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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. The Government of India and World Bank signed USD250 Million Agreement for the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) to boost Rural Incomes across 13 States in India. The Hon'ble Union Minister Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal commissioned 1st Aqua Mega Food Park in Andhra Pradesh. There has been sanctioning of five projects worth Rs 362 crore under Buddhist Circuit as part of tourism development. In the agriculture sector, final estimates for 2017-18 and 1st Advance Estimates for 2018-19 of Area and Production of Horticulture Crops have been launched.

Significant developments have been undertaken in the infrastructure sector such as Hon'ble PM launched several development projects in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, cabinet approved Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-IIIA, cabinet approved implementation approval for implementation of 1320 MW Khurja Super Thermal Power Project in Uttar Pradesh. The Hon'ble PM launched One Nation, One Card in Ahmedabad for Mobility Single Card for seamless travel through different metros and other transport systems. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

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1. Economic Developments

India signs agreements with World Bank, ADB

1.1 India signs Legal Agreements with the World Bank for First Programmatic Water Supply and Sewerage Service Delivery Reform Development Policy Loan for Shimla, Himachal Pradesh- The Government of India, Government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) and the World Bank signed a USD 40 Million Loan Agreement to help bring clean and reliable drinking water to the citizens of the Greater Shimla. The State Government has, jointly with the Shimla Municipal Corporation, set up a dedicated utility which will take over WSS services for the city. This utility -- the Shimla Jal Prabandhan Nigam Ltd or SJPNL – will run the city’s WSS system. The World Bank DPL will support SJPNL in its policy and institutional reform program as it launches three critical operations to improve WSS services in the state capital: (i) Bringing bulk water to Shimla from a new source on the Sutlej River; (ii) 24x7 Water Supply and Sewage Management for Shimla City and; (iii) Sewage services for peri-urban areas. It will also support capacity building for the Shimla Municipal Corporation to take on its new role of oversight. The USD 40 Million Loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a 4-year grace period and a maturity of 15.5 years.

1.2 Government of India and ADB sign \$926 Million Loan Agreement for Mumbai Metro Rail Project- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a USD 926 Million Loan Agreement to operationalize two lines for the Mumbai Metro Rail System. The Single Largest Infrastructure Project Loan in ADB history approved by the ADB Board on 26 February, 2019 - will help fund lines 2A (Dahisar to D.N. Nagar), 2B (D.N. Nagar–Bandra–Mandale), and 7 (Dahisar [East] to Andheri [East]), totaling about 58 kilometers (km). The project will help establish a new dedicated metro operations organization to manage the entire metro network in Mumbai. The Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) will implement the project.

Carriages procured under this project will feature high-level safety features and automation, including surveillance systems, door closing, and train obstacle detectors. Platforms will have automatic doors. The Project also marks ADB’s first co-financing with the Shanghai-based New Development Bank, which will provide USD 260 million toward the metro systems project.

1.3 Government of India and World Bank Sign \$250 Million Agreement for the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) to boost Rural Incomes across 13 States in India- The World Bank and the Government of India signed in New Delhi a USD 250 Million Agreement for the National Rural Economic Transformation Project (NRETP) which will help women in rural households shift to a new generation of economic initiatives by developing

viable enterprise for farm and non-farm products. A Key Focus of the Project will be to promote women-owned and women-led farm and non-farm enterprises across value chains; enable them to build businesses that help them access finance, markets and networks; and generate employment.

1.4 India Signs Loan Agreement with the World Bank for USD 25.2 Million for Chhattisgarh Public Financial Management and Accountability Program- The Government of India, the State Government of Chhattisgarh and the World Bank signed a USD 25.2 Million Loan Agreement to support the State's Reforms in Expenditure Management. This support will cover Expenditure Planning, Investment Management, Budget Execution, Public Procurement and Accountability. The Chhattisgarh Public Financial Management and Accountability Program, which is the First Bank-Financed State-Level Project in Chhattisgarh in nearly a decade, will also help the State strengthen its Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Tax Administration Systems. The New Project will build capacity of the State's Human Resources and the Institutions Handling Management of Public Finances. The World Bank will facilitate cross-learning from Public Financial Management (PFM) Reforms undertaken by it in other Indian States while bringing in global experiences.

1.5 India signs Loan Agreement with the World Bank for USD 96 Million for Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project- The World Bank, Government of India and Government of Uttarakhand (GoUK) signed a USD96 Million Loan Agreement to provide additional funds to the State of Uttarakhand in its post-disaster recovery plans, ongoing since the floods of 2013, as well as strengthen its capacity for Disaster Risk Management.

The World Bank, through the Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project, has been supporting the State Government since 2014 to restore housing and rural connectivity, and to build resilience of communities. So far, the Project has completed more than 2,000 permanent houses and 23 public buildings and restored over 1,300 kilometers of roads and 16 bridges. The additional financing of USD96 million will further help in the reconstruction of bridges, road and river bank protection works, and in the construction of a training facility for the State Disaster Response Force (SDRF). The Project will also help to increase the technical capacity of the State Entities to respond promptly and more effectively to such crises in the future.

1.6 India and ADB sign \$26 Million Loan Agreement for Additional Financing to Assam Urban Project- The Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) signed a USD26 Million Loan Agreement to provide additional financing for improving drainage infrastructure in Dibrugarh town of Assam under the ongoing Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Program.

The ongoing Loan of USD51 Million under the Program is helping to improve water supply infrastructure in Guwahati, and solid waste management and drainage infrastructure in Guwahati and Dibrugarh cities of Assam. The additional financing will further support in

improving drainage system in Dibrugarh, and also support project management activities.

1.7 The Government of India, the World Bank and the representatives of Five States sign the Loan Agreement for Additional Financing of USD137 Million for the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP)- The World Bank, the Government of India and representatives of 5 States of Government of India and Implementing Agencies signed the Loan Agreement for Additional Financing of USD 137 Million for the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) that will help rehabilitate and modernize over 220 selected large dams in the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand.

Mega Food Parks Launched

1.8 Hon'ble Union Minister Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal lays Foundation Stone of Mega Food Park at Mathura District in Uttar Pradesh- Hon'ble Union Minister for Food Processing Industries Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal laid foundation stone for M/s Nandvan Mega Food Park Private Limited located in Badawal, Chhata-Barsana road in Mathura in Uttar Pradesh. The Mega Food Park is being set up in 57.4 acre of land at a cost of Rs 120.8 Crore. Government of India has approved a financial assistance of Rs 50 Crore to the project. The facilities being created at Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park include Multipurpose Cold Storage - 2000 MT, Individually Quick Frozen (IQF) with Frozen Storage - 2 MT/Hr and 4000 MT, Dry Warehouse - 10000 MT, Raw milk packaging Line – 2 LLPD, Pulses and Grain packaging line – 2 MT & Food testing lab. The Park will also provide direct and indirect employment to 5,000 persons and benefit about 25,000 farmers in the CPC and PPC catchment areas.

1.9 Hon'ble Union Minister Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal inaugurates Cremica Food Park, the 1st Mega Food Park of Himachal Pradesh- Hon'ble Union Minister for Food Processing Industries Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal inaugurated Cremica Mega Food Park Pvt Ltd via video conference. The Park is located at Village Singhain Una District of Himachal Pradesh. This is the first Mega Food Park operationalized in the State of Himachal Pradesh. The Park will give an impetus to the growth of the Food Processing Sector in Himachal Pradesh. The Mega Food Park has been set up in 52.40 acre of land at a cost of Rs 107.3 crore. The facilities being created by the developer at Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park include Multi-crop pulping line with bulk aseptic packaging (24 MT/ hour), Frozen storage (1000 MT), Deep Freeze, Dry Warehouse, QC Laboratory and other food processing facilities. The Park will also provide direct and indirect employment to 5,000 persons and benefit about 25,000 farmers in the CPC and PPC catchment areas.

1.10 Hon'ble Union Minister Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal commissions 1st Aqua Mega Food Park in Andhra Pradesh- Hon'ble Union Minister Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal commissioned Godavari Mega Aqua Food Park at Tundurru Village in Bhimavaram Mandal, West Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh via video conferencing. The park is promoted by M/s Godavari Mega

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Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd. This is the 1st Mega Aqua Food Park operationalised exclusively established for fish and marine products processing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Mega Aqua Food Park Pvt. Ltd has been set up in 57.8 acre of land at a cost of Rs. 122.6 crores. The facilities created by the developer at Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park include Pre-processing line for Fish of 1.5 TPH, Pre-processing line for shrimp of 1.5 TPH, Freezing of Fish of 1.5 TPH, Freezing of Shrimp of 1.5 TPH, Cold Storage for Fish of 2000MT, Cold Storage for Shrimp of 1000MT, Ice plant, Food Testing Laboratory besides state of art enabling infrastructure. This Mega Food Park will benefit the people of West Godavari-District as well as nearby Districts of East Godavari, Krishna of Andhra Pradesh and nearby districts of Telengana.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

Tourism Projects Launched/Inaugurated

2.1 Hon'ble Shri K J Alphons inaugurated the First Swadesh Darshan project in Sikkim- Hon'ble Shri. K.J. Alphons, Union Minister for Tourism inaugurated the project "Development of North East Circuit: Rangpo– Rorathang- Aritar- Phadamchen- Nathang-Sherathang- Tsongmo-Gangtok-Phodong- Mangan- Lachung-Yumthang- Lachen- Thangu-Gurudongmer- Mangan-Gangtok-Tuminlingee- Singtam". The project implemented under Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, Government of India was sanctioned by the Ministry in June 2015 for Rs 98.05 Crores and is the first ever project in Sikkim under the scheme. Under this project, the Ministry has developed tourism infrastructure facilities.

2.2 Five projects worth Rs. 361.97 crore sanctioned under Buddhist Circuit- The Ministry of Tourism has identified Buddhist Circuit as one of the fifteen thematic circuits for development under Swadesh Darshan Scheme. The Ministry has sanctioned 5 projects under this circuit for Rs 362 crore. The details of projects sanctioned under Buddhist Circuit theme of Swadesh Darshan scheme:

S.No.	State	Project Name	Amt. Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Sanchi-Satna-Rewa-Mandsaur-Dhar	74.9
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit in Srawasti, Kushinagar, & Kapilvastu	99.9
3.	Bihar	Construction of Convention Centre adjacent to Maya Sarovar on the western side at Bodhgaya,	98.7

		Bihar	
4.	Gujarat	Development of Buddhist circuit: Junagadh- Gir-Somnath- Bharuch-Kutch- Bhavnagar- Rajkot-Mehsana	35.9
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Development of Buddhist Circuit: Shalihundam-Thotlakonda- Bavikonda- Bojjanakonda-Amravati-Anupu	52.3
Total			361.9

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

Final Estimates & Advanced Estimates Launched

3.1 Final Estimates 2017-18 and 1st Advance Estimates 2018-19 of Area and Production of Horticulture Crops- The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has released the 2017-18 (Final) and 2018-19(1st Advance Est.) of Area and Production of Horticulture Crops. These estimates are based on the information received from different State/UTs in the country. The following table summarizes All-India Final Estimates: 2017-18 and 2018-19(1st Advance Estimates) vis-a-vis 2016-17:

Total Horticulture	2016-17	2017-18 (Final)	2018-19 (First Adv. Est.)
Area (Million Ha)	24.85	25.43	25.87
Production (Million Tonnes)	300.64	311.71	314.67

Highlights for Final Estimates 2017-18

- There has been a record production of Horticulture Crops with production during the year 2017-18(Final) reaching 311.7 Million Tonnes which is 3.7% higher than the previous year and 10% higher than the past 5 years' average production
- Production of fruits is estimated at 97.35 million tonnes which is 4.8% higher than previous year
- Production of vegetables is estimated at about 187.5 million tonnes which is about 3.5% higher than the previous year.
- With an increase of 3.7%, the production of Onion during the year 2017-18 is estimated

at 23.26 Million Tonnes as against 22.4 Million Tonnes in 2016-17.

- Production of Potato in the year 2017-18 (Final) is estimated at 51.3 Million Tonnes as against 48.6 Million Tonnes in 2016-17 (5.6% higher than 2016-17).

Highlights of First Advance Estimates 2018-19

- The Total Horticulture production of the country is estimated to be 314.5 Million Tonnes during 2018-19 (First Adv. Est) which would be 0.95% higher than the 2017-18 and 8% higher than the past 5 years' average production.
- Onion production in current year is likely to be around 23.6 Million Tonnes as against 23.3 Million Tonnes in 2017-18 (1.5% higher).
- Potato production in current year is estimated at 52.6 Million Tonnes as against 51.3 Million Tonnes in 2017-18 (6% higher).
- Tomato production in the current year is likely to be around 20.5 Million Tonnes as against 19.8 Million Tonnes in 2017-18 (2% higher).

Other Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.2 Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) launches National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP) to attract talent and strengthen higher agricultural education in the country- ICAR has recently launched Rs 1100 crore ambitious National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP) to attract talent and strengthen higher agricultural education in the country. This project will be funded by the World Bank and the Indian Government on a 50:50 basis. In addition, a four year degree in Agriculture, Horticulture, Fisheries and Forestry has been declared a professional degree. Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has been set up in Barhi, Jharkhand on the lines of IARI, Pusa New Delhi, and another IARI is being set up in Assam. In order to promote the participation of students in agricultural business, Student READY (Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana) scheme is being run, under which practical experience of agriculture and entrepreneurship is provided to undergraduate students. An MoU has been signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to promote skill development in the field of agriculture.

3.3 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi announced to provide assured income support to small and marginal farmers- To provide an assured income support to the small and marginal farmers, the Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). Under this programme, vulnerable landholding farmer families, having cultivable land upto 2 hectares, will be provided direct income support at the rate of Rs 6,000 per year. This income support will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal instalments of Rs 2,000 each. PM-KISAN would not only provide assured supplemental income to the most vulnerable farmer families, but would also meet their emergent needs especially before the harvest season. PM-KISAN would pave the way for the farmers to earn and live a

respectable living.

3.4 Minimum Support Price for Raw Jute for 2019-20 season hiked to Rs.3950/- from Rs.3700/- per quintal by the Cabinet- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has given its approval for the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Raw Jute for 2019-20 season. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of Raw Jute has been increased to Rs.3950/- per quintal for 2019-20 season from Rs. 3700/- per quintal in 2018-19 season.

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

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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 24th January 2019

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Cabinet approves setting up of a Railway Zone at Vishakhapatnam- The Union Cabinet, has approved setting up of a Railway Zone at Vishakhapatnam and a new division with headquarter at Rayagada by reorganizing the existing South Central Railway and East Coast Railway. Setting up of the new Railway Zone will bring optimality with regard to size and scale of railway operations and also to meet the persistent demand and aspirations of the people of the area.

5.2 Hon'ble Shripad Naik lays Foundation stone of National Institute of Unani Medicine at Ghaziabad- Hon'ble Union Minister of State (IC) for AYUSH Shri Shripad Yesso Naik laid foundation stone for National Institute of Unani Medicine (NIUM) at Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. The institute would be developed with an approximate cost of Rs. 300.00 crore on 10 acres of land and would be one of the largest institutes of Unani Medicine in Northern India. With a 200 bedded hospital, the institute would cater to the needs of the masses and would have facilities for quality research and education at postgraduate and PhD levels.

5.3 Hon'ble PM launches several development projects in Ahmedabad, Gujarat- The hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, launched various development projects in Ahmedabad. At Vastral Gam Metro Station in Ahmedabad, the Prime Minister inaugurated the first phase of Ahmedabad Metro Service. He laid the foundation stone for the second phase of the Ahmedabad Metro. India's first indigenously developed payment eco-system and automatic fare collection system based on One Nation, One Card Model was also unveiled. The hon'ble Prime Minister, inaugurated the 1200 bed New Civil Hospital, New Cancer Hospital, Dental

Hospital and Eye Hospital in Ahmedabad.

5.4 Cabinet approves Mumbai Urban Transport Project Phase-IIIA- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved Phase-IIIA of the Mumbai Urban Transport Project. The total estimated cost of the project will be Rs 30,849 crore with completion cost of Rs 33690 crore. The project is likely to be completed in five years. The project involves introduction of air-conditioned coaches with automatic door operation to improve comfort level and safety of commuters, seamless travel for long distance suburban passengers by extending and creating corridors, improvement in passenger amenities, improved passenger movement at stations.

5.5 Cabinet approves implementation approval for implementation of 1320 MW Khurja Super Thermal Power Project in Uttar Pradesh- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved the investment approval for 2x660MW Khurja Super Thermal Power Plant (STPP) in District Bulandshahar of Uttar Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs 11,089.4 crore and Amelia Coal Mine in District Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh.

The project will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs 1587.2 crore and will be implemented by THDC India Limited, a Mini Ratna CPSU under the Ministry of Power, Government of India. The project is expected to generate substantial direct and indirect employment and overall development of District Bulandshahar and nearby districts of Western Uttar Pradesh. The Khurja STPP will start yielding benefits from 2023-24.

5.6 Cabinet approves investment approval for 1320 MW Buxar Thermal Power Project in Bihar- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired has given its approval for investment approval for 2x660 MW Buxar Thermal Power Project (Buxar TPP) in District Buxar of Bihar. The project will be completed at an estimated cost of Rs 10,439.1 crore. The Buxar TPP will be based on Supercritical Technology with two units of 660 MW each, equipped with latest emission control technology to protect the environment and has high efficiency and use less fuel to generate power. The project is expected to generate substantial direct and indirect employment apart from various other socio-economic development in the project area. The Buxar TPP will start yielding benefits from 2023-24.

5.7 Cabinet approves Kiru Hydro Electric (HE) Project (4 X 156 MW) in Jammu and Kashmir- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired approved the investment sanction for construction of Kiru Hydro Electric(HE) Project (624 MW) by M/s Chenab Valley Power Projects Private Limited (M/s CVPPPL) in Jammu & Kashmir. The project will be implemented at an estimated cost of Rs 4287.6 crore. The project is located on River Chenab in Kishtwar district of Jammu & Kashmir. It envisages construction of a 135 m high concrete gravity Dam above deepest foundation level, 4 Nos circular, Pressure Shaft of 5.5 m internal dia of length varying from 316 m to 322 m, an underground Power House and 4 Nos Tail Race Tunnel, Horseshoe shape, 7 m dia and length varying from 165 m to 190 m.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Hon'ble Secretary, DEPwD Lays Foundation Stone of 'National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation' at Sehore, Madhya Pradesh- Smt Shakuntala D. Gamlin, Secretary, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment laid the foundation stone of the 'National Institute of Mental Health Rehabilitation' at Sherpur Village along Bhopal-Sehore highway, District Sehore, Madhya Pradesh. This Institute will be first of its kind in the country. The Central Government has approved an outlay of Rs 180 crore for this project for an initial period of three years. The land for this institute measuring about 25 acre was allocated free of cost by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in October 2018. The Institute will promote mental health rehabilitation using an integrated multidisciplinary approach, to undertake capacity building and to involve in developing trained professionals in the area of mental health rehabilitation and help the Government in formulating policy and programs/models for rehabilitation of persons with mental illness.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Hon'ble PM launches One Nation, One Card in Ahmedabad for Mobility Single Card for seamless travel through different metros and other transport systems

- The Indigenous Automatic Fare Collection System based on One Nation One Card Model i.e. National Common Mobility Card (NCCM) is the first of its kind in India.
- India's First Indigenously Developed Payment Eco-system for transport consisting of NCCM Card, SWEEKAR (Swachalit Kiraya: Automatic Fare Collection System) and SWAGAT (Swachalit Gate) is based on NCCM Standards.
- These are bank issued cards on Debit/Credit/Prepaid card product platform.
- The customer may use this single card for payments across all segments including metro, bus, suburban railways, toll, parking, smart city and retail.

7.2 Hon'ble Prime Minister launches key development projects at Kalaburagi and Kancheepuram- The hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, launched key development projects at Kalaburagi in Karnataka and Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu. At Kancheepuram in Tamil Nadu, the hon'ble Prime Minister launched various National Highway projects, including the foundation stone for the four laning of NH-45C from Vikravandi to Thanjavur and the six laning of Karaipettai – Walajapet section of NH-4.

8. Special Feature- Haryana at a glance

Haryana is a state known for its rich cultural and heritage strengths. The state is acknowledged for its famous legends and vedic references. Haryana is a land locked state located in the northern part of India. The state shares its boundary with Uttar Pradesh in the East, Punjab in the West, Himachal Pradesh in the North and Rajasthan in the South. The state also surrounds national capital of Delhi from three sides. It is one of the prosperous states of India endowed with rich natural and agricultural resources. Haryana is mainly an agricultural state with abundant fertile land.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Chandigarh
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Manohar Lal Khattar
Area (Sq.km)	44212
Population Density (Sq.km)	573
No. of Districts	22
GSDP at current prices (FY2019)⁺	Rs 707126 crores
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2017)	8.7%
Per capita income	180174
Population below poverty line (%)	11.2
Literacy Rate (%)	75.5
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand)	33
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	3 rd
Life Expectancy (years)^{&}	69.4
Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)[!]	213200.9
Key Industries	Agro-based industries, Automotive, Bicycles, Biotechnology and Petrochemicals, IT/ITeS, Oil Refining, Real Estate and Construction Sanitary ware, scientific instruments, textiles, tourism

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, RBI handbook of statistics on Indian states 2017-18; `depicts data for 2016-17; Literacy rate data refers to IBEF; Population Density and No. of Districts data refers to Districts of India, Infant Mortality Rate data refers to Handbook of statistics on Indian states, RBI; Population below poverty line data refers to RBI.; Infant mortality rate data refers to 2016; * The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 6th October,2018, & indicates data for 2011-15 Quinquennial survey; !Indicates data for 2016-17; +indicates AE from Haryana State budget 2019-2020

Economy of Haryana

The GSDP at current prices of Haryana has increased at a growth rate of 36.6% over the years 2013-14 to 2016-17. The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 7.9% from FY2014 to FY2017. The growth of primary sector increased from 3.07% in 2013-14 to 7.04% in 2016-17. The growth of secondary sector has decreased slightly from 7.1% in 2013-14 to 6.05% in 2016-17. The growth of tertiary sector has increased from 9.9% in 2013-14 to 10.8% in 2016-17.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GSVA has declined from 21.6% in 2013-14 to 19.4% in 2016-17. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 32.5% in 2013-14 to 30.7% in 2016-17. The share of tertiary sector has increased from 45.8% in 2013-14 to 49.8% in 2016-17. However, the share of tertiary sector has been the maximum as compared to other two sectors namely the primary and industry throughout the years from FY2013-14 to FY2016-17.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	FY2013-14	FY2014-15	FY2015-16	FY2016-17
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	400662	437462	485184	547396
NSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	363590	395890	438140	494090
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	8.2%	5.7%	9%	8.7%
Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)				
Primary Sector	3.07%	-1.9%	3.2%	7.04%
Secondary Sector	7.1%	2.3%	7.6%	6.05%
Tertiary Sector	9.9%	10.3%	10.9%	10.8%
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)				
Primary Sector	21.6%	20.1%	19.2%	19.4%
Secondary Sector	32.5%	31.5%	31.6%	30.7%
Tertiary Sector	45.8%	48.2%	49.1%	49.8%

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources

9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components		AP**	Arunachal Pradesh**	Assam* **	Bihar **	Chhattisgarh *	Goa** *	Gujarat** *
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	612794	16314	200790	361504	231820	51847	984453
Geographical (Km)	Area(Sq)	275045	83743	78438	94163	135192	3702	196244
Number of Districts		13	25	33	38	27	2	33
Population Density%		308#	17	398	1,106	189	394	308
Economic Growth(%)		11.3	9.8	5.1	11.3	6.1	12.5	10.1
Per- Capita Income(Rs)&		143935	135165	67303	38860	96887	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%	-6.2%	-3.4%	1.4%	3.8%	55.0%	9.3%
Secondary ^		8.4%	14.3%	12.7%	2.5%	6.0%	14.4%	9.7%
Tertiary ^		9.1%	8.4%	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 2018-19;** Data refers 2017-18; ***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 Primary, Secondary and tertiary 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 **
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	434608	11775 1	10220 6	203358	108253 4	48183 9	535362	1959920
Geographical (Sq Km)	Area	44212	55673	22223 6	79716	191791	38852	308252	307713
Number of Districts		22	12	22	24	30	14	51	36
Population Density%		573	123	124	414	319	860	236	365

Economic Growth (%)		8.7	7.3	5.4	4.6	9.6	7.4	7	7.3
Per-Income(Rs)^{&}	Capita	180174	176967	78163	63754	207062	163475	90998	180596
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	11.2	8.1	10.35	36.9	20.9	7.05	31.6	17.3
IMR[@]		33	25	24	29	24	10	47	19
Primary[^]		7.0%	1.4%	-0.1%	2.3%	5.6%	2.5%	26.3%	-5.4%
Secondary[^]		6.0%	6.5%	11.0%	-0.2%	5.9%	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%
Tertiary[^]		10.8%	7.6%	5.1%	9.6%	10.6%	7.2%	4.9%	9.7%
Literacy (2011) (%)	Rates	75.5	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 2018-19; ** Data refers 2017-18; ***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 **	Meghalay a*	Mizora m**	Nagaland ***	Odisha **	Punja b*	Rajastha n*	Sikki m*	
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	17548	25475	13484	15511	346294	398170	680151	16390	
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[%]	115	132	52	119	270	551	200	86	
Economic Growth(%)	4.4	9.5	(-)2.3	5.8	7.1	5.9	7.3	6.8	
Per- Capita Income (Rs)^{&}	62640	85609	129057	90168	80991	153061	108696	297765	
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	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%	6.1%	3.8%	6.1%
Secondary[^]		3.8%	8.6%	36.3%	8.2%	5.4%	5.3%	4.7%	8.2%
Tertiary[^]		2.9%	10.0%	3.1%	15.7%	12.4%	6.9%	10.2%	4.0%
Literacy (2011) (%)	Rates	76.9	74.4	91.3	79.6	72.9	75.8	66.1	81.4

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Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *Data refers to 2018-19;** Data refers 2017-18; ***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*	Telanga na*	Tripura **	UP*	Uttarakhand **	Delhi* *	WB**
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	1179843	625003	32253	110940 8	172849	60270 8	718054
Geographical (Sq Km)	Area	130060	112,077	10486	240928	53483	1483	88752
Number of Districts		32	33	8	75	13	11	23
Population Density%		555	312	350	829	189	11320	1,028
Economic Growth(%)		8.2	10.6	10.7	6.5	6.8	8.6	9.1
Per- Capita Income (Rs)^{&}		186178	206107	105044	61351	173820	36552 9	95562
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		11.3	#	14.05	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%	1.9%
Secondary [^]		7.6%	6.1%	-2.0%	4.4%	6.2%	6.0%	16.9%
Tertiary [^]		6.5%	11.2%	10.2%	6.9%	7.8%	7.3%	9.2%
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 2018-19;** Data refers 2017-18; ***Data refers to 2016-17; # 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.)

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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. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forex and FEMA Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States' Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic Research Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Releases on Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Development Monitor (SDM) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign exchange market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry Development Monitor (IDM) 	



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State Development Monitor

- Developments in International Trade

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)
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)

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53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
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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)
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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)
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70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal Links: Way Forward (June 2018)
72. Rural Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(September 2018)
73. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (Interim): Steady...strong...fastest moving economy (January 2019)
74. Interim Budget 2019-2020: A Dynamic, Inclusive & Pragmatic Budget (February 2019)
India Towards a Shared Prosperity: Economic Agenda for the Next Five Years (March 2019)

B: State profiles

75. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
76. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
77. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
78. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
79. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
80. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
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83. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
84. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
85. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
86. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
87. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
88. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
89. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
90. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
91. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
92. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
93. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
94. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
95. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
96. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select Sates (March 2018)
97. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
98. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
99. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
100. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
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102. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)