



अमर उजाला
AMAR UJALA

INDIA TOP

10

YEAR BOOK 2020

touching all spheres of the nation

DEMOGRAPHICS | AGRICULTURE | ECONOMY | INDUSTRY | INFRASTRUCTURE | TRAVEL & TOURISM | HEALTH | EDUCATION | ELECTIONS | SPORTS | CRIME & LAW | LIFESTYLE

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Published & Distributed by
Amar Ujala Publications Limited
C-21, Sector-59, Noida, UP-201301, Ph: 0120-4694000
Email: response@amarujala.com

Printed by
Xxxxxx Xldelvnw

ISBN : 978-93-88443-37-1

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Amar Ujala Top 10 Edition : 2020
(Under Agreement with Datanet India)

First Datanet Edition : 2006

Price: ₹000



1
Demographics



15
Agriculture



41
Economy



67
Industry



89
Infrastructure

CONTENTS



109
Travel & Tourism



125
Health



149
Education



167
Elections



189
Sports



223
Crime & Law



249
Lifestyle

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Abbreviations | 269 |
| Glossary & Notes | 270 |
| Sources and Disclaimer | 271 |

A large, dense crowd of people, many wearing yellow and blue shirts, with their hands raised in a gesture of support or celebration. The crowd fills the background of the page, creating a sense of unity and collective action. The hands are reaching out from all directions, creating a complex pattern of fingers and palms. The overall atmosphere is one of energy and solidarity.

The demography of any place helps to gather information about its population, languages, religion and ethnicity. Indian demography projects varied information about the country. India is known for its rich and vivid culture and tradition. Its population continues to grow fair steadily as the years progress. The total population of India rose by 0.91% from 135.40 crore in 2018 to 136.64 crore in 2019 which makes it the second most populous country in the world after China. The country as a whole has a population density of 460 persons per square km in 2019, which ranks 25th in the world. Migration in any place is considered as one of the major factor of population change. During the year 2019, India occupied 13th place on the globe with 5155 thousand migrant stock in the world. Also, the country has always been generous to refugees that are mainly coming from its neighboring countries. Thus, India with 196 thousand refugee population secured 26th spot in the world in 2018.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The primary activity in India is agriculture and its allied sectors, it is unquestionably the largest livelihood provider in India, more so in the vast rural areas contributing a significant figure to the GDP of the country. Two Third of the country's population depends on agriculture. India had 60.45% agricultural land which attributed to place the country on the 38th spot during 2017 in the world. Fertilizers play an important role in the agricultural activity, wherein India was the second largest consumer of fertilizer on the globe with a share of 13.83%. Regarding the production of food grains, India occupied the 3rd place after China and USA, 313610 thousand tonnes food grains were produced during 2017. Apart from food grains, India also occupied the 3rd spot in coconut production with 11470 thousand tonne in 2017; however, this time after Indonesia and Philippines. The total production of spices in India grew up by 12.89% in 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18. India is amongst the top producers of fruits and vegetables around the world. India contributed 3.49% share in the production of honey in the world in 2017. By producing 24.57% less sugarcane compared to Brazil, India had the 3rd place in sugarcane production around the world during 2017. Indian fisheries and aqua culture play an important role in providing nutritional security. Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Odisha were the top 3 fish producing Indian states with a combined share of 48.30% in 2018-19. Globally, India contributed 21.29% and 2.18% share in the production of milk and meat respectively during 2017.

AGRICULTURE



In spite of recent economic slowdown, India is among the top ten largest economy in terms of GDP. Numerous foreign companies are setting up their facilities in India with an aim to boost the various sectors of the country. Contributing 2719 US billion dollars to the world's total GDP in 2018, India slipped one place down from last year and became the world seventh biggest economy. Industrial sector has emerged as the backbone of Indian economy, year by year its contribution goes on increasing. During the year 2018, the Gross Value Added (at constant price of 2010) of industrial sector rose by 8.85% as compared to 2017. The country's trade and external sector has significant impact on the GDP growth as well as expansion in per capita income. In 2018, India climbed a spot up in the world's share of import and export with 511 and 326 US billion dollars respectively. Thus, India is presenting itself as one of the most important players in the global economic landscape.

ECONOMY



Industrialization is very important for the economic growth of any country as it creates employment opportunities and empowering secondary and tertiary sector. In recent time, India attracted so many foreign companies to set up their bases in the country because of its huge manpower, favorable government policies and robust business environment. There are many Indian companies have the global status according to sales. The total number of foreign companies registered in India had increased by 5.58% to 4771 as on 31.03.2019 as against 4519 as on 31.3.2018. Globally, India had also improved its ranking in Ease of Doing Business Index from 77th with 60.23 score in 2019 to 63rd with 71 score in 2020. With the fast growing pace of industrialization, the acute deficiency of capital formation goes on declining in the country. The Indian government has taken many initiatives to ensure that the foreign capitals keep flowing in the country. During the year 2018-19, Singapore had contributed the highest 16228 US million dollars of FDI in India.

INDUSTRY

