



STUDY ON “INVESTMENT, DEVELOPMENT & GROWTH IN PROGRESSIVE PUNJAB: 2018-19 to 2022-23”

DECEMBER 2023



MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL



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MSME Export Promotion Council

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The MSME Export Promotion Council along with the Confederation of Organic Food Producers & Marketing Agencies (COII) has conducted a yet another study on Punjab. The theme of the study is **“Investment, Development & Growth in Progressive Punjab 2018-19 to 2022-23”**.

The objective of the current study is to create awareness with regard to the highly investors' friendly policies of the state, attract investment in large, micro, small and medium sectors and generate employment opportunities.

The MSME EPC has been regularly bringing out various study papers state-wise, policy papers, and market research studies in and outside the country. In the past, such studies have greatly been appreciated by the existing and potential investors and state governments.

We hope the current study shall be found informative and helpful. I wish the study to attain its objectives.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D S Rawat', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

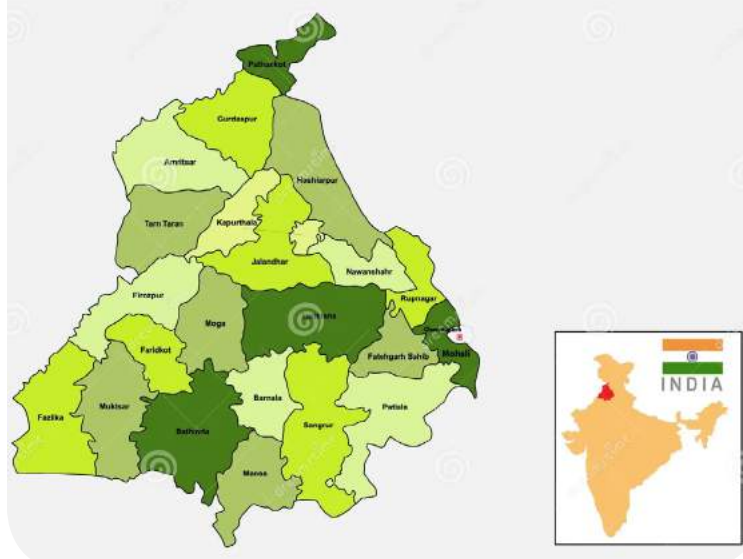
Dr D S Rawat
Chairman, MSME EPC



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PUNJAB



Punjab is a state in northern India and is bordered by the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh to the north and northeast, Haryana to the south and southeast, and Rajasthan to the southwest, by the union Territories of Chandigarh to the east and Jammu & Kashmir to the north. It shares an international border with Punjab, a province of Pakistan to the west. The confluence of five rivers makes Punjab's agricultural land rich and productive. Approximately, 82% of the state's land is under cultivation, compared with the national average of 40%.

The state is known as the "Breadbasket of India", and led to the first Green Revolution in the country. By 2025, it is expected that the state will be among the leading producers of non-food grains and an exporter of various agricultural products.

The state's economic growth has been moderating over the years, in tandem with the national trends. The advance estimates for Punjab's Gross State Domestic Product (at constant 2011-12 prices) follows the same trend. Punjab's GSDP grew at 6.3% in 2021-22 and increased to 6.1% in 2022-23. The services have contributed the largest share in State's gross value added, as with national trends in recent years. Over the past 8 years 2012-13 to 2019-20, services sector in Punjab has contributed an average share of 46% annually. The natural transformation process of any economy witnesses the services sector contributing the largest share as an economy progresses. With higher per capita incomes and more spending powers, the demand for services witnesses a rise.



Punjab historically had an important role in bolstering India's agriculture production and food security. Along with Western Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, the state was at the forefront of the Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s. Till today, it enjoys the status of



being 'India's granary' – contributing towards 12.18% of the country's rice production, and 17.14% of wheat production. Notably, Punjab's percentage share in the country's area under cultivation of two crops was 6.19% and 11.15% respectively. This high yield, mechanized cultivation is a distinguishing characteristic of Punjab's agriculture. Interestingly, the share of allied activities has also been increasing in the agriculture and allied activities. This is largely on account of livestock sector. Growing from a share of 26.03% in agriculture and allied activities in 2011-12, the livestock sector is expected to contribute a share of 38.44% of GSVA of Punjab's agriculture and allied sectors in 2022-23. This highlights the increasing relevance of activities allied to the agriculture sector for farm income augmentation and employment generation.

There is good potential for establishment of agro processing units in Punjab due to the higher level of agricultural productivity and production of the state. About 7.67% of the total registered factories in food processing industry (FPI) sector in the country are in Punjab. In this regard Punjab has 4th highest share, surpassed only by Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. As per the Annual Survey of Industries, 2019-20, share of agro-processing units (food, beverages, wood and wood products, leather and related products, etc.) was 36.98% of the total gross value added of the manufacturing sector and about 44.37% of total workers were employed by registered factories.

Industrial sector constitutes about a fourth of the overall GSVA and one-third of the employment in Punjab. Manufacturing contributes the largest share of industrial sector in Punjab accounting for more than half the industrial sector GSVA. Construction follows next, contributing more than a quarter of the industrial GSVA.

Industry holds a prominent position in the Punjab economy contributes about 25% of total gross state value added in 2022-23. The sector's relevance can be identified through various direct and indirect linkages with other sectors, contributing to economic growth and employment. First, it ensures that domestic production can accommodate domestic demand and reduces the reliance on imports thereby assisting the improvement of trade. Second industrial growth has multiplier effects, which translates into employment growth.

Investment in industrial sector has consistently formed about half of the total investment in Punjab. As of 2020-21, gross capital formation in the industrial sector was 33% of the GSVA in the sector. Within the industrial sector there has been a shift in the composition of investment. The share of manufacturing sector's capital formation in the total industrial capital formation declined from 87% in 2011-12 to 66% in 2020-21. The share of construction sector and the electricity, gas and water supply sector was almost the same in 2011-12. However, due to consistent growth in construction sector investment, its share in total industrial gross capital formation increased to 26% in 2020-21.

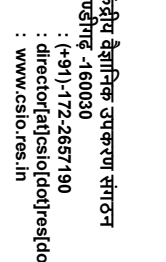
It is worth to mention that the government of Punjab has taken various steps to encourage the food processing sector. Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) opened its liaison office in Bathinda on February 27, 2018. Punjab with the objective of developing entrepreneurship and creating skilled manpower for the food sector, particularly in the northern region of the country is actively conducting various training sessions.



सीएसआईआर- केंद्रीय वैज्ञानिक उपकरण संगठन, सेक्टर – 30सी, चंडीगढ़-160030



<p>अनुसंधान क्षेत्र</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रतिबिंबन, वैमानिकी एवं प्रदर्श प्रणालियाँ (आईएडीएस) • जैव-विकिरण अनुप्रयोग (बीएमए) • निर्माण विज्ञान एवं उपकरण-विन्यास (एमएसआई) • पदार्थ विज्ञान एवं संवेदी संप्रयोग (एमएसएसए) • प्रज्ञ मशीनें एवं संप्रेषण प्रणालियाँ (आईएमसीएस) • ऊर्जा प्रबंधन प्रौद्योगिकियाँ (वैज्ञ केन्द्र) <p>उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • प्रज्ञ संवेदियों एवं प्रणालियों हेतु उत्कृष्टता केन्द्र (आईएसईएनएस) • सूक्ष्म एवं नैनो प्रकाशिकी केन्द्र (Im-एनओसी) <p>केंद्रीय सुविधाएं</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • यांत्रिक • इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी • विश्लेषणात्मक • थिन फ़िल्म <p>शैक्षिक कार्यक्रम</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • एमटेक • एकीकृत दोहरी डिग्री पीएचडी / पीएचडी 	<p>भविष्य के क्षेत्र</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • हेल्मेट माउंटड डिस्ट्रे एवं क्यूइंग प्रणालियाँ • नवीन माइक्रो-डिफ्रैक्टिव ऑप्टिक्स एवं नैनो फोटोनिक/ऑप्टिकल मेटामोटीरियल के लिए सूक्ष्म एवं नैनो निर्माण कार्य • यूएवी के लिए नई पीढ़ी के कैमरे, इन्फ्रारेड एवं मल्टी-स्पेक्ट्रल संवेदी प्रणालियाँ • संचार एवं जीपीएस जैमिंग प्रणालियाँ एवं उनकी सेकथाम के उपाय • डीआरडीओ के साथ एशिया अटॉनोमस ऑल-एंगल स्पूनीशान्स (एएएम) <p>सीएसआईआर-सीएसआईओ वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक उपकरणों की परिकल्पना, अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य के लिए समर्पित एक राष्ट्रीय प्रयोगशाला है। यह भारत में उपकरण उद्योग के विकास को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए देश का एक बहु-विषयी एवं बहु-आयामी शीर्ष औद्योगिक अनुसंधान एवं विकास संगठन है।</p>	<p>वर्तमान उपलब्धियाँ</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • एलसीए तेजस एमके 1 विमान के लिए हैड-अप डिस्ट्रे : तेजस का नौसेना संस्करण, आईजेटी, हॉक • एयरक्राफ्ट लाईट : एलसीए तेजस एवं ट्रेण प्रोब लाईट, जलथानी पर विमानों के लिए लैडिंग एंड नैविगेशन लाईट • गनसाईट एवं बीयरिंग साईट्स : डॉनपर 228 विमान के लिए ऑप्टिकल गनसाईट, मैरीन बियरिंग साईट्स • भूकंपीय : दिल्ली मैट्रो के लिए भूकंप चेतावनी प्रणाली, हाथियों और टेन के हादसों को रोकने के लिए चेतावनी प्रणाली • सामरिक : आईनोब – मल्टी लेसर डीपरेमीटर सुरक्षा प्रणाली, छोट स्तर के विस्फोटकों के लिए हाई स्पीड थिंकिंग इमेजिंग • नॉन डिस्ट्रक्टिव टैस्तिंग : एयरक्राफ्ट कैनोपी के लिए कैजीमीटर, डिजिटल होलोग्राफिक कैमरा • कृषि एवं खाद्य : कृषि, प्रदूषण नियंत्रण एवं सैनित्वाइजेशन अनुप्रयोगों के लिए इलेक्ट्रोस्टैटिक से मशीन, खाद्य तेलों की गुणवत्ता की निगरानी के लिए आयोडीन वैल्यू मीटर (एफएसएसएआई द्वारा अनुमोदित) • विकिरण : दिव्यमयन – टिथीनो के लिए सीडिंग उपस्कर, 3 डी लेजर प्रॉटिंग द्वारा रोगी विशिष्ट प्रत्यारोपण, लेजर लीथोग्राफी • पर्यावरण : अपशिष्ट Hg निपटान प्रक्रिया – बल्ब एवं ट्यूब, पानी में फ्लोराइड, नाइट्रेट, अर्सनिक एवं सेलेनियम की पहचान के लिए संवेदक प्रणालियाँ, सेगणुओं की सेकथाम के लिए यूवीसी आधारित वायु शुद्धता प्रणालियाँ
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TOTAL PRODUCTION: ALL SEASONS: FOOD GRAINS (000 TONNES)

As per the latest information available on 21 June 2023, in 2018-19, the total food grains production was 31532.4 tonnes, cereals 31504.7 tonnes and pulses 27.7 tonnes. In 2019-20, the food grains production was 29857.3 tonnes, cereals 29828.1 tonnes and pulses 29.2 tonnes. In 2020-21, the food grains production was 30418.3 tonnes, cereals 30387.3 tonnes and pulses 31.1 tonnes.



During the year 2021-22, the total food grains production was 28252.5 tonnes, cereals 28176.5 tonnes and pulses 76.0 tonnes.

TOTAL PRODUCTION ALL SEASONS: NON-FOOD CROPS OILSEEDS (000 TONNES) AND COTTON



As per the information on 27 June 2023, in 2018-19 the total oil seeds production was 59.5 tonnes and cotton 1222.0 bales of 170 kgs each and in 2019-20, the oil seeds production was 58.5 tonnes and cotton 1206.0 bales (of 170 kgs each). While in 2020-21, the total oilseeds production was 58.8 tonnes the cotton production was 1022.7 bales of 170 kgs each and in 2021-22 oilseeds production was 75.3 tonnes and cotton 646 bales of 170 kgs each.





GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED (GSVA) & GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2011-12

In 2018-19, the GSVA at basic prices 2011-12 were Rs.4639881.2 million, taxes on products Rs.567314.5 million, subsidies on products Rs.82098.8 million, the GSDP Rs.5125096.9 million and per capita GSDP Rupees 167378.0. In 2019-20, the GSVA were Rs.4900949.7 million, taxes on products Rs.557821.8 million, subsidies on products Rs. 88461.0 million, the GSDP Rs. 5370310 million and per capita GSDP Rs.173119.1.

During 2020-21, the GSVA were Rs.4868387.5 million, taxes on products Rs.663042.8 million, subsidies on products Rs.122904.2 million, GSDP Rs.5408526.1 million and per capita GSDP Rs.172097.5.

While in 2021-22, the GSDP were Rs.5487541.3 million, taxes on products Rs.832032.0 million, subsidies on products Rs.177305.7 million, GSDP Rs.6142267.6 million and per capita GSDP Rs.192918.9 million and in 2022-23, GSVA Rs.5995951.7 million, taxes on products Rs.919977.8 million, subsidies on products Rs.184858.9 million, GSDP Rs.6731070.5 million and per capita GSDP Rs.208679.1 million.

NET STATE VALUE ADDED (NSVA) AND NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCTS (NSDP) AT CURRENT PRICES: BASE YEAR 2011-12

As per the available information on 31 August 2023, the NSVA at basic prices at basic prices Rs.4106959.5 million, taxes on products Rs.567314.5 million, subsidies on products Rs.82098.8 million, NSDP Rs.4592175.2 million and per capita NSDP Rs.149973.6.

While in 2019-20, the NSVA were Rs.43198000.1 million, taxes on products Rs.557821.8 million, subsidies on products Rs.88461.0 million, NSDP Rs.4789160.9 million and per capita NSDP Rs.154385.0 and, in 2020-21, the NSVA were Rs.4193420.0 million, taxes Rs.663042.8 million, subsidies Rs.122904.2 million, NSDP Rs.4733558.6 million and per capita NSDP Rs.150620.3.

In 2021-22, the NSVA Rs.4716589.6 million, taxes Rs.832032.0 million, subsidies Rs.177305.7 million, NSDP Rs.5371315.9 million and per capita NSDP Rs.168704.5 and, in 2022-23, the NSVA were Rs.5126255.5 million, taxes on products Rs.919977.8 million, subsidies on products Rs.184858.9 million, NSDP Rs.5861374.6 million and per capita NSDP Rs.181716.5.

NUMBER OF BANKING OFFICES BY BANK GROUP AS ON 6 SEPTEMBER 2023



In 2018-19 the total number of banking offices by bank group were 6614; public sector banks 4476, foreign banks 5, regional rural banks 421, private sector banks 1555 and small finance banks 157. In 2019-20, the total number was 6735; 4468 public sector, 5 foreign, regional rural 426, private sector 1644 and small finance banks 192.

In 2020-21, a total number of banks in Punjab were 6700; public sector 4381, foreign 6, regional rural 429, private sector 1660 and small finance banks 224. While in 2021-22, there were 6550; public sector 4175, foreign 6, regional rural 435, private sector 1697 and small finance banks 237, in 2022-23, a total number of banks were 6612; public sector 4091, foreign 6, regional rural banks 443, private sector banks 1821 and small finance banks 250.

CREDIT DISBURSED BY ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (AS ON 5 JULY 2023)

In 2018-19, the total bank credit was Rs.2362105.8 million; agriculture Rs.692337.8 million, industry Rs.610083.7 million, transport operators Rs.33813.9 million, professional & other services Rs.128415.2 million, personal loans Rs.485028.4 million, trade Rs.331672.1 million, finance Rs.9550.2 million and miscellaneous Rs.71204.7 million.

During the FY 2019-20, the total credit was Rs.2440573.1 million; agriculture Rs.675323.5 million, industry Rs.581503.2 million, transport operators Rs.33482.2 million, professional & other services Rs.127576.9 million, personal loans Rs.564947.3 million, trade Rs.382917.8 million, finance Rs.11342.1 million and miscellaneous Rs.63480.1 million.

In 2020-21, the total credit was Rs.2635325,0 million; agriculture Rs.663748.1 million, industry Rs.618855.1 million, transport operators Rs.32102.6 million, professional & other services Rs.175460.4 million, personal loans Rs.645541.5 million, trade Rs.413104.7 million, finance Rs.10982.3 million, and miscellaneous Rs.75530.3 million.



In 2020-21, the total credit was Rs.2635325,0 million; agriculture Rs.663748.1 million, industry Rs.618855.1 million, transport operators Rs.32102.6 million, professional & other services Rs.175460.4 million, personal loans Rs.645541.5 million, trade Rs.413104.7 million, finance Rs.10982.3 million, and miscellaneous Rs.75530.3 million.

In 2021-22 the total bank credit was Rs.2883307.5 million; agriculture Rs.707016.7 million, industry Rs.684048.9 million, transport operators Rs.30513.6 million, professional & other services Rs.143146.8 million, personal loans Rs.768835.7 million, trade Rs.438179.5 million, finance Rs.18293.0 million and miscellaneous Rs.92273.3 million.

During 2022-23 the total bank credit was Rs.3148226.4 million, agriculture Rs.741661.6 million, industry Rs.751559.0 million, transport operators Rs.36063.2 million, professional & other services Rs.157671.9 million, personal loans Rs.896421.2 million, trade Rs.424336.3 million, finance Rs.14225.8 million and miscellaneous Rs.126287.0 million.

GROSS INSTALLED CAPACITY OF POWER PLANTS (EXCLUDING ENTRAL SECTOT) MW AS ON 3 AUGUST 2023



Power is the most vital necessity for an agrarian state like Punjab and the state has to ensure 24/7 power to more than one crore consumers. Punjab has met its all time highest ever peak demand of 14,311 MW. Despite the nationwide coal crisis this year, record energy demand was met from April to September 2022, which is 13% higher in comparison to the same period last year. Punjab has enhanced

Available Transmission Capacity (ATC) to 8500 MW to import more power from outside the state.

During the year 2018-19, the total installed capacity of power plants was 10804.1 MW; total 6924.0 MW thermal, 6774 MW coal and 150 MW gas, hydro 2597.7 MW, renewable energy sources 1282.4 MW and non-utilities 1495.0 MW.

In 2019-20, the total installed capacity was 9615.9 MW; total thermal 6924 MW, coal 6774 MW, gas 150 MW, Hydro 1243.4 MW, Renewable energy sources 1448.5 MW and non-utilities 1457.0 MW. In 2020-21, total installed capacity was 9784.7 MW; 6924 MW total thermal power, 6774 MW coal, 150 MW gas, 1243.4MW hydro, renewable energy sources 1617.3 MW and non-utilities 1643.4 MW.

The total installed capacity of power plants in the state in 2021-22 was 9935.2 MW, total thermal 6924 MW, 6774 MW coal, 150 MW gas, 1243 MW hydro, 1767.8 MW renewable energy sources and 1719.4 MW non-utilities.

ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES: NUMBER OF FACTORIES: ALL INDUSTRIES

According to the Annual Survey, a total number of factories were 12825 during 2018-19 and 13092 in 2019-20.



OUTSTANDING NUMBER OF COMPANIES REGISTERED WITH MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS: NUMBERS

As per the available information, in 2018-19 there were 30917 companies registered with MoCA; active 16231, closed 14308, lying dormant under section 455 of Cos Act 213 15, under liquidation 122 and under the process of struck off 241. In 2019-20, total registered companies were 32587, active 17005, closed 14899, lying dormant 18, under liquidation 134 and under the process of struck off 531.

It was observed that in 2020-21 there were 34707 registered companies, active 18922, closed 15214, lying dormant 20, under liquidation 133 and under the process of struck off 418.

INVESTMENT BY ALL PROJECTS (RS. MILLION)



As per the information obtained from the Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy (CMIE) as on 12 November 2023, in 2018-19 the new investment projects announced were of Rs.433234.7 million, investment projects completed were of Rs.261674.4 million, investment projects revived of Rs.47621.4 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2334617.2 million and under implementation Rs.1358564.0 million.

In 2019-20, the new investment projects announced were Rs.122674.6 million, investment projects completed were of Rs.93183.6 million, investment projects revived of Rs.20500.0 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.2193768.3 million and under implementation Rs.1128346.5 million.

During 2020-21, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.157609.7 million, investment projects completed of Rs.108087.8 million, revived the investment projects of Rs.13220.0 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.2019852.2 million and under implementation Rs.1087183.3 million.

In 2021-22, the projects announced were of Rs.236558.7 million, completed the projects worth Rs.48008.0 million, the projects revived were of Rs.3608.5 million, total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.1949998.3 million and under implementation of Rs.1201040.1 million.

During 2022-23, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.34928.7 million, completed of Rs.267044.1 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.1390993.8 million and under implementation of Rs.1036807.2 million.

INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY GOVERNMENT RS.MILLION



As per the information available on 12th November 2023 (Source: CMIE), during 2018-19 the new investment projects announced were of Rs.316384.6 million, investment projects completed of Rs.74282.3 million, investment projects revived of Rs.35621.4 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.1310935.1 million and under implementation Rs.735116.2 million.

In 2019-20, the announced investment projects were of Rs.84301.7 million, investment projects completed of Rs.25456.1 million, investment projects revived of Rs.20500.0 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.1287102.4 million and under implementation Rs.643827.0 million.

During the FY 2020-21, investment projects announced of Rs.121519.7 million, investment projects completed of Rs.70605.1 million, investment projects revived of Rs.820.0 million, total investment projects outstanding of Rs.1309950.2 million and under implementation of Rs.748011.2 million. In 2021-22, the new investment projects announced by the government were of Rs.163327.1 million, completed the projects of Rs.23854.0 million, investment projects revived of Rs.858.5 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.1448954.8 million and under implementation Rs.851908.6 million.

In 2022-23, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.16341.0 million, investment projects completed of Rs.252242.2 million, the total investment projects outstanding during the year of Rs.910920.6 million and under implementation of Rs.698103.3 million.



INVESTMENT PROJECTS BY PRIVATE SECTOR RS.MILLION

As per the data available on 13 October 2023 (Source: CMIE), in 2018-19, the investment projects announced by the private sector were of Rs.116850.1 million, investment projects completed Rs.187392.1 million, investment projects revived of Rs.12000.0 million, the total investment projects outstanding of Rs.1023682.1 million and under implementation of Rs.545288.8 million.



In 2019-20, the investment projects announced were of Rs.38372.9 million, investment projects completed of Rs.67727.5 million, the total investment projects outstanding were of Rs.906665.9 million and under implementation of Rs.484519.5 million.

During 2020-21, the new investment projects announced were of Rs.36090.0 million, investment projects completed were of Rs.37482.7 million, the projects revived were of Rs.12400.0 million, the outstanding investment projects were of Rs.709902.0 million and under implementation of Rs.339172.1 million.

While in 2021-22, the projects announced by the private sector were of Rs. 73185.1 million, the projects completed of Rs. 24154.0 million, the projects revived of Rs. 2750.0 million, the



total outstanding investment projects were of Rs. 501043.5 million and under implementation of Rs. 349131.5 million. In 2022-23, the new investment projects announced in Punjab were of Rs. 18587.7 million, the investment projects completed of Rs. 14801.9 million, the total outstanding investment projects were of Rs. 480073.2 million and under implementation of Rs. 338703.9 million.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TOURIST VISITS

The vision of the government is to make tourism sustainable, responsive and thus establishing Punjab as a world level destination by presenting the tourist distinct, unique and memorable experience. The mission of the government is to increase the tourist number by developing new infrastructure along with improving the existing one. To promote tourism in Punjab, the department of tourism has planned and undertaken many projects/activities.

In 2018 total domestic and foreign tourist visits were 45,796,030; domestic visits 44595061 and foreign visits 1200969. While in 2019 total visits were 48486730; domestic 47385387 and foreign 1101343 and in 2020 total visits 17051311; domestic 16692197 and foreign 359114. During 2021, total visits 26,948,564; domestic 26640429 and foreign 308135. In 2022, a total number of domestic and foreign visits were 26,089,400.



IT/ITES & SOFTWARE INDUSTRY



With a market size of over USD 175 bn and a share of approximately 8% in GDP, the IT sector in India is key contributor to India's growth besides creating several job opportunities. ITES has propelled India as a global powerhouse and preferred IT destination. Emerging technologies such as Big Data, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Cyber-Physical Systems, Advanced Robotics, Smart Manufacturing, and Nanotechnology are bringing rapid

and large scale changes across industries creating novel global opportunities.

PUNJAB is on its way of transition from Agri-based to a Technology-Driven economy and has identified IT/ITES/ESDM as a thrust sector. The state also has India's only large-scale ASIC fabrication laboratory in SCL-Mohali. SCL Mohali is also aiding in international research and technology projects by developing cutting edge technology.

It may be mentioned that Invest Punjab is actively promoting this sector by offering special incentives over and above the non-thrust sectors and implementing state policy initiatives that support the IT/ITES/ESDM industry. Punjab government has envisaged transforming Mohali into a world-class IT Hub of the country with world-class amenities. The state has developed an IT city next to the Mohali International Airport with modern facilities and integrated infrastructure for setting up campuses by leading IT/ITES/BPO companies. The region is also home Quark City, Bestech Towers and STPI with ready to move in, plug, and play infrastructure. STPI, Mohali provides regulatory support to all IT units in the Tricity. Punjab start-up hub (NEURON) at STPI identifies and evaluates promising Start-ups in the field of AI/Data Analytics, IoT, Audio, Visual and Gaming. Built at a cost of approximately INR 60 cr, the facility is spread over 1.40 lakh sq. ft. of built-up space and is one of the country's largest incubation facilities.



With aggressive policy advocacy and proactive follow up by the state government with the investors, investments in the IT/ITES sector have risen substantially.



Carrying forward the success of STPI Mohali towards the development of an IT ecosystem in Mohali, another STPI is coming up at Amritsar. Department of IT, Government of Punjab is bearing the full cost of land. This initiative of the Department of Information Technology, Government of Punjab is expected to go a long way in encouraging new IT/ITES knowledge entrepreneurs for setting and starting their operation and for generating employment in the Amritsar region.

For promoting High Tech Technology development in the state, the Department of IT has collaborated with STPI and submitted proposals to the Government of India for setting up of Centers of Excellence in Punjab in IT, AI, Machine Learning, Data Analytics, IoT, etc.

For the ESDM sector, government of Punjab has signed MoU with Semi-Conductor Laboratory, an autonomous society under Department of Space, government of India and STPI for setting up of Center of Excellence (CoE) in Microelectronics/ ASIC DESIGN in STPI premise in Mohali and for the development of electronic design and manufacturing ecosystem in the state. The above CoE will undertake Research & Development in the areas of Advanced VLSI device fabrication, VLSI device, semi-conductor circuit design, and device modeling. SCL will provide the technical guidance & mentorship to this CoE.

SCL, STPI, and government of Punjab are also planning to conduct awareness workshops which will cover basic introductory aspects of microelectronics especially VLSI design and package design, etc. which will target the students of various engineering colleges and IITs to attend the workshop in addition to coordinating with various design houses in India like ST microelectronics, Intel, AMD, etc. to take them on board in this upcoming CoE.

Key Highlights:

- Strong presence of 740 registered IT units in State covering a wide array of IT services.
- Rajiv Gandhi Chandigarh Technology Park houses more than 90 companies employing 25000+ professionals.
- Under the India BPO Promotion Scheme 2015, Punjab has been allotted 1200 BPO seats.
- Cumulative growth of almost 14% in IT/ITES exports over a period of five years in the Mohali Chandigarh region.
- Excellent IT infrastructure in Tier II cities.
- Amritsar
- Ludhiana
- Jalandhar
- STPI incubation center in SAS Nagar (Mohali)
- Skilled human capital
- SMART infrastructure



Key Fiscal Incentives:

- MSME – 100% reimbursement of net SGST, Exemption in ED, SD
- MSME – 5% interest subsidy for border and kandi area
- MSME – assistance for finance, technology, marketing & exports
- Large – 75% of net SGST, 100% exemption in ED, SD & 50% property tax
- Thrust sector – 100% of SGST, 100% exemption in ED, SD & 50% property tax
- Early bird units in new industrial parks – 100% of net SGST up to 125% FCI
- Capital subsidy to IT/ITES units – 50% of FCI subject to ceiling of INR 2.5 crores per unit

Incentives for Anchor Unit

- 100% reimbursement of net SGST for 15 years up to 200% of FCI
- 100% exemption from CLU/EDC
- Employment generation incentive @ Rs.30,000/-employee/year
- CLU in agriculture zone for minimum land area of 50 acres

Non-Fiscal Incentives

- Apparel and made-ups sector – liberalized zoning & higher FAR
- IT/ITES/Knowledge industry units – permissible FAR 1:3
- Exemption from PAPRA and Grant of CLU for Anchor Projects
- Retail to stay open 365 days a year
- Exemption from consent management for green category units



MICRO, SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES IN PUNJAB

MSME sector plays a crucial role in providing large employment opportunities comparatively lower capital cost. MSMEs also help industrialization of rural and backward areas, thereby reducing regional imbalances. MSME has emerged as an engine for socio-economic growth.

Punjab has a strong base of more than 4 lac small scale units belonging to auto components, bicycle parts, hosiery, sports goods, agricultural implements etc. During 2020-21, the number of MSME units increase by nearly one lac (99,639) leading to employment more than 29.07 lac people employed in small scale industry. Most of the small scale industries' production concentrated in Ludhiana, with a value output of Rs.1,71,047,15 crores. Ludhiana was followed by Fatehgarh Sahib (Rs.23,692 crores), Amritsar (Rs.21,300.78 crores) and SAS Nagar (Rs.20,811.35 crores) in output production by small scale units.

The state's MSME policy intends to accelerate the growth of its MSME units by carrying out in depth studies of the 10 clusters every year for specific interventions to increase their competitiveness, upgrading and setting up common facility centers in 10 clusters every year and upgrading 10 technology centres in the state. Further, the policy recognized different stages of MSMEs with different needs. MSME growth was broadly classified into five stages – identifying a business, starting a business, growing a business, reviving a business and exiting a business and the policy accordingly addressed various needs that emerge in each of these stages, with a growth and performance oriented approach.

The study sees that in three years period by the end of 2027, another 60/70,000 units shall be added providing jobs to another 2.5 lack people. The growth in medium and large enterprises increased in 2020-21 and value of production increased by 6.70% (Source States Economic Survey 2023-24). During this time frame, 467 new units were set up in Punjab. A total number of large industrial units in Punjab were 1057 with a total fixed capital of Rs.150922.99 crore. The industry employed a total of 3,68,363 persons.



Various government initiatives taken to promote industries to give boost to Ease of Doing Business, the state has implemented the notable reforms are

- MSMEs who intends to start/expand an enterprise, furnish online declaration of intent.
- The certificate of in-principle approval is issued within 3 working days for new units in focal points and within 15 working days for new units outside focal points.
- For expansion cases, the Certificate of In-Principle approval is issued within 5 working days to existing units in focal points and within 20 working days to existing units outside focal points.
- No inspections are conducted during the validity of 3.5 years, except complaint based inspections.
- All applicable regular approvals are required to be obtained from IPBF portal, not later than three years.

Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme

The objective of the scheme is to create, common facility infrastructure for enhancing the productivity competitiveness as well as capacity building of small enterprises and their collectives. The CFCs are being created by Special Purpose Vehicles of tge MSME entrepreneurs. In this scheme, the government of India provide assistance of 70% to 90% of the project cost of maximum project cost up to Rs.30 crores (depending upon the number of micro units)for setting up common facility centers (CFCs) and the balance amount is to be contributed by the SPV/state government as per the new guidelines issued vide office memorandum No (1247)CDD/EFC/MSE-COD/2021E dated 24.5.2022 of the office of Development Commissioner, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. The guidelines of the scheme are available at www.dcmsme.gov.in.



About Confederation of Organic Food Producers and Marketing Agencies

The Confederation of Organic Food Producers & Marketing Agencies, established in 2018, is the umbrella body of the organic food producers, processors, marketing agencies, buyers/sellers, certifying agencies, seed suppliers, consultants and other stakeholders. The objective of the Confederation is:

- to promote nature-friendly, scientific, farming systems and practices that are economically viable, energy efficient, climate friendly.
- simultaneously oriented towards the conservation of the environment and the empowerment of rural communities, building upon indigenous and traditional knowledge, skills and practices.
- help/guide farmers on how to undertake organic farming, assist farmers engaged in transitional organic farming to access practical know-how from experienced families or farmers through various means.
- to create awareness among all sections of consumers about the determinants of conventional chemical agriculture and consequences.
- to work closely with other organic farming associations, farmers associations in India and internationally in order to strengthen the organic farming movement.
- to hold programmes all over the country, take farmers to exhibit at international exhibitions, buyer/sellers meet that will help them directly.
- to lobby with Centre and State Governments for a conducive environment for the organic food industry.

It may be mentioned that India holds a unique position among 187 countries practicing organic agriculture. India is home to 30 per cent of total organic producers in the world having 2.30 million ha.

There is urgent need of the organic farming in India as:

- * the organic food industry is rising and is growing very fast ensuring high profitability,
- * food security needs to be addressed with the growing population and decreasing supply of resources
- * maintaining a clean and green environment is extremely important and, therefore, environmental sustainability needs to be maintained.
- * There needs to be an improvement in health as consumption may lead to many diseases.
- * strike balance between the environment and livelihood



ABOUT MSME EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

The micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the economy. It contributes significantly in the economic and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship and generating largest employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSMEs are complementary to large industries as ancillary units and this sector plays extremely important role in the inclusive industrial development, and empowerment of rural sector.

The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing diverse range of products and services to meet demands of domestic as well as global markets. As per the MSME Industry Report, micro (manufacturing & services) stands for turnover up to Rs.5 crore, small turnover up to Rs.50 crore and medium turnover Rs.250 crore. With around 63.4 million units throughout the geographical expanse of the country, MSMEs contribute over 6.11% of the manufacturing GDP and 24.63% of the GDP from service activities as well as 33.4% of India's manufacturing output. The share of export of specified MSME related products to All India exports is around 50% in 2020-21.

The MSME Export Promotion Council, a non-profit organization, is incorporated as Section 8 of the Company Law by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. The Council acknowledged as the fountain-head of knowledge, works closely work with the Centre and State Governments, Associations of micro, small and medium enterprises to help, promote and encourage these units.

The focus of services and activities is enhancing the entrepreneurial skill development, training, enriching the knowledge on various laws, promotion of women entrepreneurship especially in the North Eastern Region and SC-ST communities, connecting them with knowledge digital firms, fintech companies and importers/exporters, etc.

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- ▶▶ Plating Rectifiers
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