भारतवर्ष

(Bharatvarsha)

Rural Economy: Rediscovered

Module #2 - Infrastructure

20th July 2020

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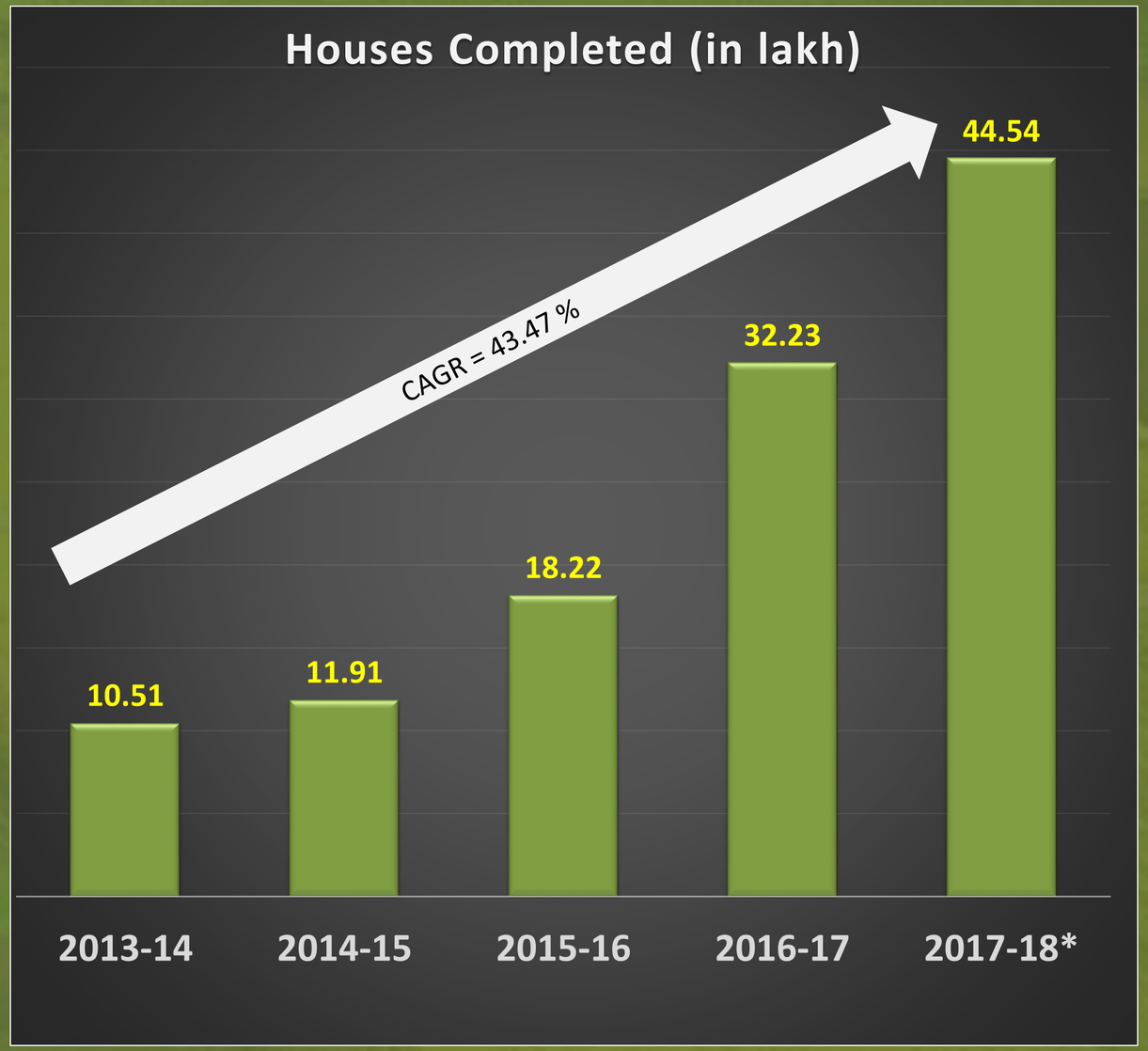
Housing Growth grew at a whopping CAGR of 43% between 2013-14 & 2017-18!

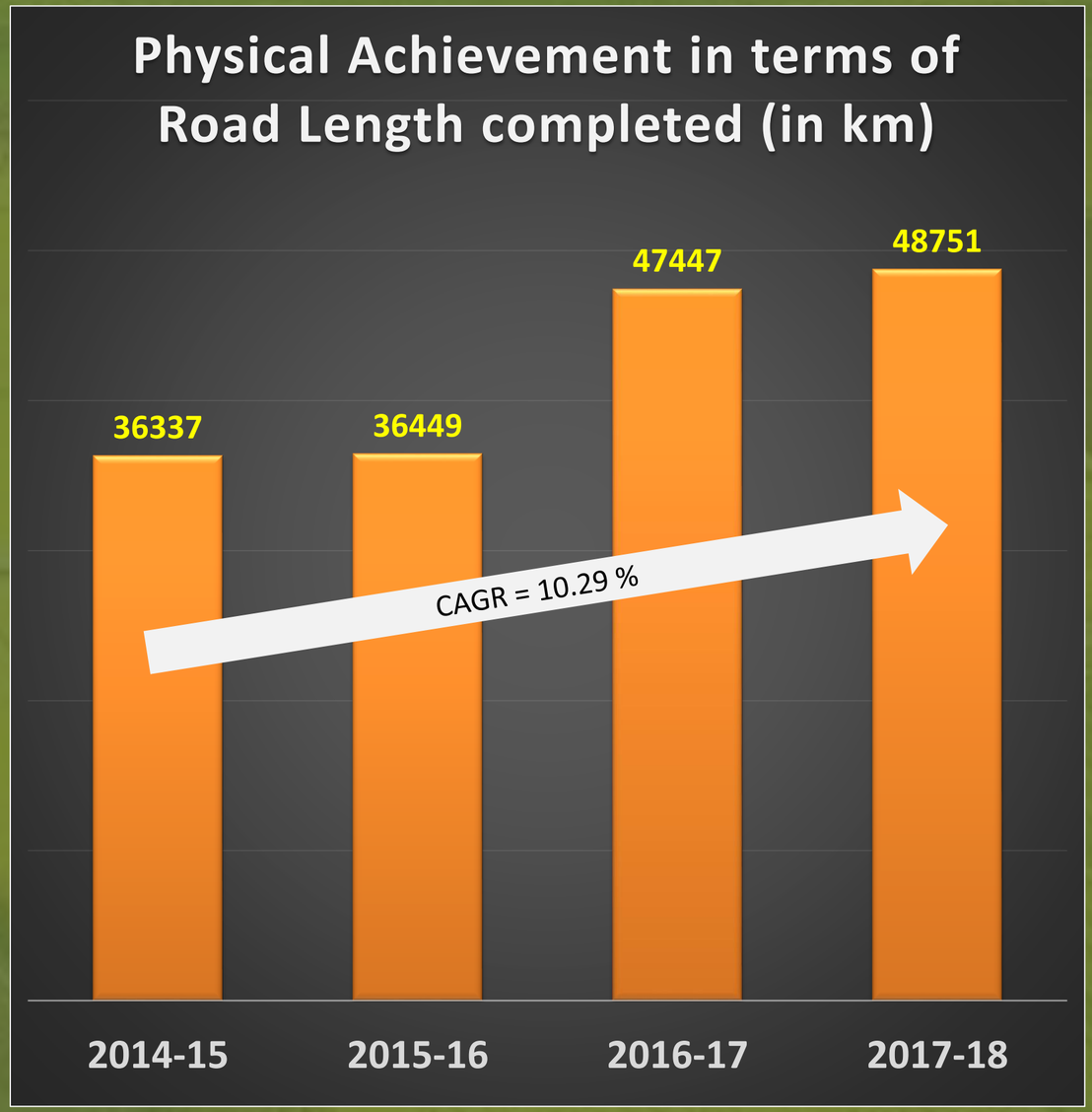
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin** (PMAY-G) launched - 20th November, 2016 by Hon'ble Prime Minister.
- **Goal (achieve "Housing for All by 2022")** Completion of one crore PMAY-G new pucca houses in rural areas by 31st March, 2019 and 2.95 crore pucca houses by 2022.
- **Target on track - C**onstructed 1 crore PMAY-G houses by December, 2018, while more than 79 lakh beneficiaries have been sanctioned houses, nearly 66 lakh beneficiaries have received 1st instalment



Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Road Connectivity Growth

- **PMGSY –** Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana seeks to provide all - weather road connectivity in rural areas to eligible habitations of 250+ populations in hilly areas & 500+ populations in plain areas
- **Target date -** Moved ahead from 2022 to 2019
- **Progress so far -** 550,333 kms of road length constructed
- **Pace increased -** The pace of construction of PMGSY roads reached an 8 year high of 134 kms per day in 2017-18 as against an average of 73 kms per day during the period 2011 to 2014



Source: Ministry of Rural Development

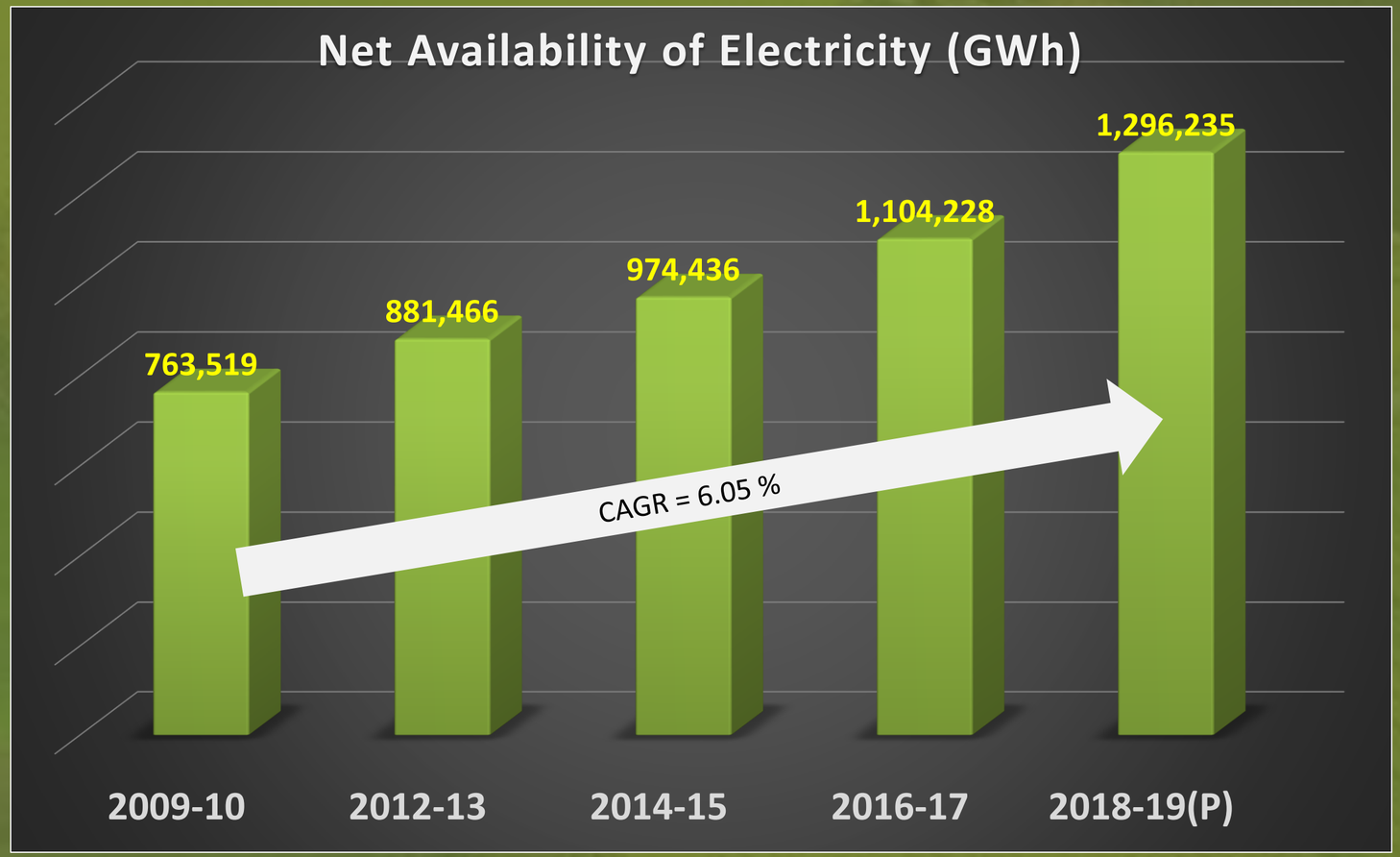
State-wise Number of Villages Electrified

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No. of villages as per 2011 Census	No. of villages Electrified as on 31.3.2018	No. of villages Electrified as on 31.03.2019	Percentage
1	Andhra Pradesh	16158	16158	16158	100.0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5258	5035	5258	100.0
3	Assam	25372	25372	25372	100.0
4	Bihar	39073	39073	39073	100.0
5	Chhatisgarh	19567	19534	19567	100.0
6	Goa	320	320	320	100.0
7	Gujarat	17843	17843	17843	100.0
8	Haryana	6642	6642	6642	100.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	17882	17882	17882	100.0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6337	6271	6337	100.0
11	Jharkhand	29492	29492	29492	100.0
12	Karnataka	27397	27397	27397	100.0
13	Kerala	1017	1017	1017	100.0
14	Madhya Pradesh	51929	51924	51929	100.0
15	Maharashtra	40956	40956	40956	100.0
16	Manipur	2379	2379	2379	100.0
17	Meghalaya	6459	6459	6459	100.0
18	Mizoram	704	704	704	100.0
19	Nagaland	1400	1400	1400	100.0
20	Odisha	47677	47674	47677	100.0
21	Punjab	12168	12168	12168	100.0
22	Rajasthan	43264	43264	43264	100.0
23	Sikkim	425	425	425	100.0
24	Tamil Nadu	15049	15049	15049	100.0
25	Telangana	10128	10128	10128	100.0
26	Tripura	863	863	863	100.0
27	Uttar Pradesh	97813	97813	97813	100.0
28	Uttarakhand	15745	15732	15745	100.0
29	West Bengal	37463	37463	37463	100.0
30	Andaman & Nicobar	396	396	396	100.0
31	Chandigarh	5	5	5	100.0
32	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	65	65	65	100.0
33	Daman & Diu	19	19	19	100.0
34	Delhi	103	103	103	100.0
35	Lakshwadeep	6	6	6	100.0
36	Puducherry	90	90	90	100.0
Total		**597464**	**597121**	**597464**	100.0

Source: Central Electricity Authority

All villages in India are now **Electrified!**

Consumption of power is on a healthy upswing!

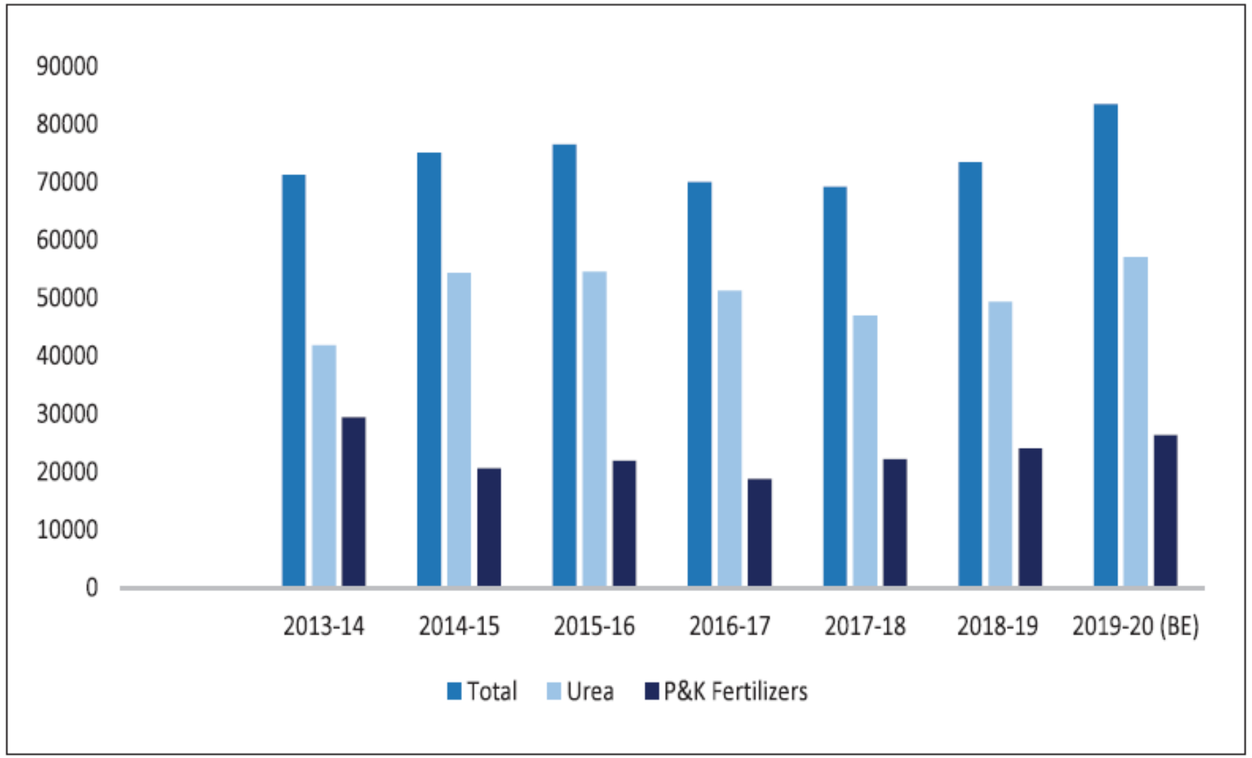


Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Rural Infrastructure	Rupees Crores
Rural Infrastructure	4,10,955
Water and Sanitation	3,61,810
Total Rural Infrastructure	**7,72,765**
Agriculture Infrastructure	54,298
Food Processing Industries	1,255
Food and Public Distribution	5,000
Total Agriculture & Food Processing Infrastructure	**60,553**

Over the next 5 years, India is going to pour Rs. 8.3 lakh crores into Rural Infrastructure: Economic Survey, 2019-20

Figure 7: Fertilizer Subsidy during 2013-14 to 2019-20 (₹ crores)



Source: Department of Fertilizers.

Fertiliser Subsidy will exceed Rs. 80,000 crores in 2019-20: Deptt. Of Fertilizers, GOI

Opportunities for Infrastructural Investment

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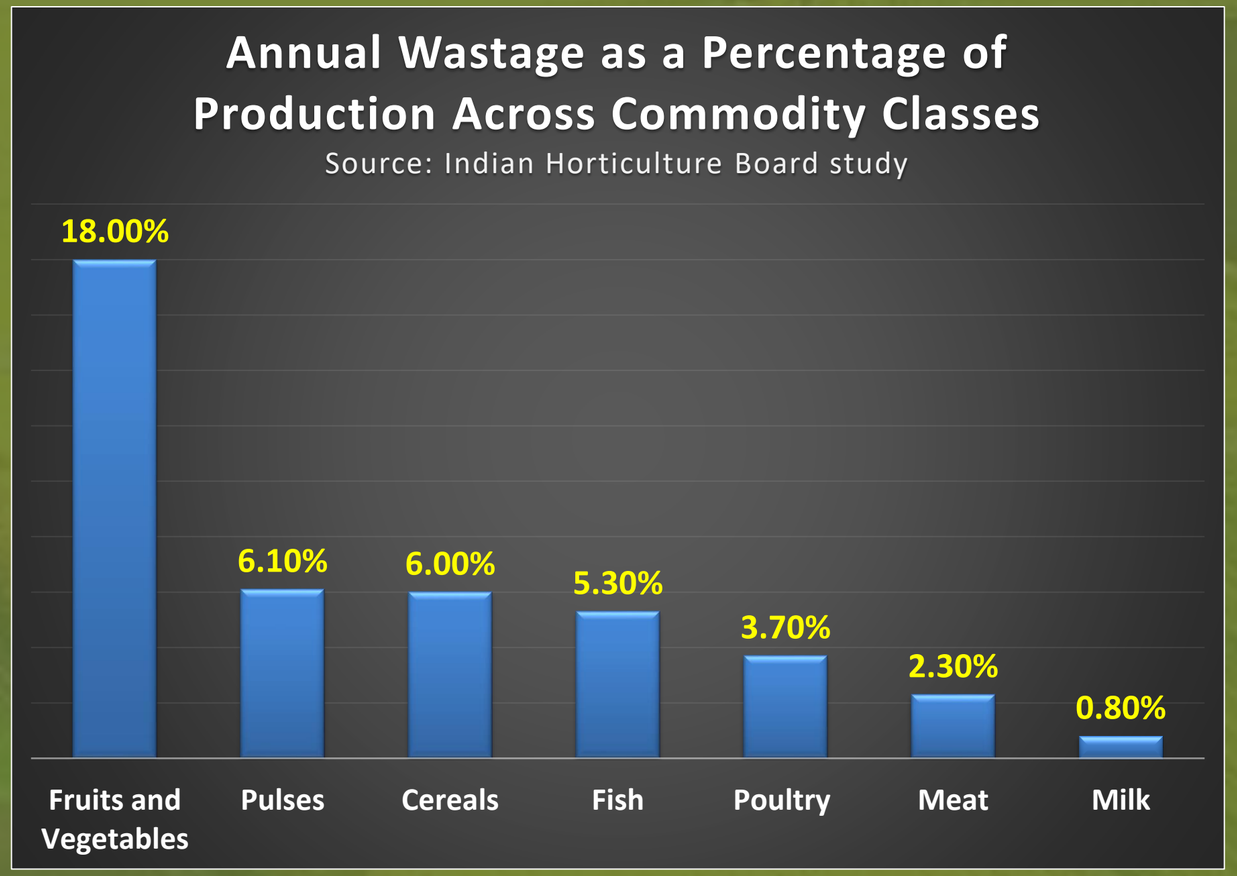
Post - Harvest losses
Huge opportunity for avoiding wastage of various products

1. 30 commodities (15 fruits & 15 vegetables) = 85% of the F&V production in India

2. Perishability: CIPHET Study (2012-15): Post – Harvest Losses
   a. Total Harvest & PH losses: Rs. 92651 Crores (Rs.44,143 crore per annum at 2009)
   b. Fruits and Vegetables cumulative Wastage: 4.58 – 15.88%

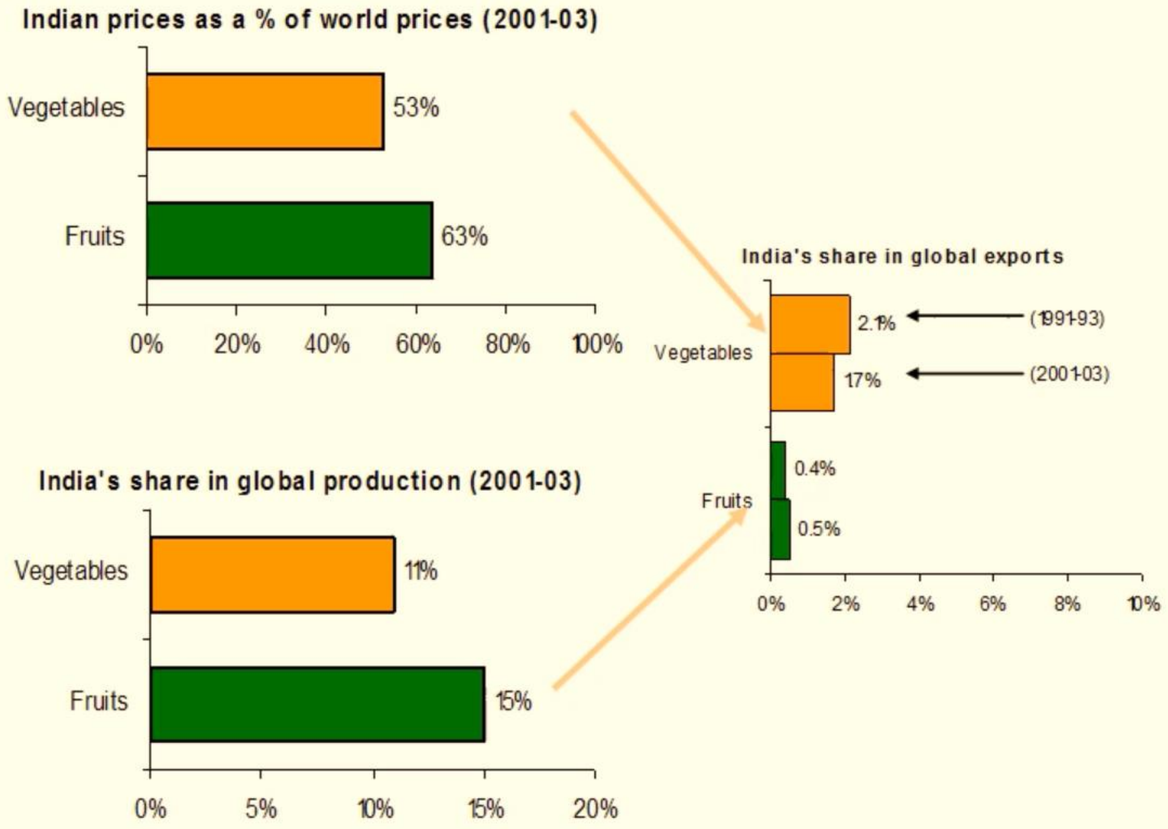
3. Investment in the Food Processing Industry between April 2000 - December 2016 stood at USD 7.47 billion

A marginal drop in wastage can yield good quantum of additional revenues.



Even marginal reductions in these losses are bound to give better returns and thereby improve the income level of the farmers

The importance of food processing capability to Horticulture



Source: UN COMTRADE, 2005

Mattoo, Aaditya; Mishra, Deepak; Narain, Ashish. 2007. *From competition at home to competing abroad : a case study of India's horticulture (English).* Washington, DC: World Bank. http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/803051468260115783/From-competition-at-home-to-competing-abroad-a-case-study-of-Indias-horticulture

Rs per Kilogram

Prices of Indian Fruits and Vegetables are competitive in part due to the productivity but more because of India's human resources.

The share in global exports is hampered by the severe shortfall in food processing facilities.

This constitutes the more major opportunity for Indian corporations in the agricultural sector.

Cold-chain infrastructure - Status & Gap

Type of Infrastructure	*Infrastructure Requirement*	Infrastructure Created	All India Gap	% share Shortfall
Integrated Pack-house	*70,080 nos.*	249 nos.	69,831 nos.	**99.6**
Reefer Transport	*61,826 nos.*	<10,000 nos.	52,826 nos.	**85**
Cold Storage (Bulk)	*341,64,411 MT*	318,23,700 MT	32,76,962 MT	**10**
Cold Storage (Hub)	*9,36,251 MT*			
Ripening Units	*9,131 nos.*	812 nos.	8,319 nos.	**91**

Infrastructure in number, refers predefined unit size; in MT denotes metric tonnes *Source: NCCD 2015 AICIC Study*

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July 2020

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