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A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



### State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. Asian Development Bank approved a financing package of \$245 million for the state of West Bengal and Tamil Nadu unveils new ICT Policy with focus on start-ups, Green IT.

Ministry of Tourism sanctions projects of Rs. 80.37 crores for development of Rural Circuit in Kerala. Rs 65,634.93 crore released so far under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for 93 irrigation projects US\$250 Million Agreement Signed to Support Electricity Distribution Sector Reforms in Rajasthan. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

### INDEX

Contents	Page No.
Executive Summary	2
Economic Developments	3
Developments in Tourism Sector	5
Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments	6
Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard	8
Developments in Infrastructure Sector	9
Developments in Health & Education Sector	10
Other Economic Developments	12
Special Feature- Madhya Pradesh: Developments at a glance	13
Summary of economic indicators of Indian States	15

## 1. Economic Developments

**1.1 Asian Development Bank approved a financing package of \$245 million for the state of West Bengal** - The Board of Directors of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a financing package totaling \$245 million to provide safe, sustainable, and inclusive drinking water service to about 1.65 million people in three districts of West Bengal state, India, affected by arsenic, fluoride, and salinity.

High arsenic and fluoride levels in drinking water are a threat to public health in India, where West Bengal is by far the worst affected state. Through efficient use of surface water and a shift to piped water schemes, the ADB project will reduce the burden of disease from arsenic and fluoride while preserving groundwater and enhancing climate resilience.

With about 85% of water in India's rural areas coming from groundwater, some 27 million people are at risk from arsenic and fluoride contamination. Arsenic in drinking water can lead to a range of problems including cancer, while high exposure to fluoride can cause dental or skeletal fluorosis and bone diseases.

In West Bengal, more than 90% of the rural population relies on groundwater, making it home to about 72% of India's population at risk from arsenic and 5% of the population at risk from fluoride contamination. Increased withdrawal of groundwater also leaves the area more vulnerable to climate change and disasters, especially regular flooding, and is causing an intrusion of salinity into the water.

The project will provide continuous potable water through metered connections to about 390,000 individual households in three districts—Bankura, North 24 Parganas, and Purba Medinipur. Water will be provided through bulk water systems, consisting of intakes, water treatment plants, and transmission mains that will be connected to a grid with existing and new systems in the project districts. The project will use a high-technology based smart water management system to efficiently manage services—a first for large scale rural water schemes in India. Similar to most states in India, piped water supply in West Bengal's rural areas has been provided through shared public stand-posts to date.

To ensure sustainability of services, the state has adopted an innovative asset management and service delivery framework for the project, clearly defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders, including that of the state-level entity for bulk water operation and of the project Gram Panchayats for distribution management. The capacity of institutions and stakeholders

involved in delivering drinking water services will be extensively strengthened by the project. The project will also carry out awareness campaigns on water, sanitation, and hygiene; and promote water and sanitation safety planning.

Besides a reduced health toll, the project will contribute to poverty reduction and an overall improvement in the quality of life. For example, it will reduce the drudgery faced by women and girls, leaving them time for more productive work or schooling. With about 350 jobs expected to be generated by the project, about a third will go to women.

The total project cost is \$349 million, for which ADB will provide a loan of \$240 million and grant of \$3 million from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, financed by the Government of Japan. The West Bengal government will provide \$106 million in funding. ADB will also administer a \$2 million grant from the Urban Climate Change Resilience Trust Fund. This will support the state government in strengthening its smart water management system, improve flood-related early warning and response, and provide training on operation and maintenance as well as climate change and disaster resilience. The project is due for completion in June 2024.

**1.2 Andhra Pradesh government cuts VAT on petrol, diesel by Rs.2** - The Andhra Pradesh Government has reduced the VAT on petrol and diesel by Rs 2 per litre. The new rates will come into effect.

**1.3 Tamil Nadu unveils new ICT Policy with focus on start-ups, Green IT** - The Tamil Nadu Government has announced a new Information Communication Technology Policy, 2018. This policy will address the aspirations of investors, especially IT and ITeS companies, MSMEs and start-ups by way of provision of standard administrative incentives, discal incentives, capital subsidies, tax exemptions, and special incentives, among other things.

It also has provisions for incubating start-ups and creating Research Parks. Awards for promoting Green IT industry and single-window facility for early clearance from concerned agencies form part of this policy. The Tamil Nadu government is setting up ELCOSEZ, an IT and ITeS Special Economic Zone in Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchy, Salem, Tirunelveli and Hosur to act as the destinations of choice for attracting investments in the segment within the state.

**1.4 UP is first state to mandate RFID tag for e-Way bill** - Effective November 1, obtaining Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tag for fulfilling e-Way bill requirements will be mandatory in Uttar Pradesh. A notification issued by UP's Commerical Tax Commissioner said transporters who ferry goods that require an e-Way bill, should have an RFID tag embedded on the windscreens of their vehicles.

## 2. Developments in Tourism Sector

**2.1 Ministry of Tourism sanctions projects of Rs. 80.37 crores for development of Rural Circuit in Kerala** - The Hon'ble Minister of State for Tourism (I/C) Shri K.J. Alphons announced that the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned the project "Development of Rural Circuit: Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism Project' in Kerala under Swadesh Darshan Scheme for Rs. 80.37 Crores.

The project focuses on development of water based thematic cruise experiences in and around Valapattanam and Kuppam Rivers of Kannur District. The three thematic cruises developed under the project are as follows:

- Malabari Cuisine and Culinary Cruise in Valapattanam River (Muthappan Cruise) - Cruise starts from Valapattanam to Munambu Kadavu in Valapattanam River with an effective Cruise Length of 40 km.
- Yyam Cruise in Valapattanam River - Cruise starts from Valapattanam to Pazhayangadi in Valapattanam River with an effective length of 16 km.
- Mangrove Cruise in Kuppam River - Cruise starts from Pazhayangadi to Kuppam in Kuppam River with an effective Cruise length of 16 km.

Under the project the Ministry has sanctioned funds for development of basic infrastructure facilities like Passenger Terminals, Boat Terminals, Jetties, Boat Race Gallery, Restaurants, Food Courts, Performance Areas, Open Air areas, Angling Yards, Parking, Cycle tracks, Handicraft Kiosks, Bio Toilets, Wi-Fi facilities, Drinking Water Facilities, Floating Markets for local produce, Solar Lamps, Watch Towers, Solid Waste Management, CCTV, Signage etc. The cruises under the project will be operated under the PPP mode.

Waterways have been an important mode of transport in Kerala from the time immemorial with its 44 Rivers and 7 Backwater regions. The total length of the navigation route in the Kerala is 1900 km. This is in tune with the water based tourism which is getting prominence all over the world.



### 3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

**3.1 Government testing modern tech for assessment of crop damage** - As many as nine pilot studies have been rolled out in 11 states to test the effectiveness of modern technologies in assessing the extent of yield loss for payment of crop insurance claims. The pilot studies are being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana. Currently, the crop cutting experiment (CCE) — the traditional random survey method — is used to estimate crop yields of a location.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana (PMFBY), states are required to carry out at least four CCEs in every village panchayat for each crop and submit the yield data to insurance companies within one month of harvest. It has become a challenge to conduct CCEs in a short span considering 2.5 lakh gram panchayats in India. In this backdrop, the Agriculture Ministry wants to use modern technologies to get the crop yield figures faster and accurately for payment of crop insurance claims.

Technologies like scalable yield mapper for integrating remote sensing data in crop growth simulation model, crop detection algorithm, crop health monitoring, Integrated Sampling Methodology using remote sensing, deep stratification, index based insurance for flood, intelligent and smart sampling technique, among others are being piloted in the field.

The inclusion of such technological interventions is expected to address the issues of large number of CCE being conducted during short harvesting window with limited manpower. Such technology-based solutions will help in achieving the objective with limited resource, more accuracy, resulting in timely settlement of claims and will further facilitate to reduce the unit area of insurance to a level lower than the present village and panchayat level.

**3.2 Rs 65,634.93 crore released so far under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) for 93 irrigation projects** - The government has released more than Rs 65,000 crore so far for 93 prioritized irrigation projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) through long-term irrigation fund or LTIF. Cumulatively, we have sanctioned Rs 65,634.93 crore under the LTIF. Till date we have made a total disbursement of Rs 23,402.70 crore for 86 projects.

75 projects had already been completed and that timely completion of irrigation projects was good for farmers and the economy. Most of the work is being done in Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The government has set a target of completing 99 major and medium irrigation projects, spread across 18 states, in phases by December 2019, bringing 7.6 million hectares of land under assured irrigation.

With almost 54% of the net sown area in the country rain-fed, availability of irrigation facility will ensure access to some means of protective irrigation for all agricultural farms in the country. This is in line with the Prime Minister's 'per drop more crop' initiative, which is aimed at bringing rural prosperity. The central share sanctioned for the 93 projects was Rs 40,384.91 crore, out of which Rs 15242.02 crore was disbursed. The state share sanctioned was Rs 25,250.03 crore, out of which Rs 8,160.70 crore was disbursed. Nabard raises resources directly from the market by issuing 15-year bonds at 6% interest while states are making provisions for their share from their budgetary resources.

As per the government's estimates, Rs 77,595 crore (Rs 48,546 crore for project works and Rs 29,049 crore for command area development works) would be needed to complete all 99 projects, with central assistance of Rs 31,342 crore.

While presenting the budget for 2016-17, finance minister Arun Jaitley had announced the creation of a dedicated irrigation fund in Nabard with an initial amount of Rs 20,000 crore to finance the central and state shares for the identified projects. The amount was enhanced by Rs 20,000 crore in 2017-18. The government says that utilization of irrigation potential of about 7.6 million hectares will transform agriculture in the region, resulting in generation of substantially more employment opportunities through increase in cropping intensity, change in cropping pattern, agro processing and other ancillary activities.

#### 4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

Improving India's regulatory framework for business is a key prerequisite for increasing investment in India and thereby creating jobs. The Government of India has already embarked on an ambitious agenda to improve India's Doing Business rank to under 50 in the forthcoming World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Ranking; however, this effort will only address a small subset of the regulatory burden on investors. Doing Business reforms will only address central regulations, and regulations in Mumbai and Delhi; the rest of the country must also improve simultaneously if we are to convert our reforms into fruitful results. It is with this objective that, in December 2014, States agreed to a 98-point action plan to suggest potential reforms that should be undertaken to improve the regulatory framework for business nationwide. More importantly, this assessment allows us to generate a wide base of knowledge on how States have been addressing the task of reducing the regulatory burden on business, and identifying a series of good practices already underway in each State.

S. NO.	State	Rank	Score (%)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	98.30
2.	TELANGANA	2	98.28
3.	HARYANA	3	98.06
4.	JHARKHAND	4	98.05
5.	GUJARAT	5	97.99
6.	CHHATISGARH	6	97.31
7.	MADHYA PRADESH	7	97.30
8.	KARNATAKA	8	96.42
9.	RAJASTHAN	9	95.70
10.	WEST BENGAL	10	94.59
11.	UTTARAKHAND	11	94.24
12.	UTTAR PRADESH	12	92.89
13.	MAHARASHTRA	13	92.88
14.	ODISHA	14	92.08
15.	TAMIL NADU	15	90.68
16.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	16	87.90
17.	ASSAM	17	84.75
18.	BIHAR	18	81.91
19.	GOA	19	57.34
20.	PUNJAB	20	54.36
21.	KERALA	21	44.82
22.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22	32.76
23.	DELHI	23	31.69
24.	DAMAN & DIU	24	28.69
25.	TRIPURA	25	22.45
26.	DADRA NAGAR & HAVELI	26	21.88
27.	PUDUCHERRY	27	15.65
28.	NAGALAND	28	14.16
29.	CHANDIGARH	29	11.54
30.	MIZORAM	30	3.66
31.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	31	1.25
32.	MANIPUR	32	0.27
33.	SIKKIM	33	0.14
34.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34	0.00
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	34	0.00
36.	MEGHALAYA	34	0.00

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2018



## 5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

**5.1 US\$250 Million Agreement Signed to Support Electricity Distribution Sector Reforms in Rajasthan** - The Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and the World Bank signed a US\$250 million Development Policy Loan (DPL) to support the Government of Rajasthan in improving the performance of its Electricity Distribution Sector under the State's 24x7 Power for all program.

The Second Programmatic Electricity Distribution Reform Development Policy Loan for Rajasthan is the second in the series of two operations planned for a comprehensive turnaround of Rajasthan's electricity distribution sector. The First Loan closed in March 2017. The Electricity Distribution Utilities (DISCOMs) in Rajasthan provide electricity to about 9.5 million customers. The key areas that the program will support include:

- Strengthening Governance in the Distribution Sector in the State by establishing Annual Performance MoUs between the DISCOMs and the State Government; putting in place a Performance Management System; providing incentives to employees for improving performance;
- Financial Restructuring and recovery in the Sector by transferring considerable amounts of the DISCOMs debt to the State; bringing in more discipline in the revenue requirements of DISCOMs;
- Taking initiatives in reducing the costs of energy procurement; and improving the operational performance of the DISCOMs through initiatives like publishing feeder level energy audits and increased usage of IT among others.

This will contribute to the State's Fiscal Sustainability, and the objective of 24x7 Power for All initiative, which aspires to provide continuous, reliable power supply to all households in Rajasthan by 2019. This operation will deepen the Institutional and Operational Reforms that were launched in late 2015 centered around the Government of India's (GoI) Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojna (UDAY), which Rajasthan joined in 2016 and the Rajasthan State Electricity Distribution Management Responsibility (RSEDMR) Act, which aims to reform the Governance of DISCOMs and bring greater public accountability in their functioning.

This program will continue to support the ongoing reforms that the distribution companies are making for a financial turnaround and also improve the financial health of DISCOMS, will help free-up the State's resources for spending on social sectors, allowing for businesses to grow and jobs to be created. To address the concerns of affordability and access to electricity for the poor, the program also supports the Government of India's Domestic Efficient Lighting Program (DELP), under which more than 15 million LED lamps have been distributed in the State. The loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a 3-year grace period, and a maturity of 21 years.

**5.2 Government of India and ADB Sign \$346 Million loan to improve State Highways in Karnataka** - The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$346 million loan to finance improvement of over 400 kilometers of state highways that will enhance connectivity and access to economic centers across 12 districts in Karnataka.

State highways provide a crucial link to population and economic centers, and support for the development of the state highway network in Karnataka through this project will promote economic activities and foster inclusiveness.

An ongoing road improvement project financed by ADB with a loan of \$315 million is under implementation, which involves upgradation of about 615 kilometers of state roads. The new loan will continue ADB support to the Government of Karnataka's state-wide road improvement program, and will also help stabilize and deepen institutional capacity, and improve road safety.

This KSHIP-III project will upgrade about 419 kilometers of state highways to two- and four-lane with paved shoulders, and will reconstruct, widen, and strengthen culverts and bridges. The project features the use of hybrid-annuity contracts to increase the participation of the private sector and improve the quality and sustainability of road assets with performance-based maintenance period of 7 years, post-construction.

The project will also carry out a road safety audit to identify and mitigate critical accident blackspots across the state highway network and strengthen the institutional capacity of the Karnataka Public Works, Ports, and Inland Water Transport Department.

**5.3 Cabinet approves financial assistance worth Rs.825 Crore for relining of Sirhind Feeder Canal and relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal** - The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved providing Central Assistance of Rs. 620.42 Cr. and Rs. 205.758 Cr. for implementation of relining of Rajasthan Feeder Canal and Sirhind Feeder Canal respectively over five years (2018-19 to 2022-23) for Relining of Sirhind Feeder from RD 119700 to 447927 and relining of Rajasthan Feeder from RD 179000 to 496000 of Punjab.

## **6. Developments in Health and Education Sector**

**6.1 Cabinet approves establishment and operationalization of permanent campus of seven new IIMs at Amritsar, Bodh Gaya, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Sirmaur, Vishakhapatnam and Jammu** - The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the establishment and operationalization of permanent campus of seven new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) at Amritsar, Bodh Gaya, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Sirmaur, Vishakhapatnam and Jammu, and their recurring expenditure at a total cost of Rs 3775.42 crore (Rs 2999.96 crore as Non-Recurring and Rs 775.46 Crore as Recurring Expenditure). These IIMs were established in the year 2015-16/2016-17. These institutes are presently functioning from transit campuses.

The total cost is assessed as Rs. 3775.42 crore, out of which Rs. 2804.09 crore will be spent for construction of permanent campuses of these institutes, as per the following details:

S.No.	Name of IIM	Amount (In Rupees Crore)
1	IIM Amritsar	348.31
2	IIM Bodh Gaya	411.72
3	IIM Nagpur	379.68
4	IIM Sambalpur	401.94
5	IIM Sirmaur	392.51
6	IIM Vishakhapatnam	445.00
7	IIM Jammu	424.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>2804.09</b>

Each of these IIMs will construct an area of 60384 Sqm, which will have complete infrastructural facilities for 600 students in each IIM. Recurring grants to these institute has also been approved @ Rs 5 Lakh per student per year for 5 years. Thereafter, the institutes are expected to meet their running cost/ maintenance cost from the internal generation of funds.

The construction of permanent campus of these institutes shall be completed by June, 2021. With this, all the 20 IIMs will have their own permanent campuses. The IIMs will provide education to students to enable them to become professional managers. The approval will promote economic and industrial development of the country.

**6.2 Assam inks startup MoU with IIM Calcutta** - Industries and Commerce Department of Assam has inked an MOU with Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Calcutta Innovation Park, in connection with the running of operation and maintenance of startup Incubation Centre. The government will provide a grant upto Rs 50 lakh per startup, which will include Rs 5 lakh for idea to proof of concept, and the rest of the grant will be utilized towards purchase of raw materials, marketing and cost of commercialization of products and services of startups.

The Department will soon launch Startup Yatra – an awareness campaign in colleges of various districts to create a startup ecosystem in the state and generate an entrepreneurial mind-set among the students. The start-ups of Assam should be inclusive where the youths can leverage the strengths of the state and provide solutions within the society.

## 7. Other Economic Developments

**7.1 Cabinet approves Transfer of land of M/s. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers (RCF) to Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (MMRDA)** - The Union Cabinet chaired by Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given ex-post facto approval for

- Transfer of land of M/s Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) to Mumbai Metropolitan Regional Development Authority (MMRDA);
- Proposal for approval for transfer of land of M/s Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) to Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and
- For selling of Transferable Development Right (TDR) Certificate received/receivable against the transfer of land to MMRDA/MCGM.

**7.2 Cabinet approves transfer (disinvestment) of incomplete projects of Hotel Gulmarg Ashok, Gulmarg and Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna to the State Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Bihar respectively** - In continuation of the disinvestment policy of the Government of India, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved to further disinvestment of ITDC properties / units / JVs by way of transfers of Incomplete Project of Hotel Gulmarg Ashok, Gulmarg to the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir and Hotel Patliputra Ashok, Patna to the State Government of Bihar respectively.

## 8. Special Feature- Madhya Pradesh Developments at a glance

Madhya Pradesh is located in Central India. The state is bound on the north by Uttar Pradesh, the east by Chhattisgarh, the south by Maharashtra and the west by Gujarat and Rajasthan. It is among the fastest growing states in the country. Madhya Pradesh is rich in natural resources - fuels, minerals, agriculture and biodiversity. It is also the sole diamond producing state in the country.

### Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Bhopal
Ho'ble Chief Minister	Shri. Shivraj Singh Chouhan
Area (Sq.km)	308,000
Population Density (Sq.km)	236
No. of Districts	51
GSDP at current prices (FY2018)	647304
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018)	12.3%
Per capita income	74590
Population below poverty line (%)	31.7
Literacy Rate (%)	70.6
Infant Mortality Rate	47
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	7 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Auto and auto components, textiles, cement, agro-based industries, forest-based industries, pharmaceuticals, mineral-based industries, manufacturing, tourism, IT and ITeS, logistics and warehousing and biotechnology

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF; Literacy rate data refers to NITI Aayog; Population below poverty line data refers to NITI Aayog;\* The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 6<sup>th</sup> October,2018

**8.1 Government of India and ADB sign \$375 million loan to improve irrigation efficiency in Madhya Pradesh** - Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) signed a \$375 million loan agreement to contribute to double farming incomes in Madhya Pradesh by expanding irrigation networks and system efficiency.

The Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Efficiency Improvement Project will develop 125,000 hectares of new, highly efficient and climate resilient irrigation networks and improve water use efficiency in more than 400 villages, benefiting over 800,000 people in Madhya Pradesh.

The project will support the efforts of Government of Madhya Pradesh for irrigation expansion and modernization plan by maximizing irrigation efficiency and water productivity. The ADB funds will be used to develop a large-scale pressurized and automated irrigation system for boosting irrigation efficiency. The Project will support institutional innovations through introduction of a design-build-operate contracting approach.

The work to be undertaken includes building two large pumping stations pumping water to distribution chambers where water will be distributed through a network of buried pipes to farm outlets. The project will also help farmers to adopt micro-irrigated agriculture including high-value crops.



## 9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components		AP	Arunachal Pradesh*	Assam*	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa*	Gujarat*
Real GDP (Rs. Crore)		803873	20258	254341	487628	291680	62660	1162287
Geographical Area(Km)	Area(Sq)	275045	83743	78438	94163	135192	3702	196244
Number of Districts		13	23	33	38	27	2	33
Population Density%		308#	17	397	1,102	189	394	308
Economic Growth		11.2	4.9	5.1	11.3	6.7	12.5	10.1
Per- Capita Income(Rs)&		142054	119481	67303	38860	92035	375550	156527
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	9.2	34.7	31.9	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
IMR@		34	36	44	38	39	8	30
Primary ^		16.8%	-6.3%	-3.4%	1.4%	3.8%	55.0%	9.4%
Secondary^		8.4%	14.3%	12.8%	2.5%	6.0%	14.5%	9.7%
Tertiary^		9.1%	8.5%	6.1%	14.6%	9.5%	5.0%	9.8%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)		67.0	65.4	72.2	61.8	70.3	88.7	78.0

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; \*Data refers to 2016-17; #Data relates to undivided Andhra Pradesh; estimates for newly created state of Telangana; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18; AP : Andhra Pradesh; ^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

Macro-Economic components		HR*	HP	J&K*	Jharkhand	KA	Kerala*	MP*	Maharashtra
<b>Real GDP (Rs. Crore)</b>		547396	136198	126847	255271	1311297	621700	647304	2496505
<b>Geographical Area (Sq Km)</b>		44212	55673	222236	79716	191791	38852	308252	307713
<b>Number of Districts</b>		22	12	22	24	30	14	51	36
<b>Population Density %</b>		573	123	124	414	319	859	236	365
<b>Economic Growth</b>		8.7	6.4	5.4	4.6	9.3	7.4	12.3	7.3
<b>Per-Capita Income(Rs)&amp;</b>		180174	160719	78163	63754	181788	163475	74590	180596
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>		11.6	8.1	10.4	36.9	20.9	7.1	31.7	17.4
<b>IMR@</b>		33	25	24	29	24	10	47	19
<b>Primary^</b>		7.0%	1.4%	-0.2%	2.3%	5.6%	2.6%	25.4%	-5.4%
<b>Secondary^</b>		6.1%	6.5%	11.1%	-0.2%	5.9%	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%
<b>Tertiary^</b>		10.8%	7.6%	5.1%	9.7%	10.6%	7.3%	5.6%	9.7%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>		75.6	82.8	67.2	66.4	75.4	94.0	69.3	82.3

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; \*Data refers to 2016-17; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18; HR : Haryana, J&K : Jammu and Kashmir, KA : Karnataka; ^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

Macro-Economic components	Manipur *	Meghalaya	Mizoram *	Nagaland*	Odisha	Punjab *	Rajasthan	Sikkim
Real GDP (Rs. Crore)	21066	30218	17613	21488	415982	428340	840263	22248
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	22327	22429	21081	16579	155707	50362	342239	7096
Number of Districts	16	11	8	11	30	22	33	4
Population Density%	122	132	52	119	269	550	200	86
Economic Growth	3.4	9.8	11.9	5.8	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8
Per- Capita Income (Rs)&	58501	79807	128998	90168	80991	128890	100551	29776 5
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
IMR@	11	39	27	12	44	21	41	16
Primary^	-1.3%	3.6%	9.4%	3.0%	-0.37%	6.2%	3.8%	6.1%
Secondary^	3.8%	8.6%	36.3%	8.2%	5.4%	5.4%	4.7%	8.2%
Tertiary^	2.9%	10.0%	3.1%	15.6%	12.4%	6.9%	10.2%	4.0%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	76.9	74.4	91.3	79.6	72.9	75.8	66.1	81.4

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; \*Data refers to 2016-17; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18;^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

Macro-Economic components		TN	Telangan a	Tripura **	UP	Uttarakhand	Delhi	WB
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	1427074	752230	34368	1375607	214033	686017	1020858
Geographical (Sq Km)	Area	130060	112,077	10486	240928	53483	1483	88752
Number of Districts		32	31	8	13	75	11	23
Population Density%		555	306	350	828	189	11,297	1,029
Economic Growth		8.1	10.4	12.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.1
Per- Capita Income (Rs)&		166934	181034	80027	55339	173820	329093	95562
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		11.3	#	14.1	29.4	11.3	9.9	19.9
IMR@		17	31	24	43	38	18	25
Primary ^		15.1%	7.6%	20.6%	6.0%	5.0%	6.7%	#
Secondary ^		7.6%	6.1%	-2.0%	4.4%	6.2%	6.0%	#
Tertiary ^		6.5%	11.2%	10.3%	6.9%	7.8%	7.3%	#
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)		80.1	66.4	87.2	67.7	78.8	86.2	76.3

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; \*Data refers to 2016-17 ;\*\* Data refers 2015-16;# Data Not Available; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18;TN : Tamil Nadu, UP : Uttar Pradesh, WB: West Bengal ; ^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

## Newsletter Team

**Dr. S P Sharma**  
Chief Economist

**Ms. Abha Chauhan**  
Research Associate

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## PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

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 newspapers. Recently, the Research Bureau has undertaken various policy projects of Government of India including Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research assigned by DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, Study on SEZ for C&AG of India, Study on Impact of Project Imports under CTH 9801 for C&AG of India and has attracted a World Bank Project on free trade zones.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Research Studies</b></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>• <b>State Profiles</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forex and FEMA Newsletter</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Impact Assessments</b></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>• <b>Thematic Research Reports</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign exchange market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS) newsletter</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Releases on Economic Developments</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Development Monitor (SDM)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industry Development Monitor (IDM)</li> </ul>	



**Studies undertaken by the 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)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
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)
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)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)

49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade(October 2017)
61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN(January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
67. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and Exporters (April 2018)
68. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: Reinforcing trade and investment prospects (May 2018)
69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
71. Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy (September 2018)

**B: State profiles**

72. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
73. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
74. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
75. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
76. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
77. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
78. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
79. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
80. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
81. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
82. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
83. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
84. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
85. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
86. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
87. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
88. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
89. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
90. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
91. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
92. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
93. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select Sates (March 2018)
94. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
95. Rajasthan Steady Strides into the Future Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward(September 2018)

## TEAM, PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

**Dr. SP Sharma**  
**Chief Economist**

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**Economic Affairs Committee, Industry Affairs Committee, EODB Committee, Macro Economic Developments, Developments in States, Agriculture and Rural Development and Infrastructure**

**Foreign Trade & Investments Committee, FOREX and FEMA Committee, TIFS, Banking and Financial Markets and Taxation**

**Ms. Megha Kaul**

**Economist**

Developments in Economic Policy

**Mrs. Bhavana Rai**

**Research Officer**

Industry Affairs and Ease of Doing Business

**Ms. Abha Chauhan**

**Research Associate**

States, Agriculture & Rural Developments

**Ms. Kriti Khurana**

**Research Associate**

Macroeconomic Developments in National and International arena

**Ms. Surbhi Sharma**

**Associate Economist**

Foreign Trade & Investments and TIFS

**Ms. Kritika Bhasin**

**Research Officer**

Banking and Financial Markets, Forex & FEMA

**Ms. Shivani Mehrotra**

**Research Associate**

Task force on services sector, Taxation

**Ms. Bhawna Kakkar**

**Research Associate**

Developments in Foreign Trade

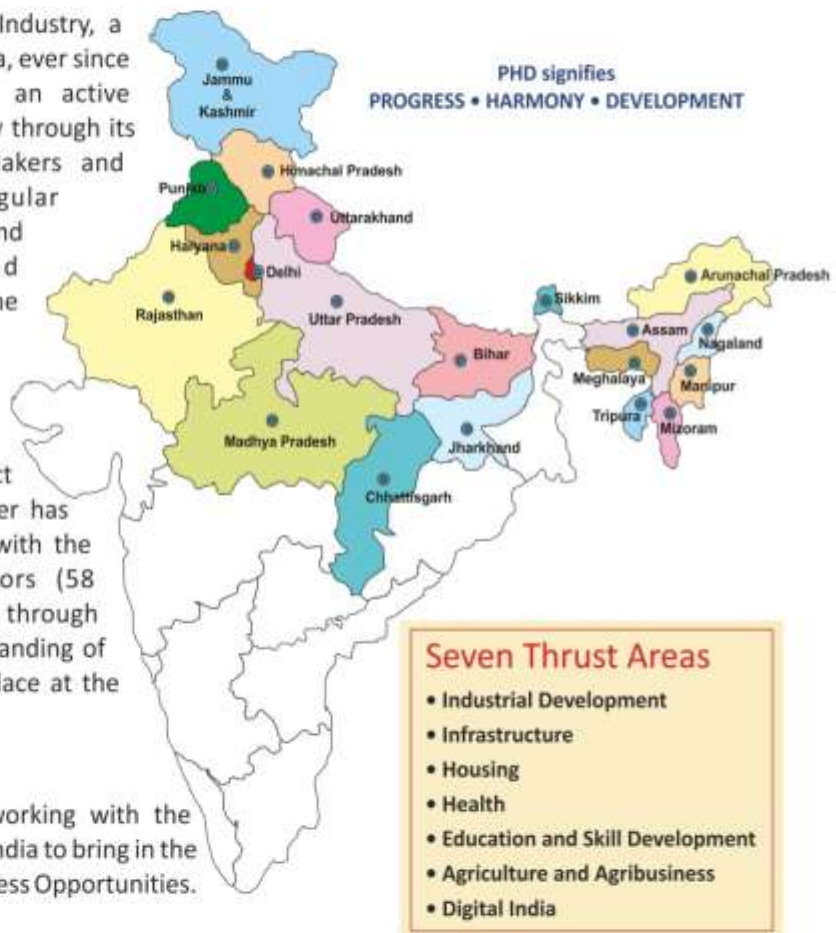
**Ms. Sunita Gosain, Secretarial Assistant**  
Secretarial and Administrative Processes



## About the PHD Chamber

**P**HD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a leading Industry Chamber of India, ever since its inception in 1905, has been an active participant in the India Growth Story through its Advocacy Role for the Policy Makers and Regulators of the Country. Regular interactions, Seminars, Conference and Conclaves allow healthy and constructive discussions between the Government, Industry and International Agencies bringing out the Vitals for Growth. As a true representative of the Industry with a large membership base of 48000 direct and indirect members, PHD Chamber has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the Industry knowledge across sectors (58 Industry verticals being covered through Expert Committees), a deep understanding of the Economy at large and the populace at the micro level.

At a Global level we have been working with the Embassies and High Commissions in India to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunities.



**“We Walk Our Talk”**

**PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

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