash-mir
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Demographic indicators*								
Population 2001 (in '000)	76210	26656	82999	20834	50671	21145	6078	10144
Population 2011 (in '000)	84581	31206	104099	25545	60439	25351	6865	12541
Percentage decadal growth rate of population (1991-2001)	14.6	18.9	28.6	18.3	22.7	28.4	17.5	29.4
Percentage decadal growth rate of population (2001- 2011)	11.0	17.1	25.4	22.6	19.3	19.9	12.9	23.6
Sex-ratio 2001 (Females per 1000 males)	978	935	919	989	920	861	968	892
Sex-ratio 2011 (Females per 1000 males)	993	958	918	991	919	879	972	889
Sex ratio at birth 2015-17 (Females per 1000 males)	916	915	900	961	855	833	918	917
Sex ratio at birth 2016-18 (Females per 1000 males)	920	925	895	958	866	843	930	927
Indexes Vaule and Rank**								
School Education Quality Index 2016-17	56.1 (11)	56.1 (10)	37.3 (19)	54.9 (12)	63.0 (4)	69.5 (3)	62.8 (5)	47.1 (16)
Health Index 2017-18	65.13 (2)	48.85 (15)	32.11 (20)	53.36 (13)	63.52 (4)	53.51 (12)	62.41 (6)	62.37 (7)
Composite Water Management Index 2017-18	74(2)	NR	38(16)	45(13)	75(1)	58(7)	NR	NR
Growth in GSDP and Per capita Income #								
GSDP 2018-19 (%)	4.4	6.4	9.3	7.1	9.2	7.5	7.1	6.1
GSDP 2017-18 (%)	10.1	8.8	6.5	4.8	10.7	8.2	6.8	6.1
Per capita income (PCY) 2018-19 (%)	8.2	10.2	11.2	8.9	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.7
Per capita income (PCY) 2017-18 (%)	15.7	13.3	8.2	7.5	12.0	14.3	9.8	9.8
Poverty Headcount Ratio (HCR) ***								
2011-12 (Rural)	10.9	33.9	34.1	44.6	21.5	11.6	8.5	11.5
2011-12 (Urban)	5.8	20.5	31.2	24.8	10.1	10.3	4.3	7.2
2011-12 (Total)	9.20	31.9	33.7	39.9	16.6	11.2	8.1	10.4
2009-10 (Rural)	22.8	39.9	55.3	56.1	26.7	18.6	9.1	8.1
2009-10 (Urban)	17.7	26.1	39.4	23.8	17.9	23.0	12.6	12.8
2009-10 (Total)	21.1	37.9	53.5	48.7	23.0	20.1	9.5	9.4
Rural Urban Disparity ##								
Rural Average MPCE 2009-10 (in ₹)	1234	1003	780	784	1110	1510	1536	1344
Rural share of food expenditure 2009-10 (%)	58.0	64.4	64.7	58.2	57.7	54.0	51.6	57.8
Urban Average MPCE 2009-10 (in ₹)	2238	1755	1238	1647	1909	23210	2654	1759
Urban share of food expenditure 2009-10 (%)	44.8	52.9	52.9	43.7	46.2	43.1	41.5	51.3
Rural Average MPCE 2011-12 (in ₹)	1754	1219	1127	1027	1536	2176	2034	1743
Rural share of food expenditure 2011-12 (%)	51.4	61.3	59.3	52.7	54.9	52.1	47.3	55.3
Urban Average MPCE 2011-12 (in ₹)	2685	2189	1507	1868	2581	3817	3259	2485
Urban share of food expenditure 2011-12 (%)	42.3	47.7	50.5	42.2	45.2	39.2	42.4	47.8
WPR 2018-19 (15 Years & above) @								
Rural (%)	59.2	43.9	36.6	63.8	52.1	41.0	65.6	56.0
Urban (%)	46.0	39.1	35.1	50.3	46.5	43.8	49.0	42.3
Total (%)	54.8	43.7	36.4	61.2	49.7	41.9	63.9	52.9

Inter-State Comparison of Selected Major States of India

Jharkhand	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Mahar-ashtra	Odisha	Punjab	Rajast-han	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttara-khand	West Bengal	All India
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
26946	52851	31841	60348	96879	36805	24359	56507	62406	166198	8489	80176	**1028737**
32988	61095	33406	72627	112374	41974	27743	68548	72147	199812	10086	91276	**1210855**
23.4	17.5	9.4	24.3	22.7	16.3	20.1	28.4	11.7	25.9	20.4	17.8	**21.5**
22.4	15.6	4.9	20.3	16.0	14.0	13.9	21.3	15.6	20.2	18.8	13.8	**17.7**
941	965	1058	919	922	972	876	921	987	898	962	934	**933**
948	973	1084	931	929	979	895	928	996	912	963	950	**943**
916	929	948	916	881	938	886	856	907	878	841	937	**898**
923	924	957	925	880	933	890	871	908	880	840	841	**899**
30.6 (20)	52.9 (13)	82.2 (1)	47.2 (15)	62.5 (6)	60.2 (7)	59.1 (9)	59.4 (8)	73.4 (2)	46.5 (17)	48.1 (14)	NA	
51.33 (14)	61.14 (8)	76.55 (1)	40.09 (18)	63.99 (3)	39.43 (19)	65.21 (5)	43.10 (16)	63.38 (9)	33.69 (21)	45.22 (17)	58.25 (11)	
34(17)	59(5)	45(12)	70(3)	56(8)	39(14)	52(9)	47(11)	58(6)	39(15)	NR	NA	
6.8	7.8	7.5	5.8	6.0	5.9	6.0	7.0	8.0	5.3	6.9	6.4	**7.0**
9.0	10.8	7.3	4.9	6.5	7.0	6.4	6.0	8.6	7.2	7.8	6.4	**6.1**
8.4	12.6	11.3	10.4	9.5	11.1	10.4	11.3	10.7	13.1	9.0	10.7	**9.9**
12.4	11.0	10.3	9.8	7.0	12.8	8.5	8.1	11.9	11.5	13.1	11.1	**9.7**
40.8	24.5	9.1	35.7	24.2	35.7	7.7	16.1	15.8	30.4	11.6	22.5	**25.7**
24.8	15.3	4.9	21.0	9.1	17.3	9.2	10.7	6.5	26.1	10.5	14.7	**13.7**
36.9	20.9	7.1	31.7	17.4	32.6	8.3	14.7	11.3	29.4	11.3	19.9	**21.9**
41.6	26.1	12.0	42.0	29.5	39.2	14.6	26.4	21.2	39.4	14.9	28.8	**33.8**
31.1	19.6	12.1	22.9	18.3	25.9	18.1	19.9	12.8	31.7	25.2	22.0	**20.9**
39.1	23.6	12.0	36.7	24.5	37.0	15.9	24.8	17.1	37.7	18.0	26.7	**29.8**
825	1020	1835	903	1153	818	1649	1179	1160	899	1747	952	**1054**
60.9	56.5	45.9	55.8	54.0	61.9	48.2	54.8	54.7	57.9	45.1	63.4	**57.0**
1584	2053	2413	1666	2437	1548	2109	1663	1948	1574	1745	1965	**1984**
51.5	42.3	40.2	41.7	41.0	48.4	44.3	48.0	45.0	46.3	48.5	46.2	**44.4**
1006	1561	2669	1152	1619	1003	2345	1598	1693	1156	1726	1291	**1430**
58.4	51.4	43.0	52.9	52.4	57.2	44.1	50.5	51.5	53.0	49.6	58.2	**52.9**
2018	3026	3408	2058	3189	1941	2794	2442	2622	2051	2339	2591	**2630**
46.5	40.1	37.0	42.2	41.6	45.4	41.0	44.8	42.7	44.0	46.3	44.2	**42.6**
47.6	51.1	45.5	55.9	54.7	48.9	42.7	53.2	55.6	42.0	42.1	50.4	**48.9**
36.1	46.5	44.1	42.7	44.9	41.0	46.5	41.1	46.8	36.9	39.5	48.2	**43.9**
44.9	49.3	44.9	52.3	50.6	47.6	44.2	50.0	51.4	40.8	41.4	49.7	**47.3**

Contd....

Table 9.8. Socio- Economic Profiles and

Socio-economic Indicators/Items	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhat-tisgarh	Gujarat	Hary-ana	Him-achal Pradesh	Jammu & Kash-mir
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Unemployment Rate 2018-19 (15 Years & above) @								
Rural (%)	4.5	6.3	9.8	1.8	3.2	9.6	4.8	4.0
Urban (%)	7.3	10.7	10.4	5.4	14.4	8.7	8.8	10.1
Total (%)	5.3	6.7	9.8	2.4	3.2	9.3	5.1	5.1
Health related *								
Maternal Mortality Ratio (2016-18)	65	215	149	159	75	91	NA	NA
Maternal Mortality Ratio (2015-17)	74	229	165	141	87	98	NA	72
Male Under-Five Mortality Rates (2018)	34	44	34	46	32	36	22	23
Female Under-Five Mortality Rates (2018)	32	51	39	45	29	36	25	23
Total Under-Five Mortality Rates (2018)	33	47	37	45	31	36	23	23
Male Under-Five Mortality Rates (2017)	35	45	39	49	33	32	24	25
Female Under-Five Mortality Rates (2017)	34	51	43	44	33	38	27	24
Total Under-Five Mortality Rates (2017)	35	48	41	47	33	35	25	24
Education related $								
Primary Drop-out Rate 2016-17	1.90	5.60	9.53	3.25	0.98	NR	0.84	14.15
Upper Primary Drop-out Rate 2016-17	0.89	2.51	13.20	6.18	6.51	NR	0.88	10.18
Secondary Drop-out Rate 2016-17	NA	27.60	39.73	24.23	24.08	12.16	7.03	24.35
Primary to Upper Primary Transition Rate 2016-17	97.2	93.3	76.1	94.3	97.7	99.5	98.6	87.3
Elementary to Secondary Transition Rate 2016-17	97.8	94.5	73.7	86.8	84.3	97.8	97.7	86.1
Secondary to Higher Secondary Transition Rate 2016-17	NA	54.4	25.7	59.4	60.0	76.4	84.0	71.9

Source:
* : Office of Registrar General of India(RGI).
** : NITI Aayog, Figures in parenthesis are Ranks
***: NITI Aayog (Planning Commission),
$: School Education in India, U-DISE Flash Statistics 2016-17 (Provisional)
: CSO, GSDP at constant prices and per capita income is at current prices (Base Year 2011-12)
: National Statistical Office (NSO), Monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) is based on mixed modified recall period,
@ : Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2018-19 (NSO); WPR (Worker Participation Rate) and Unemployment Rate are based on Usual Principal & Subsidiary Status (UPSS).

Note:
NA: not available, NR: not reported due to negative value and comparison issues
Transition Rate: The number of new entrants admitted to the first grade of the next stage of school education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of the current stage of school education in the previous year.

Inter-State Comparison of Selected Major States of India

Jharkhand	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Mahar-ashtra	Odisha	Punjab	Rajast-han	Tamil Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	Uttara-khand	West Bengal	All India
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
4.3	2.7	8.4	2.3	4.2	6	7.7	4.6	6.4	4.3	7.1	3.3	**5**
8.7	5.1	9.7	7.3	6.3	12.7	7	9.5	6.7	10.3	13.4	4.9	**7.6**
5.2	3.6	9.0	3.5	5.0	7	7.4	5.7	6.6	5.7	8.9	3.8	**5.8**
71	92	43	173	46	150	129	164	60	197	99	98	**113**
76	97	42	188	55	168	122	186	63	216	89	94	**122**
30	26	11	58	21	44	23	40	18	46	34	26	**36**
39	30	9	53	23	43	22	41	17	48	32	26	**37**
34	28	10	56	22	44	23	40	17	47	33	26	**36**
30	28	12	56	21	46	23	41	19	43	38	25	**36**
38	28	11	54	22	48	25	45	19	48	32	27	**39**
34	28	12	55	21	47	24	43	19	46	35	26	**37**
15.71	1.39	0.08	4.51	0.70	4.24	2.83	6.99	0.46	11.15	5.58	8.05	**6.35**
19.61	3.76	NR	7.65	1.24	5.05	2.89	4.34	1.34	3.87	3.06	8.95	**5.67**
36.64	NA	12.77	23.76	11.28	28.87	8.60	15.19	10.03	12.71	9.09	26.93	**19.89**
76.3	96.8	100.0	89.6	99.2	90.6	95.7	91.6	98.6	77.9	93.0	91.0	**88.6**
69.4	93.1	100.0	84.1	98.5	91.3	94.3	93.7	96.8	94.2	93.5	91.0	**90.3**
46.9	NA	75.9	60.3	83.5	45.7	85.7	72.3	83.3	75.3	78.0	71.4	**66.4**

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