



# **EASE OF DOING BUSINESS AMONG INDIAN STATES: Suggestive Measures**

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**Dr. Mahesh Gupta**

## From President's Desk

We congratulate the state governments for exhibiting different and diverse potential in various areas of the industrial and socio-economic developments. The role of states is expected to be highly crucial in sustaining the overall economic growth of the country in the coming times.

The Indian manufacturing sector is on a high growth trajectory, it sets to contribute 25 percent to the GDP by 2025. Notably, the sector contributes 66 percent to the nation's exports and 12% of the total employment in the country.

Though predominantly some states are agrarian in nature, but the industrial sector has also emerged as a significant contributor in its economic and social development. The states are now on their way to rapid industrialization through coordinated development of Small, Medium and Large scale enterprises. Also, at the socio economic front, the states have taken effective measures towards the implementation reforms in healthcare, education and other socio-economic segments.

During the recent years, the states have taken large scale initiatives to promote the thriving sectors like tourism and industry and initiating public-private partnerships (PPP). Many states are also known for their efforts in the area of skill development.

The states are also focusing on strengthening their infrastructure base and making the business environment more conducive to industrial growth. Some states have already developed good IT services and transport infrastructure.

Going ahead, the collective efforts of the states would contribute to the growth of the Indian economy, the states must therefore, lay emphasis on attracting private and foreign investments in manufacturing sector in particular and industries in general to lay the solid foundation for the growth of the country. While at the same time it is highly essential for the states to focus on the comparative advantages of their respective strengths and specializations and should also adopt best practices of each other's strengths.

I firmly believe that the recent initiatives undertaken by the respective state governments have taken a leap towards an all inclusive growth and development of their respective states.



**Mr. Gopal S. Jivarajka**

## From Senior Vice President's Desk

The manufacturing sector today has emerged as an essential component for the inclusive and equitable growth of the economy. It is the 'sector of the current decade', in terms of generating employment, skill development, bringing in FDI, enhancing trade and boosting strategic partnerships.

The state's role towards building the required infrastructure for smooth running of business and the overall infrastructure development within the country is the key towards an efficient manufacturing sector for a strong and sustainable economic growth.

At this juncture, it is important to realise that infrastructure development leads to reduction in transaction costs and efficiency in production process which, in turn, improves the competitiveness of businesses and makes the country more attractive to foreign investors.

The states must provide social and physical infrastructure for agriculture and supply chain and connectivity of rural-urban areas along with quality physical infrastructure for manufacturing sector as well so as to ensure that the private investments are followed.

While an another important element of 'Ease of doing business' is good governance. The role of states in promoting governance is immense since the Fourteenth Finance Commission has considerably enhanced the fiscal autonomy of the states, better enabling them to make their own choices in public action.

Going ahead, skill development is an area where states should come forward with greater zeal and enthusiasm to reduce the gap between academia and industry in order to deploy abundant workforce in the productive sectors of the economy.

I strongly believe that the overall smooth functioning and the quality of governance at state level can stimulate growth by making the policy environment more business friendly.



**Mr. Anil Khaitan**

## From Vice President's Desk

Since the advent of economic reforms in 1991, the states have played a very crucial role in the overall enhancement of economic activities of the country and have placed India at a much higher level with the increased participation in world GDP.

Though endowed with diverse natural resources, culture, language and environment of all the states are progressing in a positive direction. It gives us great pleasure that all the states are specialized in one aspect or the other for the overall socio-economic development of the country.

Needless to mention, the industrial sector has contributed towards the creation of employment opportunities, generation of income and overall economic growth. However for the sector to grow at a faster rate, the states should serve the sector with skilled manpower and good industrial infrastructure.

Going forward, the states should promote private sector investments and encourage the creation of long term partnerships in industries with lucrative policy benefits. Further, emphasis needs to be provided to the development of infrastructural facilities, especially the rural and farm infrastructure, to ensure expansion of employment opportunities and rapid economic growth.

I am hopeful that the relevant policy formulations and reforms will bring about a paradigm shift in the economic environment of the states, culminating into the all inclusive development of the country to propel India's economy to greater heights.



**Mr. Salil Bhandari**

## From Chairman, State Development Council & Former President, PHD Chamber

The states form the core of the federal structure in India and for any development initiative to succeed; the role played by states assumes immense significance. In order to improve the ease of doing business in the country, the Modi government has assigned priority to infrastructure and skill development along with efficiency in governance.

To deliberate on these issues, PHD Chamber's Chief Secretaries' Conclave on 'ACCELERATING EASE OF DOING BUSINESS TO NEXT ORBIT'. The Chief Secretary's Conclave is a prestigious flagship event under the PHD Chamber's State Development Council. The objective of the conclave is to foster the spirit of cooperative federalism so that union and state governments come on a platform to forge a common national agenda for development with thrust on empowerment of the states of India.

The government has stimulated the investment climate in the country by introducing a transparent and liberal FDI policy, easing regulatory restrictions in initiating businesses, fast tracking of infrastructure projects, initiating tax reforms culminating with the passage of the GST along with 'Make in India', to boost the manufacturing sector. With the aim to decentralization of power, the setting up of NITI Aayog to work on common national agenda with focus on states is a commendable step.

This elaborate research report brought out by PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry and is an excellent attempt in understanding the issues concerning ease of doing business, skilling, infrastructure development and governance in India pivotal for its economic growth.



**Mr. Saurabh Sanyal**

## From Secretary General's Desk

PHD Chamber has come up with a report on 'Ease of doing business among Indian States: Suggestive measures'. This study brings together the profiles of the socio- economic developments of all Indian states and highlights the suggestive measures for the participating states. Through the study it has been observed that Indian states have made significant progress in various spheres over the years, having developed a sound base for the growth of manufacturing industry.

We take this opportunity to express our gratitude and respect to our office bearers Dr. Mahesh Gupta, President, Shri Gopal Jiwarajka, Senior Vice President and Shri Anil Khaitan, Vice President for their constant support.

We would like to appreciate the efforts of experts, officials and members from the participating states for providing their valuable inputs and deep insights while preparing this report.

I commend and appreciate the tireless effort of PHD Research Bureau team led by Dr. S P Sharma, Chief Economist & Director Research, Ms. Surbhi Sharma, Senior Research Officer, Ms. Mahima Kaushal, Research Associate, Ms. Areesha, Research Associate and Ms. Smriti Sharma, Research Assisstant for producing this report.

Last but not the least, we would like to place on record the support and services of Mr. Hariom Kuthwaria, Graphic Designer, PHD Chamber who collaborated in producing this work.



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## Contents

S.No.	Topic	Page No.
1.	Executive Summary	10 - 11
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12 - 13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14 - 15
4.	Bihar	16 - 17
5.	Chhattisgarh	18 - 19
6.	Haryana	20 - 21
7.	Madhya Pradesh	22 - 23
8.	Punjab	24 - 25
9.	Rajasthan	26 - 27
10.	Uttarakhand	28 - 29
11.	Uttar Pradesh	30 - 31
12.	Himachal Pradesh	32
13.	Assam	33
14.	Goa	34
15.	Gujarat	35
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	36
17.	Jharkhand	37
18.	Karnataka	38
19.	Kerala	39
20.	Maharashtra	40
21.	Manipur	41
22.	Meghalaya	42
23.	Mizoram	43
24.	Delhi	44
25.	Tamil Nadu	45
26.	Nagaland	46
27.	Odisha	47
28.	Telangana	48
29.	West Bengal	49
30.	Conclusions	50
31.	Suggestive Measures	51

## Executive Summary

States play a pivotal role in the overall development of the Indian Economy. State governments help by dismantling barriers in production process such as land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship and contribute in a massive way towards infrastructure building and industrialisation. The recent breakthrough in the implementation of GST is commendable which will reduce the barriers between states and will make the country a common market. A wider tax base and better compliance will boost overall economic growth of the country.

At the socio economic front the states have taken effective measures towards the implementation of reforms in healthcare, education and basic physical and social infrastructure. The states are now on their way to rapid industrialization through coordinated development of Small, Medium and Large scale enterprises.

Though predominantly some states are agrarian in nature, but the industrial sector in the states has also emerged as a significant contributor in their economic and social development. The states offer favorable environment for attracting industrial investments through investor friendly policies and better infrastructural support.

The states have developed good infrastructure for promoting the thriving sectors like tourism and IT industry with various lucrative public-private partnerships (PPP). The states are focusing on strengthening their infrastructure base and making the business environment more conducive to industrial developments. Many states are known for their efforts in the area of skill development and good governance.

Hereafter, many states have shifted their focus towards disaster management techniques and the others have already developed railways, roadways, port and airport infrastructure.

Going ahead, the role of states is expected to be increasingly more critical in sustaining the overall development of the country in coming times. Several challenges to their growth, such as easing the supply side constraints in the economy, upskilling the workforce and increasing manufacturing competitiveness are still the major areas of concern. The state policies should be focusing on diversifying the beneficiaries of the socio economic development programmes to ensure an all inclusive growth in the country.

The states should also focus on the comparative advantages of their respective strengths and specializations and should also adopt best practices of each other's strengths. Like the state of Rajasthan has taken effective measures towards the implementation of labour reforms. Punjab is now well on its way to rapid industrialization through coordinated development of Small, Medium and Large scale industries. Haryana offers favorable environment for

## Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

attracting industrial investments through investor friendly policies and better infrastructural support.

The state of Madhya Pradesh has developed its infrastructure in terms of physical connectivity and ICT, increased literacy, enrolment and access to schooling, promoting the thriving sectors like tourism and industry and initiating public-private partnershipS (PPP). The state of Uttar Pradesh is strengthening its physical and social infrastructure base and making the business environment more conducive to industrial growth. The state is known for its efforts in the area of skill development.

The state of Chhattisgarh is one of the most attractive destinations for domestic and international investors. The state of Uttarakhand, is best known for its effective disaster management. Bihar has promoted private sector investments and has encouraged the creation of long term partnerships in industries with lucrative policy benefits. The state of Andhra Pradesh has good power and transport infrastructure. The state of Arunachal Pradesh is largely an agrarian economy and the hilly terrain and abundant rivers make the state a potential powerhouse.

In a nutshell, the reforms undertaken by the state governments are expected to bring out strong outcomes which would pave the way for strong and sustainable economic growth of the country in the coming times. With the continuous increase in per capita income of the states, there exist a tremendous potential for expansion of consumer markets, and enhanced employment opportunities with expanding production possibility frontiers of businesses.

## Andhra Pradesh

The state economy of Andhra Pradesh with a population size of about 85 million has grown at an average rate of about 6% during FY2013 to FY2015 while it contributes<sup>1</sup> about 4.3% to India's overall GDP<sup>2</sup>. The state with a vast coastline of 974 kms has well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure and virtual connectivity. The state boasts of good IT, power and transport infrastructure including road, rail, airport and port. Availability of coal reserves coupled with good industrial infrastructure and well-developed coastline provides ample opportunities for rapid industrial development of the state and for attracting foreign as well as domestic investments.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Hyderabad, Amaravati
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh	Sri Nara Chandra Babu Naidu
Area (Sq. km)	1,60,205
Population ( 2011)	84581(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	308
Number of Districts	13
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 532921 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	14%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 444751 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	8%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 95689
Poverty rate (2011-12)	9.20%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	7.76%
Infant Mortality Rate (2013)	39 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	67%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	12 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Agro and processed food, Pharmaceuticals, IT and ITeS, Apparels and textiles, Leather, Tourism, Automotive and auto components, Gems and jewellery, Petroleum, chemicals and petrochemicals, Mines and minerals.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Andhra Pradesh, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line

<sup>1</sup> The share of State's in India's GDP in the study pertains to the year 2014-15.

<sup>2</sup> Combined Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of all the States

## Andhra Pradesh

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Industrial Development</b>	More industries should be encouraged in all parts of the state. The state can motivate industries to set up by providing them sector specific incentives, tax incentives and Incentives in research and development.
2.	<b>Administration of Judiciary</b>	The judicial process in the two states (Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) should be separated at the earliest.
3.	<b>Land Reforms</b>	Land is a major ingredient in the four factors of production, so the availability of land becomes crucial for industrialization. At this juncture the state must initiate land reforms and a land bank can be created for the use of the industry.
4.	<b>Building Plan Mechanism</b>	The Building plans for industrial setup needs to be reviewed through a well defined mechanism. Presently section 433 of the Municipal Corporation Act, under the Andhra Pradesh government makes permission mandatory before the construction of any building, the execution of this law needs to be made simple for the fast track approvals.
5.	<b>Construction Permits</b>	The current process of obtaining construction permits has been included under the single window system, this has made the process easier however, a more time bound approach for issuing the permits at a fast track has to be implemented. Thereby, a time line for issuing construction permits process should be adopted.
6.	<b>Obtaining Electricity Connection</b>	The state should issue new electricity connections with ease and should have special time bound process for renewal of old electricity connections. The state electricity board should employ more staff to provide electricity connections at a faster rate.
7.	<b>Municipal Solid Waste Authorization (MSW)</b>	Currently the municipal authorities seek authorization from State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) for setting up waste processing and disposal facility including landfills. This authorization needs to be made simple and time bound and a separate department should be created under the SPCB to issue the permissions.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Arunachal Pradesh

The state economy of Arunachal Pradesh with a population size of about 1.3 million has grown at an average rate of about 6.3% during FY2013 to FY2015 while it contributes about 0.13% to India's overall GSDP<sup>3</sup>. The state's economy is largely agrarian economy and the hilly terrain and abundant rivers make the state a potential powerhouse. The state has varied agro-climatic conditions suitable for horticulture, aromatic and medicinal plants. The resources, policy incentives and climate in state support investments in mining and mineral products (including cement), tissue culture and floriculture, plantation crops and agro-based industries. The state's location provides opportunities for trade with neighbouring countries such as Myanmar, Bhutan and China.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Itanagar
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh	Shri Pema Khandu
Area (Sq. km)	83,743
Population ( 2011)	1384(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	17
Number of Districts	17
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 16450 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	13%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 13275 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	6%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 101033
Poverty rate(2011-12)	34.7%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	NA
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	32 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	65.4%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	31st
Key Industries	Arts and Crafts, Weaving, Cane and Bamboo, Carpet weaving, Wood carving, Ornaments, Tourism, Horticulture, Saw mills and plywood, Mineral-based industry

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. NA: Not Available Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>3</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

**Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures**

**Arunachal Pradesh**

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Regulatory framework for Entry and Exit of firms</b>	The state needs to develop a well defined regulatory framework and should include fixed and detailed guidelines for procedures such as entry and exit of firms.
2.	<b>Extension of Railway Network</b>	The Rangiya -Lakhimpur-Jonai railway line is the supply line to the State. Therefore, in order to reduce the transport cost, this railway line must be converted into broad gauge for transporting the mineral resources of the State, to the various industrial areas in the country.
3.	<b>Power Sector</b>	High priority should be accorded to development of transmission and distribution networks including the intra-state grid. Without this, the power can neither be evacuated to the load centers outside the State for earning revenue nor can it be supplied to the local population meeting their needs.
4.	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	Provision of social and physical infrastructures is the key to improve the industrial setup within the state. The State government should build infrastructural facilities for tourism by constructing better roads, well managed tourist lodges and updated websites having information about day to day climate and information about the state.
5.	<b>Creation of Employment Opportunities</b>	Accorded by the natural resources the state has immense opportunities for employment creation in the areas of horticulture, floriculture, mining etc. The state should focus on skill development of the workforce with synchronisation of industrial requirements.
6.	<b>Market Access</b>	The market access to all the north east states is generally difficult thus in order to create better market access the state should focus on connecting the road infrastructure with other neighboring states and should keep a continuous track on the maintenance of such infrastructure vis-à-vis hilly terrain. Increased market access would help the state to explore its inherent natural advantages.
7.	<b>Land Reforms</b>	The state government will have to play a proactive role in making land available for setting up of industries. Long term leasing of land should be arranged if outright purchase is not possible within the state.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Bihar

The state economy of Bihar with a population size of around 104 million has grown at an average rate of about 9% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing 3.3% to India's overall GSDP<sup>4</sup>. Bihar is a treasure house of opportunities with immense potential arising out of the rich mineral reserves and a large base of human resources. Agriculture is one of the most important areas of the economy of Bihar and the state boasts of huge potential in terms of agri-business and agro- based industries. Bihar offers large base of cost effective industrial labour, making it an ideal destination for a wide range of industries. The state offers several incentives for the growth of sectors such as information technology, renewable energy, dairy, sugar, food processing, manufacturing, healthcare and tourism.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Patna
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar	Shri Nitish Kumar
Area (Sq. km)	94,163
Population ( 2011)	104099 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	1,106
Number of Districts	38
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 410862 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	25%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 317015 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	16%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 34856
Poverty rate(2011-12)	33.74%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.47%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	42 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	61.8%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	15 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Food and beverages, Rubber and Plastics, Transport Equipment, Chemicals, Tobacco, Textiles, Leather, Paper, Printing and Publishing, Mines and minerals, Dairy, Tea, Sugar, Tourism.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Bihar, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>4</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States



## Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

### Bihar

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	The state needs to aggressively focus on enhancing its present infrastructure facilities and building new facilities in order to motivate industries to “come and make in Bihar”.
2.	<b>Agri- agro Reforms</b>	The state needs to develop agricultural market intelligence and utilise its natural resources in an efficient manner. The state government should focus on the agriculture sector in order to increase the productivity level of various food grains and commercial crops to enhance its share in the overall food and commercial crop production of India.
3.	<b>Reforms in manufacturing and food processing sector</b>	The two sectors namely; manufacturing and food processing sector should witness a sustained growth pattern in the state, the investment proportion by the two sectors will contribute to the overall development of the state thus the entry tax should be abolished and more exemptions should be given primarily to these two sectors.
4.	<b>Creation of Employment Opportunities</b>	The state has immense areas for employment generation such as infrastructure, construction, food processing, manufacturing and tourism. The state should focus on creating online portals for giving details of job openings and should give these details in local newspaper, magazines etc.
5.	<b>Human Capital Development</b>	Human capital is always a major strength of any country or state. The state has immense potential to up skill its laborious workforce and deployment of the same in the productive areas of the economy.
6.	<b>Single Window Mechanism for fast track approvals</b>	The state should focus on developing a comprehensive mechanism and should include all the approvals under the single window system for making the process easier and time bound.
7.	<b>Simplification of Environmental Procedures</b>	The state should simplify the environmental/ pollution control and procedures in order to fast track pollution control process. This will help the state to attract domestic as well as international investments.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Chhattisgarh

The state economy of Chhattisgarh with a population size of about 26 million has grown at an average rate of 6.1% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes about 2% to India's overall GSDP<sup>5</sup>. The state is the one of the preferred investment destination for domestic and international investors. Presence of coal makes Chhattisgarh an ideal location for pit-head-based thermal power plants. Chhattisgarh is amongst one of the richest states of India blessed with rich house of minerals such as Coal, Lime Stone, Iron, Diamonds, Bauxite, Granite, Zinc etc. The state is also one of the few states with surplus power. Chhattisgarh has been on the path of high growth due to various reform measures undertaken by the state government. The key industries of the state are Mining, Iron and steel, Cement, Power, Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS) , Biotechnology, Food processing, Gems and jewellery, Apparel, among others.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Raipur
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh	Dr. Raman Singh
Area (Sq. km)	135,194
Population ( 2011)	25545 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	189
Number of Districts	27
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 222989 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	13%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	RS. 188829 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	8%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 73758
Poverty rate(2011-12)	39.93%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	6.11%
Infant Mortality Rate (2013)	46 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	70.3%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	3 <sup>rd</sup>
Key Industries	Mining, Iron and steel, Cement, Power, IT and ITeS, Biotechnology, Food processing, Gems and jewellery, Apparel.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Chhattisgarh, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>5</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

### Chhattisgarh

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Single Window Mechanism for fast track approvals</b>	The state should focus on developing a comprehensive mechanism and should include all the approvals under the single window system for making the process easier and time bound.
2.	<b>Growth in Tertiary Sector</b>	The state should pay attention to the reasons and pattern of growth in the core sector and should implement corrective measures in order to push the growth in this sector.
3.	<b>Cost of Raw Materials</b>	The state should consider reducing the value of raw materials or should provide certain subsidy to industries for a lower raw material costs for the improvement in the cost-price margins of the industries.
4.	<b>Operational Procedures</b>	The state should make the effort to identify the issues faced by the mines and should then focus on resolving / solving the issues one by one.
5.	<b>Land Reforms</b>	Clear documentation on available land areas should be made by the state in order to make this information available to industry. The land which is under a court settlement etc. should be resolved in order to be utilized for the expansion of industry within the state.
6.	<b>Simplification of Environmental Procedures</b>	The state should simplify the environmental/ pollution control procedures in order to fast track pollution control process. This will help the state to attract domestic as well as international investments.
7.	<b>Exploring Alternate Water Resources</b>	The state should explore more options for generating water to meet the needs of the Industry. The state should also track cases of ill health caused due to water borne diseases for improvement in health scenario of the state,
8.	<b>Labour Reforms</b>	Labour is a major ingredient of the four factors of production. Labour reforms are needed in the state to help the industry to fasten and deepen the process of Industrialisation. The state should focus upon specific issues related to labour laws, it should create an agenda to solve issues annually and then monitor improvement.
9.	<b>Transportation Reforms</b>	A good transport system is a major strength of any economy in order to move fast. Reforms in railways, roadways and airways are required for the long term growth perspective of the state. For the local transport, development of mono rail in industrial cities would help in the improvement of the socio economic development of the state.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Haryana

The economy of Haryana, with a population size of 25 million has grown at an average rate of about 7% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 4% to India's overall GSDP<sup>6</sup>. The state is mainly an agrarian economy and a significant contributor to country's agricultural output. The state possesses huge potential in agro exports owing to its rich agricultural base. Hence, there is a lot of scope for the development of agro based and food processing industry in the state. The industrial sector has also emerged as a significant contributor in the economic and social development of the state. The state offers favorable environment for attracting industrial investments through user friendly policies and better infrastructural support. The industrial infrastructure is being strengthened in the state through development of new industrial model townships, industrial parks and expansion of the existing industrial estates. Haryana's natural resources, policy incentives and infrastructure support attract investments in sectors such as automobiles and auto components, IT/ITeS, financial services, textiles, agro-based industries and tourism development.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Chandigarh
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana	Shri Manohar Lal
Area (Sq. km)	44,212
Population ( 2011)	25351 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	573
Number of Districts	21
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs.441864 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	12%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs.366584 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	8%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 150260
Poverty rate(2011-12)	11.16%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	3.81%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	41 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	75.6%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	5 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Automotive, Agro-based industry, IT and ITeS, Textiles, Oil refining, Biotechnology, Petrochemicals, Tourism

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Haryana, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table.

<sup>6</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

### Haryana

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Agri- agro Reforms</b>	Since the state has a diverse agro-ecology and cropping pattern it should increase agricultural productivity by implementing reforms in land settlement rules for the development of industrial and agro- infrastructure. The state should increase its share in the overall food grain production of India.
2.	<b>Infrastructure Development</b>	State infrastructure facilities should be improved by catering to the needs of industry for e.g. need based development such as focus on solid waste management, affordable clean water etc should be focused.
3.	<b>Transportation Reforms</b>	A good transport system is a major strength of any economy in order to move fast. Reforms in railways, roadways and airways are required for the long term growth perspective of the state. Improved transportation and logistics infrastructure would go a long way to enhance the competitiveness of the state with special reference to its export scenario.
4..	<b>Labour Reforms</b>	Labour is a major ingredient of the four factors of production. Labour reforms are needed in the state to help the industry to fasten and deepen the process of Industrialisation. The State should focus upon specific issues related to labour laws, it should create an agenda to solve issues annually and then monitor improvements.
5.	<b>Developing skill sets to enhance social infrastructure</b>	The state should focus on development of core skills – including literacy, numeracy, communication skills, teamwork and problem-solving and other relevant skills – and learning abilities.
6.	<b>Obtaining Electricity Connections</b>	Creating an online application process with a facility to upload relevant supporting document can help in making the current process more efficient and productive.
7.	<b>Simplification of Environmental Procedures</b>	The state should simplify the environmental/ pollution control procedures in order to fast track pollution control process. This will help the state to attract domestic as well as international investments.
8.	<b>Creation of more opportunities for setting up of Businesses</b>	In order to promote business activities, the state will need to create a “comparative advantage“ when compared to other states for e.g. it might have to lower its existing taxes, charges etc.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Madhya Pradesh

The state of Madhya Pradesh with a population size of about 73 million registered an average growth rate of 7% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 4% to India's overall GSDP<sup>7</sup>. Blessed with vast natural resources and rich cultural heritage, the state provides an excellent industrial base coupled with a progressive and investor friendly environment. Although, agriculture is the mainstay of the state's economy, it has been able to attract large amount of industrial investments due to conducive business environment, supportive industrial policy and sound infrastructure. Recognizing the role of agriculture in the overall development of the state economy, the government of Madhya Pradesh has taken several pragmatic, futuristic initiatives to push its growth trajectory to the next level. The state is blessed with a large forest cover and has a leading place in the wildlife conservation as well which provides ample opportunities for the forest based industry and tourism sector.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Bhopal
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh	Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan
Area (Sq. km)	308,000
Population ( 2011)	72627 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	236
Number of Districts	51
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 451348 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	12%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 367827 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	7%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 51371
Poverty rate(2011-12)	31.65%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	3.65%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	54 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	69.3%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	8 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Auto and auto components, Textiles, Cement, Agro-based industries, Forest-based industries, Pharmaceuticals, Manufacturing, Tourism, IT and ITeS, Logistics & warehousing, Biotechnology

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Madhya Pradesh, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>7</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

**Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures**

**Madhya Pradesh**

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Protecting the Interest of farmers and associated Industries involved in production of Basmati Rice:</b>	The state should be included in geographical index of basmati rice in India, this inclusion will help to protect right of farmers as well as industries associated with the production of Basmati Rice.
2.	<b>Incorporation of norms mentioned under Industrial Promotion Policy 2014</b>	The norms mentioned under the Industrial Promotion Policy 2014 should be implemented and the notification issued by agriculture department dated 3 <sup>rd</sup> February 2016 denying the assistance should be clarified in order to avoid delay in assistance to industrial units.
3.	<b>Simplification of online system for Pollution Control Board</b>	Improvement and upgradation of the existing online system of the pollution control board is the need of the hour for the state. The website should indicate water consumption data for the use of industries.
4.	<b>Simplification of Procedures for using imported timbers/Veneers</b>	A transparent yet simple procedure to obtain license for importing timber in the state should be established. A timber zone for imported timber should be declared in the state.
5.	<b>Simplification of Labour Laws</b>	Labour is a major ingredient of the four factors of production. Labour reforms are needed in the state to help the industry to fasten and deepen the process of Industrialisation. Strikes/Go slow should be allowed only when workers obtain prior permission from the Labour Courts & Industrial Tribunals. A provision to recover the damage caused due to such coercive methods like strike etc. should be established.
6.	<b>Clarification on type of industries eligible for tax exemption</b>	Classification and categorization of industries falling under mentioned criteria's should be made transparent so that industries do not pay any tax which they are not liable to pay. This transparency in the system will help promote investment activities in the state for domestic as well as international investments.
7.	<b>Shifting of hazardous waste for all Industries</b>	Measures which can help making cost of shifting hazardous wastes should be adopted such as providing waste generators, leak proof containers, waste processing machines etc.
8.	<b>Reforms In land Acquisition</b>	Land is a major ingredient in the four factors of production, so the availability of land becomes crucial for industrialization. At this juncture the state must initiate reforms in land acquisition and a land bank can be created for the use of the industry.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Punjab

Punjab has a population size of 28 million with an average growth rate of about 6% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing 3% to India's overall GSDP<sup>8</sup>. The state is predominantly an agrarian state and contributes a considerable share in national food grain production. The state's fertile and productive soil coupled with excellent network of irrigation facilities plays a significant role in developing and boosting the agro-based industry. Punjab offers conducive milieu for industrial investments by providing various policy incentives and good industrial infrastructure. The excellent infrastructural framework namely connectivity by road, rail and air has paved way for industrial prosperity. Over the years, the state is building successful partnerships with foreign firms and strengthening its domestic capabilities. The state has every strength to push its growth trajectory on the high road.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Chandigarh
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab	Sardar Parkash Singh Badal
Area (Sq. km)	50,362
Population ( 2011)	27743(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	551
Number of Districts	22
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 368010 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	10%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 313275 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	5%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs.114561
Poverty rate (2011-12)	8.26%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	2.61%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	26 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	75.8%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	10 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Tractors and auto components, Agro-based industries, Bicycles and bicycle parts, Chemical products, Food products, Light engineering goods, Metal and alloy products ,Pharmaceuticals, Textiles, Paper and paper products, Sports goods, IT and electronics, Woollen garments, Leather products

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Punjab, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>8</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States



**Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures**

**Punjab**

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Reforms In Land Acquisition</b>	Land is a major ingredient in the four factors of production, so the availability of land becomes crucial for industrialisation. . At this juncture the state must initiate reforms in land acquisition and a land bank can be created for the use of the industry. The state should also, bring down the collector rates of land and should immediately grant due approval to set up an Industrial Park with amenities.
2.	<b>Agri- agro Reforms</b>	The leadership of Punjab in agriculture growth and production is appreciable, however the state should focus on diversification of cropping pattern from the traditional crops of wheat and rice to the protein contained items such as pulses and other perishable items.
3.	<b>Reforms in dispute resolution mechanisms</b>	A Waive One Time Settlement scheme should be implemented to waive off the penal interest / penalties on industry, Also the state should explore possibilities of alternate dispute resolution mechanisms.
4.	<b>Electricity load enhancement</b>	The policy on electricity load enhancement should be simplified; permission should be granted for certain industries consuming comparatively higher electricity, under a license issued by the Punjab State Electricity Board.
5.	<b>Tax Reforms</b>	The state should allow importers to claim offset on Entry Tax as against the excess VAT deposited with the State Government. Further, industry owned buses should be exempted from paying road tax.
6.	<b>Labour Reforms</b>	Labour is a major ingredient of the four factors of production. Industry and trade unions relations should be strengthened to create a win-win situation for the workforce and industry, keeping in mind the long term perspective to fasten and deepen the process of Industrialisation and for the employment of vast pool of young workforce. The state should also adopt a clear mechanism for the increase in wage rates on the basis of certain criteria's.
7.	<b>Dependency on Imports</b>	At present the state imports majority of the products. The state should give preference to domestic industry in case of Government purchases.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Rajasthan

The state economy of Rajasthan has a population size of around 69 million and has grown at an average rate of more than 5% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing about 5% to India's overall GDP<sup>9</sup>. The state offers a variety of agricultural and mineral resources and a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for industrial growth. The state boasts of rich labour pool and infrastructure support and is focusing on developing sector specific infrastructure, such as special purpose industrial parks and special economic zones (SEZs) for exports of handicrafts, IT and electronic goods. Recent labour reforms introduced by the state are appreciable which would encourage industrial growth and investment inflows in the state. The natural resources, policy incentives, strategic location and infrastructure in the state are favourably suited for investments in sectors such as cement, IT and ITeS, ceramics, tourism, automotive and agro-based industries, mining and minerals, textile and handicrafts, agro-based, gems and jewellery, marble, steel, etc.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Jaipur
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan	Smt. Vasundhara Raje
Area (Sq. km)	342,239
Population ( 2011)	68548 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	200
Number of Districts	33
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 612194 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	11%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 512094 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	6%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 76881
Poverty rate(2011-12)	14.71%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	4.61%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	47 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	66.1%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	7 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Cement, Tourism, IT and ITeS, Ceramics, Mining and minerals, Handicrafts, Chemicals, Textile, Marble, Steel, Auto and auto components, Agro-based industry, Gems and jewellery

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Rajasthan, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>9</sup> Combined GDP of all the States

## Rajasthan

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Reforms In Land Acquisition</b>	Detailed database of vacant land of all type, including the non – RIICO (Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation) land should be made available online. Further, approval for land conversion needs to be made time bound else should be considered to be deemed approved.
2.	<b>Single Window Mechanism for fast track approvals</b>	As a corrective measure the number of pages in the forms required to be filled while applying for approvals should be reduced and the Bureau of Investment Promotion should be given more power for online approvals with respect to Labour, Pollution and Commercial tax.
3.	<b>Labour Reforms</b>	Labour is a major ingredient of the four factors of production. The labour reforms undertaken by the state in the recent times are highly appreciated. The state should rationalize the upper limit of overtime work hours in proportion to the rate of absenteeism to maintain a standard production output.
4.	<b>Agri- agro Reforms</b>	The state needs to develop agricultural market intelligence and utilise its natural resources in an efficient manner. The state government should focus on the agriculture sector in order to increase the productivity level of various food grains and commercial crops to enhance its share in the overall food and commercial crop production of India.
5.	<b>Obtaining Electricity Connections</b>	Increasing electricity load for industries and reconsidering or withdrawal of electricity duty on captive power plant would go a long way to strengthen the industry growth trajectory of the state.
6.	<b>Simplification of Environmental Procedures</b>	The state should simplify the environmental/ pollution control procedures in order to fast track pollution control process. This will help the state to attract domestic as well as international investments.
7.	<b>Mining Industry</b>	In order to promote the mining industry the state should allow private sector to invest in the mining sector. Further it should grant mining leases on “first come first serve basis” and should also Introduce Single Window Clearance for fast disposal of applications for mining concessions.
8.	<b>Exploring alternate water resources</b>	The state should encourage factories more than 3 years old to harness Rain Water Harvesting System for their water needs. Additionally a Public Private Partnership (PPP) Policy for Waste Water Treatment and its use for industrial Purpose should be drafted and implemented.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand with a population size of around 10 million has grown at an average rate of more than 7% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing 1.3% to India's overall GSDP<sup>10</sup>. Agriculture is one of the most important and thrust areas of the economy of Uttarakhand. The state has almost all agro-geo climatic zones, which provide commercial opportunities for floriculture and horticulture. Conducive state policy and availability of large number of seasonal fruits make Uttarakhand one of the best locations to set up Agro and food processing industries. The state has a vast potential for adventure, leisure, eco-tourism, and religious/spiritual tourism, with unlimited opportunities in related services. The state is rich in natural resources especially water and forests with many glaciers, rivers and dense forests. Uttarakhand is being developed as energy state of India; the state has huge potential to generate hydroelectricity.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Dehradun
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand	Shri Harish Rawat
Area (Sq. km)	53,483
Population ( 2011)	10086 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	189
Number of Districts	13
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 164930 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	11%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 143639 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	7%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 139184
Poverty rate(2011-12)	11.26%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	2.91%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	32 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	78.8%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	6 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Agro-based and food processing, Information and communications technology, Floriculture, Horticulture, Pharmaceutical and biotechnology, Hydropower, Tourism, Engineering and allied industries, Fast moving consumer goods

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Uttarakhand, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>10</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

**Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures**

**Uttarakhand**

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Transportation Reforms</b>	Strengthening of road connectivity is essential for the state of Uttarakhand. The state needs to focus on building roads, bridges, foot over bridges etc. for better connectivity so that industrial investments within the state witness an increasing trend.
2.	<b>Access to Capital</b>	The norms to raise capital should be simplified. More options of raising capital such as simplifying the norms for obtaining capital within the state and by implementing capital investment subsidy.
3.	<b>Simplification of Environmental Procedures</b>	Permission should be granted to industries outside State Industrial Development Corporation of Uttarakhand (SIIDCUL) for using Integrated Industrial Estate Sitarganj (IIE). The exiting Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) should be used to its fullest capacity.
4.	<b>Single Window Mechanism for fast track approvals</b>	Merging the approval committees of major bodies/institutions that provide clearance in setting up of industries should be enforced for e.g. construction permits, electricity connections, solid wastes disposal and environmental clearances.
5.	<b>Reforms In Land Acquisition</b>	Land is a major ingredient in the four factors of production, so the availability of land becomes crucial for industrialization. At this juncture the state must initiate reforms in land acquisition and a land bank can be created for the use of the industry.
6.	<b>Obtaining Electricity Connection</b>	The state should issue new electricity connections with ease and should have special time bound process for renewal of old electricity connections. The state should also focus on generating more electricity through various resources in order to expand its existing capacities.
7.	<b>Human Capital Development</b>	A gap analysis between the industry and workforce should be done through which broad categories should be defined and mapped in order to create more skilled work force within the state.
8.	<b>Agri- agro Reforms</b>	The state needs to develop agricultural market intelligence and utilise its natural resources in an efficient manner. The state government should focus on the agriculture sector in order to increase the productivity level of various food grains and commercial crops to enhance its share in the overall food and commercial crop production of India.
9.	<b>Technological Upgradation</b>	Research and development should be incentivized in the state to enhance the level of innovation and state of the art technology to become competitive in the manufacturing processes and export sector for the creation of employment opportunities for the young workforce.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh has a mounting population size of 200 million with an average growth rate of more than 5% contributing 8% to India's overall GSDP<sup>11</sup>. Owing to the state's large base of skilled labourers, it has emerged as a key hub for IT and ITes industries, including software, captive Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and electronics. The state's resources, policy incentives, infrastructure and climate are best suited for investments in diverse sectors such as Information Technology (IT), agro-based and food processing, sports goods, textiles, handloom and handicrafts, leather-based, tourism and biotechnology. The state has a well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure. Uttar Pradesh boasts of having better infrastructure in terms of road, railways, aviation, power, transport and IT network. Going ahead, there exist tremendous potential in the state to re-embark on the path of accelerated infrastructure growth supported with effective and strong economic reforms.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Lucknow
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh	Shri Akhilesh Yadav
Area (Sq. km)	2,40,928
Population ( 2011)	199812 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	828 per thousand
Number of Districts	75
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs.1041996 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	10%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 833159 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	6.2%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs.44197
Poverty rate(2011-12)	29.43%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	4.77%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	50 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	67.7%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	14 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Agro processing, Mineral based industries, Textiles, Handloom and handicrafts, leather-based industry, Sports goods, Food processing, Biotechnology, Cement, Auto and auto components, Sugar, Brassware, Glassware & Bangles, IT& ITES, Tourism, Vegetable oils, Cotton Yarn, etc.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Uttar Pradesh, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>11</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

### Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Single Window Mechanism for fast track approvals</b>	The Single Window System which aims to act as a single point of contact for application and clearances needs to be made more comprehensive in implementation. For e.g. the window should include more departments from whom clearances are required so that approval process becomes less tedious for e.g. construction permit, electricity connection, solid waste disposal and environmental clearances.
2.	<b>The Process of Property Registration</b>	Introduction of a system which allows users to conduct the property registration process online is the need of the hour. This will help reduce the burden of manual processes and increase efficiency and transparency.
3.	<b>Building Plan Mechanism</b>	The building plan review mechanism should be made more time bound. One way of dealing with this issue is by allowing applicants to upload building plan as a part of their online application process. These plans should be reviewed and approved timely.
4.	<b>Industrial and Commercial Permits for Construction</b>	Giving clear timelines for processing applications related to construction permit approval can help investors plan their construction effectively. Notification of information related to permits should be made available through a notification or circular in the public domain.
5.	<b>Electronic Courts</b>	The state should create an online electronic court at district level, to make e-filing of disputes, issuance of e-summons, online payments easier for the citizens.
6.	<b>Environmental Clearance</b>	The state should Introduce different categories of procedures and regimes on the basis if industry type and category for e.g. the process of pollution control board clearance has been eradicated for certain industries, those industries should have smooth/easy access to environmental clearances.
7.	<b>Human Capital Development</b>	The efforts undertaken by the state in the area of skill development is appreciable. The skill gap will have to be corrected further, with effective training starting from implementation of vocational training in schools within the state.
8.	<b>Labour Reforms</b>	Labour is a major ingredient of the four factors of production. Labour reforms are needed in the state to help the industry to fasten and deepen the process of Industrialisation. The State should focus upon specific issues related to labour laws, it should create an agenda to solve issues annually and then monitor improvements.
9.	<b>Transportation Reforms</b>	A good transport system is a major strength of any economy in order to move fast. Reforms in railways, roadways and airways are required for the long term growth perspective of the state. Improved transportation and logistics infrastructure would go a long way to enhance the competitiveness of the state with special reference to its focus on manufacturing and exports.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Himachal Pradesh

The state of Himachal Pradesh has a population of about 7 million with average growth rate of about 7% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing about 1% to India's overall GSDP<sup>12</sup>. The economy of Himachal Pradesh depends considerably on agriculture and has exhibited rapid growth in the tertiary sector especially on account of the flourishing tourism sector. The state has been able to make significant progress in field of industrialization. With availability of gamut of incentives and packages, the state has been able to attract investments for setting up new industries in the state. The state carries immense potential for hydropower generation as it is well known as country's hydro power hub. Going ahead, on account of availability of good industrial investment environment and investor friendly measures taken up by the state will accelerate the flow of investment, generate employment opportunities and boost the overall growth of the state economy.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Shimla
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh	Shri Virbhadra Singh
Area (Sq. km)	55,673
Population ( 2011)	6865(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	123
Number of Districts	12
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 101108 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	9.2%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs.89049 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	7.5%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 119720
Poverty rate (2011-12)	8.06%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	2.63%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	35 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	82.8%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	16 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Textiles, pharmaceuticals, Food procurement and processing, Light engineering, IT and electronics, Cement, tourism, Hydropower, Animal husbandry, Agro-horticulture, Sericulture

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Himachal Pradesh, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>12</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States



## Assam

The state economy of Assam with a population size of about 31 million has grown at an average rate of more than 3% during FY2013 to FY2015 while it contributes about 1.5% to India's overall GSDP<sup>13</sup>. The state is well known for its proximity to the rest of the country and availability of quality infrastructure which offers a favourable environment for industry. Assam has adopted numerous investor-friendly policies to attract investments and accelerate industrial development by proving several concessions and incentives over the many years. Assam is India's gateway to Northeast India and acts as a vital link for trade with Southeast Asian countries. The state is rich in water resources and is also one of the leading producer of petroleum and natural gas in the country.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Dispur
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Assam	Sri Sarbananda Sonowal
Area (Sq. km)	78,438
Population ( 2011)	31206 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	398
Number of Districts	34
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 195145 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	12%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 156895 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	3.3%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 53618
Poverty rate(2011-12)	31.98%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.23%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	54 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	73.18 %
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	22 <sup>nd</sup>
Key Industries	Tea, coal, oil and gas, Limestone and Cement, Agriculture, Horticulture, Food processing, Tourism, Traditional Cottage Industry, Sericulture

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Assam, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>13</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

### Goa

The state of Goa with a population size around 1 million has grown at an average growth rate of about 1% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 0.4% to India's overall GSDP<sup>14</sup>. The state has a well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure and virtual connectivity. It also holds strong presence in mining, tourism and pharmaceuticals sectors. Keeping in view of its high rate of literacy level, the state should promote development of knowledge-based industries such as Biotechnology and Information Technology. The state has been undertaking efforts in encouraging investments in the areas of manufacturing, tourism for substantial foreign exchange earnings, entertainment and other service industries and research and knowledge-based industries.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Panaji
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Goa	Shri Laxmikant Yashwant Parsekar
Area (Sq. km)	3,702
Population ( 2011)	1459 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	364
Number of Districts	2
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 45547 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	8%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 43141 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	8%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 274939
Poverty rate(2011-12)	5.09%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	6.53%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	9.62 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	88.7 %
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	20 <sup>nd</sup>
Key Industries	Tourism, Food processing, IT & ITeS, Mining, Biotechnology, Pharmaceuticals and Fishing

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Goa, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>14</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Gujarat

The state of Gujarat is one of the leading industrialized states in India with a population size of about 60 million and grown at an average rate of 9% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing approximately 7% to India's overall GSDP<sup>15</sup>. The share of industry sector in state's GSDP is around 38%, which is one of the highest in the country. The state boasts of strong presence in crude oil production, dairy output and development of textiles. The state has to its credit one of the most industrially developed states coupled with availability of competitive industrial and social infrastructure. The state has been undertaking several measures to boost tourism sector, energy generation and progressing towards making the state as a knowledge hub. The state has one of the most strong port infrastructure and have been undertaking measures for developing new ports to cater to industry requirements.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Gandhinagar
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat	Shri Vijaybhai R. Rupani
Area (Sq. km)	1,96,024
Population ( 2011)	60440(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	308
Number of Districts	33
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs.895202 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	11%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 782819 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	8%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs.124358
Poverty rate (2011-12)	16.63%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.24%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	36 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	79.31 %
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	4 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Agro and food processing, Dairy, Chemicals and petrochemicals, Textiles and apparels, Engineering and auto, Gems and jewellery, Oil and gas, IT and power, Pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, Minerals, ports, Tourism

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Gujarat, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>15</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Jammu and Kashmir

The state of Jammu and Kashmir with a population size of about 13 million registered an average growth rate of more than 3% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes about 1% to India's overall GDP<sup>16</sup>. The state has to its credit strong tourism, horticulture, agro and floriculture sectors. Horticulture is the mainstay of the state's rural economy, providing employment to thousands and handicraft industry of the state is well renowned globally. The tourism sector has immense potential of backward and forward linkages in terms of both income and employment and can contribute significantly to the state economy. Going ahead, the state holds vast potential in the exports of horticulture and floriculture to various advanced and developed economies.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Jammu (winter), Srinagar (summer)
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir	Smt. Mehbooba Mufti
Area (Sq. km)	222,236
Population ( 2011)	12541(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	124
Number of Districts	22
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 102680 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	5.4%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 85168 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	-1%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 65598
Poverty rate (2011-12)	10.35%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	3.74%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	37 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	67.2%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	32 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Horticulture, Floriculture, Handlooms and handicrafts, Tourism, Mineral-based industry, Gems and jewellery, Sericulture, IT and pharmaceuticals

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>16</sup> Combined GDP of all the States

## Jharkhand

Jharkhand, is one of the richest mineral zones in the world and has a population size of about 33 million with an average growth rate of 8% during FY2013 to FY2015. The state contributes approximately 2% to India's overall GSDP<sup>17</sup>. Industrial sector of the state enjoy a unique location-specific advantage as it is close to the vast market of Eastern India, closer to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip and has easy access to raw materials. Due to its large mineral reserves, mining and mineral extraction are the key industries in the state. The state also provides investment opportunities in sectors such as mining and metals, power, infrastructure, manufacturing and food processing. The state is also encouraging investments in the areas of the education and healthcare, power, food processing and tourism for strong and sustainable growth trajectory in the coming times.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Ranchi
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Jharkhand	Shri Raghubar Das
Area (Sq. km)	79,714
Population ( 2011)	32988(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	414
Number of Districts	24
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs.220729 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	14%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs.190353 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	11%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 58344
Poverty rate (2011-12)	36.96%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	6.29%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	37 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	66.4%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	9 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Mining and mineral extraction, engineering, iron and steel, chemicals, handloom, food and beverages, Plastics and rubber, Printing and packaging, Tourism, Automotive, Cement

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Jharkahnd, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>17</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Karnataka

Karnataka, Information Technology hub of our country and home to the largest technology cluster across the world, has a population size of about 61 million with an average growth rate of 7% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 7% to India's overall GSDP<sup>18</sup>. The state has to its credit one of the most vibrant industrial base, preferred investment destination, strong knowledge infrastructure and good agriculture base. The state offers well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure. The state is also progressing toward encouraging the growth of sectors like biotechnology, tourism and manufacturing. Owing to availability of skilled workforce, the state is focusing on job oriented growth through skill development of the vast pool of young workforce.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Bengaluru
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka	Shri Siddaramaiah
Area (Sq. km)	192,000
Population ( 2011)	61095 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	319
Number of Districts	30
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 907839 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	14%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 734987 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	8%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 130897
Poverty rate (2011-12)	20.91%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	6.41%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	31 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	75.4%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	11 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	IT and ITeS, Biotechnology, Engineering, Electronics and telecom, Automotive, textiles and apparel, Agro and food processing (floriculture),Aerospace, animations, Tourism and Renewable energy

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Karnataka, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>18</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Kerala

The state economy of Kerala has a population size of about 33 million with an average growth rate of 6% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing approximately 4% to India's overall GSDP<sup>19</sup>. The state has a well developed tourism sector, strong agriculture base, presence of knowledge based industries, good infrastructure and well-trained human resource pool. The state offers well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure and virtual connectivity. The state is working towards boosting investments in manufacturing sector, forestry, energy generation, promoting highly knowledge intensive farming and connecting workforce supply with adequate employment opportunities.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Thiruvananthapuram
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala	Shri. Pinarayi Vijayan
Area (Sq. km)	38,863
Population ( 2011)	33406(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	860
Number of Districts	14
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 519895 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	12.3%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 432361 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	7%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 138390
Poverty rate (2011-12)	7.05%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	3.84%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	12 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	94%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	23 <sup>rd</sup>
Key Industries	Handlooms and power looms, rubber, bamboo, coir, sericulture, cashew, Seafood and other marine products, Food processing, mining, tourism, spice and spice extracts, Khadi and village industry, IT & electronics

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Kerala, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>19</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Maharashtra

The state economy of Maharashtra has a population size of about 112 million registered an average growth rate of 6% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes 14% to India's overall GDP<sup>20</sup>. Maharashtra is the one of the most industrialised states in India with pioneer in small scale industries and boasts of the large number of special export promotion zones. The state provides several business friendly policies and has emerged as a key hub for Information Technology and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS), electronics and captive business outsourcing industries. The state has a well developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure and well known as financial and educational hub in the country. The state is also promoting religious, adventure and heritage tourism, sustainable development in agriculture sector and agri business through public private partnerships.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Mumbai
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra	Shri Devendra Fadnavis
Area (Sq. km)	307,713
Population ( 2011)	112374 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	365
Number of Districts	35
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 1792121 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	8.8%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 1524845 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	6%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 134081
Poverty rate (2011-12)	17.35%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	3.89%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	24 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	82.3%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	2 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology, IT and ITeS, Electronics, Engineering, Auto and auto components, Oil and gas , Food & agro processing, Gems and jewellery, Banking, financial services and insurance, Textiles

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Maharashtra, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>20</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States



## Manipur

The state economy of Manipur has a population size of about 3 million registered an average growth rate of 6% during FY2013 to FY2014 and contributes approximately 0.13% to India's overall GSDP<sup>21</sup>. The state holds strong presence in handicraft, handloom and tourism sectors. The state holds conducive agro climatic conditions for cultivation for various horticultural crops. Manipur offers easy access to process and market for a wide variety of rare and exotic medicinal and aromatic plants grown in the state. It also offers border trade opportunities with Southeast Asian countries. The state is making rigorous efforts in strengthening its infrastructure in terms of power, education, healthcare, housing and water supply.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Imphal
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur	Shri Okram Ibobi Singh
Area (Sq. km)	22,327
Population ( 2011)	2856 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	115
Number of Districts	9
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2014)	Rs. 15440 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2014)	17%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2014)	Rs. 13711 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2014)	10.2%
Per capita Income (FY2014)	Rs. 46740
Poverty rate (2011-12)	36.89%
CPI inflation (2015-16)	2%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	10 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	76.9%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	25 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Handlooms, Handicrafts, Sericulture, Food processing, Bamboo processing, Information technology, Hydro power and Tourism, Mineral based products

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Manipur, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>21</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States. The share of Manipur in India's overall GSDP pertains to the year 2013-14

## Meghalaya

The state economy of Meghalaya has a population size of about 3 million with an average growth rate of 3% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 0.2% to India's overall GSDP<sup>22</sup>. The state has to its credit strong floriculture, bamboo processing, potential of medicinal plants industry, mining and tourism sector. Meghalaya offers favourable agro climatic conditions that support agriculture, horticulture and forestry and hence, state must lay greater emphasis on encouraging investments to tap its full potential in these areas. The state government is working towards strengthening its infrastructure for the development of sectors agro-processing, horticulture, minerals, tourism, electronics and Information technology.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Shillong
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya	Dr. Mukul Sangma
Area (Sq. km)	22,429
Population ( 2011)	2967 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	132
Number of Districts	7
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 25171 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	6.2%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 21660 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	2.3%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 71101
Poverty rate (2011-12)	11.87 %
CPI inflation(2015-16)	7.18%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	47 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	74.4%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	34 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Agriculture and Food Processing, Floriculture, Horticulture, Mining, Cement, Tourism, Hydroelectric power, Dairy and livestock, Handlooms, Handicrafts and Sericulture, Steel processing

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Meghalaya, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>22</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Mizoram

The state economy of Mizoram has a population size of about 1 million with an average growth rate of 9% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributing approximately 0.1% to India's overall GSDP<sup>23</sup>. The state offers a wide variety of incentives and incentives for the promotion of export-oriented industries. It holds strong presence in sericulture, fisheries and bamboo processing sectors. Industries in the state enjoy a unique location-specific advantage as the state share its border with Myanmar and Bangladesh. The state has been strengthening infrastructure, promoting trade and commerce with Southeast Asian countries and developing services that would promote tourism and create employment opportunities in the state.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Aizawl
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Mizoram	Shri Lal Thanhawla
Area (Sq. km)	21,087
Population ( 2011)	1097(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	51.7
Number of Districts	8
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 11458 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	16.3%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 9428 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	9%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 85359
Poverty rate (2011-12)	20.40%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.37%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	35.83 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	91.3%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	28 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Bamboo, Energy, Sericulture Agriculture and horticulture, Tourism, Food processing, Information Technology, Handloom and handicrafts, Minerals and stones, Medicinal plants

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Mizoram, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>23</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Delhi

Delhi with a population size of approximately 17 million has grown at an average rate of around 7% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing around 4% to India's overall GSDP<sup>24</sup>. The state offers investment opportunities in the areas of real estate, tourism and services sector. Delhi has a well developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure including well developed network of rail and metro infrastructure. The state has a large base of skilled workforce, making it suitable for knowledge-based economic activities such as IT/ITeS, designing, R&D and financial services. The state is making rigorous efforts in upgrading and modernizing the existing industries, including new industries, focusing on exploring alternate sources of energy and promoting housing for all.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Delhi
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi	Shri Arvind Kejriwal
Area (Sq. km)	1,483
Population ( 2011)	16788 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	11,320
Number of Districts	11
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs.494460 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	11%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs.420901 Crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	8%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs.252011
Poverty rate (2011-12)	9.91%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	4.09%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	24 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	86.2%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	19 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI), Agri and processed food, construction and real estate, IT and ITeS, Tourism, Logistics

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Delhi, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>24</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Tamil Nadu

The state economy of Tamil Nadu has a population size of about 72 million with an average growth rate of 8% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 9% to India's overall GSDP<sup>25</sup>. The state has a diversified manufacturing sector coupled with availability of rich talent pool and well developed industrial infrastructure. The state has a range of manufacturing industries such as automobiles and components, castings and forgings, pumps and motors, garments and textile products, leather products, chemicals and plastics. Tamil Nadu has been working towards promoting trade and heritage and strengthening its facilities in terms of access to housing, water and sanitation, energy, transportation, irrigation, connectivity, healthcare and education.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Chennai
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu	Smt. Selvi J Jayalalithaa
Area (Sq. km)	130,058
Population ( 2011)	72147 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	555
Number of Districts	32
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 1120620 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	14%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 942735 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	9%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 135806
Poverty rate (2011-12)	11.28%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.22%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	21 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	80.1%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	18 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Textiles, Heavy commercial vehicles, Automobile and auto components, Engineering, IT and ITeS, Cement, Banking and financial services, Drugs and pharmaceuticals, Agro and food processing, Leather, electronic hardware and tourism

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Tamil Nadu, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>25</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Nagaland

The state economy of Nagaland has a population size of about 2 million and has grown at an average rate of more than 7% during FY2013 to FY2015. It contributes approximately 0.14% to India's overall GDP<sup>26</sup>. Agro-climatic conditions of the state support agriculture, horticulture and forestry, and provide immense opportunities for investment in these areas. The state offers various policy and fiscal incentives for agro-based and forest-based industries, horticulture, food processing, mining, tourism, and handlooms and handicrafts sectors. The state is making considerable efforts in promoting, modernizing and mechanizing farming, facilitating and providing logistics support to push the overall economic growth and employment creation in the state.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Kohima
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Nagaland	Shri T.R. Zeliang
Area (Sq. km)	16,579
Population ( 2011)	1979(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	119
Number of Districts	11
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 17727 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	10.4%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 14647 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	7.3%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 76679
Poverty rate (2011-12)	18.88%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.99%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	18 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	79.6%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Bamboo, Agriculture and allied industries, Horticulture, Sericulture, Minerals and mining, Handloom and handicrafts, Tourism

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Nagaland, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>26</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Odisha

The state economy of Odisha has a population size of about 42 million and has grown at average rate of 5% during FY2013 to FY2015 contributing approximately 2.4% to India's overall GSDP<sup>27</sup>. Large availability of iron and steel in the state makes it one of the most favoured investment destinations for domestic and international iron and steel players. Owing to strong literacy rate and availability of large minerals, state offers various investment opportunities for the mineral-based industry. Odisha has been strengthening its infrastructure network, encouraging micro- entrepreneurship and paving the way for developing industrial parks with quality infrastructure for overall development of the state.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Bhubaneswar
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha	Shri Naveen Patnaik
Area (Sq. km)	155,707
Population ( 2011)	41974(in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	270
Number of Districts	30
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 309807 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	12%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 259468 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	6.2%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 63108
Poverty rate (2011-12)	32.59%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	8%
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	51 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	72.9%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	13 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Iron and steel, and ferroalloy, Aluminium, Handloom, Agro-based industry, Mining, IT/ITeS, Electronics, Tourism

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Odisha, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>27</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Telangana

The state economy of Telangana has a population size of about 35 million with an average growth rate of 6% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 4.2% to India's overall GSDP<sup>28</sup>. The state has a strong policy environment to facilitate growth of all industrial and services sectors. Information technology and pharmaceutical sectors are the key growing sectors of the state. Further, improving infrastructure with easy availability of capital and rich labour pool enunciate that the state has immense potential to scale up new heights in the times to come. Tourism holds immense potential as the state is blessed with an enriched history and a diverse culture. The state government has been encouraging investments in tourism, upgrading technological advancement and research and development in the agriculture sector.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Hyderabad
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Telangana	Sri K Chandrashekar Rao
Area (Sq. km)	114,840
Population	35194 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km)	307
Number of Districts	10
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 522001 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	13.4%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 429000 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	9%
Per capita Income (FY2015)	Rs. 129182
Poverty rate (2011-12)	NA
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.7%
Infant Mortality Rate(2015-16)	28 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate	66.5%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	1 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Information Technology, Pharmaceuticals manufacturing, Tourism, Textile, Mines and minerals

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Telangana, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. NA: Not Available. Administrative Districts are given in the table

<sup>28</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States



## West Bengal

The state economy of West Bengal has a population size of about 92 million with an average growth rate of more than 9% during FY2013 to FY2015 and contributes approximately 7% to India's overall GDP<sup>29</sup>. West Bengal has abundant natural resources of minerals and suitable agro-climatic conditions for agriculture, horticulture and fisheries. The state offers excellent connectivity to the rest of India in terms of railways, roadways, ports and airports. The state holds immense scope for industrial progress owing to availability of rich labour pool and location advantage; making the state a traditional market for Eastern India, the Northeast, Nepal and Bhutan and also for markets in South-East Asia. The state government has been undertaking steps in building niche for manufacturing and services sector in state for enhancing employment opportunities in the coming times.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Kolkata
Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal	Smt. Mamata Banerjee
Area (Sq. km)	88,752
Population ( 2011)	91276 (in thousands)
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	1028
Number of Districts	20
GSDP at Current market Prices (FY2015)	Rs. 875027 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)	15.4%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)	Rs. 725801 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)	11%
Per capita Income (FY2015) ^	Rs. 78903
Poverty rate (2011-12)	19.98%
CPI inflation(2015-16)	5.2%
Infant Mortality Rate (2013)	31 per thousand live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	76.3%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	17 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Tea, Petroleum and petrochemicals, Leather, Iron and steel, IT, Mineral resources , Automobile and auto components, Biotechnology ,Fisheries, Agriculture and horticulture , Livestock and dairy products , Chemicals ,Textiles, Jute products, Vegetable oils, Electronics and Engineering goods

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of West Bengal, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13th September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. . ^ Data pertains to 2014-15 at 2004-05 prices

<sup>29</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States

## Conclusions

The role of states has been immense in the growth and development of our country, particularly in the promotion of all inclusive development. Although some states are predominantly agrarian in nature, the industrial sector is also emerging as a significant contributor in their economic and social development.

The states are now on their way to rapid industrialization through coordinated development of small, medium and large scale enterprises as they offer favorable environment for attracting industrial investments through user friendly policies and better infrastructural support. Meanwhile, at the socio economic front, the states have taken effective measures towards the implementation of reforms in healthcare, education and other socio-economic segments.

In the coming years, the role of states is expected to be increasingly more critical in sustaining the overall development of the country. Therefore, the states should enhance their existing capacities of specialized areas and at the same time should adopt best practices of other states for the improvement in various segments of their respective economies. Further, in order to boost the growth of the industrial sector, the states must focus on skill development and good governance along with the state of the art infrastructure so as improve the competitiveness of businesses.

In a nutshell, the time is most opportune to strengthen the state's development ingredients in order to enhance the opportunities for employment and income. With the increase in per capita income of the states, there exist a tremendous potential for expansion of consumer markets and enhanced production possibility frontiers of businesses.

## Suggestive Measures

It has been observed that all states are progressing in various areas of growth and development. While the suggestive measures for each of the participating states have already been mentioned, it is important to mention the overall suggestive measures which should be followed by the states to achieve strong and sustainable development.

First and foremost, land reforms are seen to be the most important focus areas for all states since land is a major ingredient in the four factors of production, so the availability of land becomes crucial for industrialisation. The state governments will have to play a proactive role in making land available for setting up of industries in their respective territories. The states can do so by creating a “land bank” for the use of the industry or by giving long term leasing in states where outright purchase is not possible.

The second important focus area is of infrastructure development in all states, wherein provision of social and physical infrastructures is the key to improve the industrial setup within the state. The state governments should build state of the art infrastructural facilities including rail, road, ports, and airport and should also focus on reforms in the power sector by giving high priority to transmission and distribution networks. Tourism sector could also be improved by constructing better roads, well managed tourist lodges and updated websites having information about day to day climate and information about the state.

The third most important focus area is of labour reforms, since labour is also a major ingredient of the four factors of production. Labour reforms are needed in the states to help the industry to fasten and deepen the process of Industrialisation. The states should focus upon specific issues related to labour laws and should also create an agenda to solve issues annually and then monitor improvements year after year.

The fourth most important focus area is of agri-agro reforms for which, the states need to develop agricultural market intelligence and utilise their natural resources in an efficient manner. The state governments should focus on the agriculture sector in order to increase the productivity level of various food grains and commercial crops to diversify from the traditional crop pattern to the modern demands and techniques.

In a nutshell, the states should focus on the basic ingredients of infrastructure building and industrialization including reforms in the four factors of production viz. land, labour, capital and entrepreneur and should also focus on skill development of workforce; enhanced research and development activities with strong university industry linkages and last but not the least good governance.

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The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading business newspapers.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research Studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic &amp; Business Outlook (EBO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Research Consultancy</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact Assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Economic Monitor (GEM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forex Helpline</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic Research Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign exchange market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forex Newsletter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment Advisory Services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Releases on Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Development Monitor (SDM)</li> </ul>	

## Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

### A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
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17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)



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36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)

**B: State profiles**

44. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
45. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
46. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
47. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
48. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
49. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
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51. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
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54. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
55. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
56. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015)
57. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
58. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
59. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)

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Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

**Notes**

Ease of Doing Business among Indian States: Suggestive Measures

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