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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. Mumbai has once again emerged as the top contributor to the exchequer in the financial year ended March. Food safety and excise departments are planning to enforce alcohol norms at the State-level with the new regulations for alcoholic beverages notified by the FSSAI, coming into effect from April 1st .

Indirect tax collections in Andhra Pradesh have gone up by 14%. Telangana has finalised its electric vehicle policy and plans to announce it after the election Model Code of Conduct is withdrawn. Vallarpadam terminal adds China-India Express service for faster connectivity. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

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1. Economic Developments

1.1 NTPC-Simhadri setting up floating solar power plant- NTPC-Simhadri in Vishakhapatnam is setting up a 25 MW floating solar power plant in its water storage reservoir as part of the company's efforts to diversify into the solar segment.

1.2 At Rs. 3.52-lakh crore, Mumbai tops in tax collection for FY19- Mumbai has once again emerged as the top contributor to the exchequer and accounted for 32 per cent of the overall tax collection in the financial year ended March. The cumulative tax remittance under various heads, including corporate tax, income tax, fringe benefit tax and securities transaction tax, was up 17% in FY19 at Rs. 10.95 lakh crore against Rs. 9.36 lakh crore logged in FY18. But this is lower than the targeted amount. Delhi ranked a poor second with overall tax collection of Rs. 1.60 lakh crore (Rs 1.29 lakh crore), though it registered a growth of 25 per cent while Bengaluru's contribution was up 18 per cent at Rs. 1.19 lakh crore (Rs. 1.02 lakh crore). Chennai paid tax of Rs. 74,000 crore (Rs. 66,000 crore), an increase of 12%. The tax paid by corporates in Mumbai at Rs. 2.36 lakh crore accounted for 36 per cent of overall corporate tax collection of Rs. 6.50 lakh crore. Remittance of tax by Delhi corporates more than doubled to Rs. 1.07 lakh crore (Rs. 52,700 crore) while that of Bengaluru and Chennai was up at Rs. 64,100 crore (Rs. 55,200 crore) and Rs. 43,100 crore (Rs. 30,900 crore). Income tax remitted in Mumbai at Rs. 1.04 lakh crore accounted for a major chunk of overall collection at Rs. 4.32 lakh crore. Similarly, the securities transaction tax paid in the city at Rs. 11,500 crore was almost equivalent to overall tax collected under this head at Rs. 11,525 crore.

1.3 Food safety, excise depts to enforce alcohol norms- With the new regulations for alcoholic beverages notified by the FSSAI, coming into effect from April 1, the excise commissioners and food safety commissioners will be working closely to enforce these regulations at the State-level. Since alcohol-beverage makers have been allowed to use old unused labels and printed cans for the next six months, the labelling norms for alcoholic beverages, which include putting a mandatory statutory warning, will only get implemented from October 1. The alcohol-beverage makers will need to get requisite approvals from the Excise Department for making changes in their labels.

1.4 Indirect taxes mop-up in Andhra Pradesh rises 14%- Indirect tax collections in Andhra Pradesh have gone up by 14%, fetching the government Rs. 49,640 crore against the target of Rs. 50,000 crore in 2018-19. During the financial year, GST collections amounted to Rs. 14,099 crore, customs 9,329 crore, IGST (imports) Rs. 13,441 crores, central excise Rs. 12,578 crore and service tax Rs. 193 crore, adding up to Rs. 49,640 crore. The all-India GST collections were Rs. 11.77 lakh crore against a target of Rs. 11.44 lakh crore.

1.5 State planning boards to be roped in for Sustainable Development Goals- NITI Aayog Vice-Chairman Rajiv Kumar said that the State Planning Boards and the district level

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administration will be engaged in achieving the country's Sustainable Development Goals. The implementation needs a concerted effort from the Central government, States and down to the grassroots level as the larger goal is to eliminate inequality among people. Of the 29 States, only few have been doing very well and NITI Aayog will seek to ensure that others also try and catch up. On the various efforts taken as part of the SDGs, SDG India Index 2018, with priority indicators, has been drawn up to benchmark developments. As a part of this effort, an Integrated Dashboard will be set up where all the development works can be closely monitored. The per capita income varies from one State to another. Opportunities in a green hilly State of Nagaland varies from those in an arid State. The focus is to ensure all round development and work as one by ensuring seamless integration. The CEA highlighted the importance of not just finances in implementing the strategic development goals (SDG) but also data integrity which was crucial for benchmarking one State with another as one heads towards a data based governance.

1.6 Telangana ready with electric vehicle policy- Telangana has finalised its electric vehicle policy and plans to announce it after the election Model Code of Conduct is withdrawn. The State electric vehicle policy, aimed at promoting electric mobility, including creation of related infrastructure, is now ready and will be announced after the Model Code period ends. The policy will seek to address various issues from a State perspective and complement the Central government's initiatives, including the recently announced FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacture of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles) II scheme that encourages electric mobility. Hyderabad already has more than 30 functional charging stations, which is the highest in any city in the country. The charging stations were set up by Fortum, PowerGrid, Indian Oil, and others. Telangana State Electricity Regulatory Commission assigned EV charging stations as a separate category of electricity consumers to provide a different tariff structure. The State had finalised its EV policy last year but decided to announce it after the Centre's announcement of the FAME II scheme.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Goa government mulls 'farm shacks' to promote agri-tourism in state- Goa government was considering to create a model under which shacks could be raised on the agriculture fields, on the lines of beach shacks, to promote agri-tourism. Efforts are being made to create a sustainable model for agri-tourism in the state.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Walmart Foundation to support IDEI irrigation programme in AP - About 10,000 small farmers in Andhra Pradesh will be covered under a sustainable irrigation programme offered by the International Development Enterprises-India (IDEI) and supported with funding by the Walmart Foundation. Providing a grant of USD 750,000, the Walmart Foundation will help IDEI take its 'Integrating Smallholder Farmers Into Market Systems' programme to ten districts in the State. The programme aims to introduce sustainable irrigation products and practices to generate an additional USD 7.4 million in annual income, with individual gains of USD 400 per small farmer household. Substantial water savings, amounting to 33.4 million cubic metre, are also anticipated for the State under the programme. The IDEI grant is a part of the Walmart Foundation's commitment, announced in September 2018, to invest \$25 million (approximately Rs. 180 crore) in philanthropic initiatives to improve farmer livelihoods in India over the next five years.

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 |

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| | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|----|-------|
| 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 24th January 2019

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 GMR Hyderabad International Airport commissions interim domestic arrivals terminal-

GMR Hyderabad International Airport commissioned the Interim Domestic Arrivals Terminal (IDAT). Spread over 4,000 sq mt on the airside, the IDAT is an exclusive Domestic Baggage Reclaim Concourse primarily serving the passengers arriving on aircraft parked at remote stands. The new facility offers four new baggage carousels of 45 metre in length each, which will help speed up the baggage delivery process. The facility is designed to handle almost 50% of the domestic arrival traffic, amounting to around 30,000 passengers daily. A wide corridor with two 26-metre-long inclinator connect the new concourse with the main Passenger Terminal Building. The new facility would significantly increase the total peak hour baggage handling capacity at the airport and give a major boost to passenger convenience. This facility is interim in nature till the expanded terminal becomes available for operations.

5.2 IRSDC to categorise railway stations for redevelopment and modernization-

Indian Railway Station Development Corporation (IRSDC) will modernise the stations capable of fetching more money as reckoned by the Boston Consulting Group. Broadly, the move involves letting third parties raise funds by commercially utilising space on railway premises — airspace

on stations and land around the stations among others, on the lines of airport development. At present, the Railways has adopted various models to develop stations. One model is Habibganj railway station, near Bhopal, where one developer has been given all the responsibilities. Then, there is another model being followed for 10 stations, termed self-development model. In this model, NBCC will modernise the station, commercially develop them, and subsequently deal with the end users – who could be buyers of homes, shops or commercial establishments. NBCC has already started work at Chandigarh and Gomtinagar, a station near Lucknow. Another model, followed for five stations is called the operations and management model, where IRSDC initially awards the rights to operate and manage the railway station to experienced companies. It is expected to be “low cost and high visibility” model.

5.3 Vallarpadam terminal adds China-India Express service for faster connectivity-

International Container Transshipment Terminal (ICTT) in Kochi added a new weekly mainline service — the China-India Express 2. The maiden vessel called on Vallarpadam Terminal and the service is expected to strengthen direct connectivity from Kochi to Far East locations. The direct service gives an opportunity to trade and ensure timely loading and delivery, as per schedules. The service will provide direct connectivity to Kochi - Penang - Port Klang - Hong Kong - Qingdao - Shanghai - Ningbo - Shekou.

5.4 IIT-M sets up CoE to study climate change impact on coastal infra-

Indian Institute of Technology Madras has launched a ‘DST Centre of Excellence (CoE) in climate change impact on coastal infrastructure and the adaptation strategies’. It will help coastal communities deal with sea level rise and tropical cyclones. The centre is being established by Department of Science and Technology under Indo-German Centre for Sustainability.

5.5 Work On Purvanchal Expressway Progresses In Full Swing-

The six-lane Purvanchal Expressway, which will have a length of around 350 kilometres, will link state capital Lucknow with Ghazipur in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. The access controlled expressway will pass through the districts of Barabanki, Faizabad, Ambedkarnagar, Amethi, Sultanpur, Azamgarh and Mau. When the expressway is ready, the travel time between Lucknow and Ghazipur will come down to around five hours. The project is expected to cost the government around Rs 23,350 crore. Out of this, around Rs 6,500 crore is being spent on land acquisition alone. Around Rs 11,800 crore will be spent by the government on construction.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Redevelopment of Kerala school turns into case study in UK varsity- Redevelopment of a more-than-a-century-old vocational higher secondary school for girls in Kerala has become a case study on 'venture philanthropy' at a university in Glasgow, the UK. Venture philanthropy is a term coined half a century ago by John D Rockefeller III. Sreevas Sahasranamam, a Chancellor's Fellow at the Hunter Centre for Entrepreneurship at the University of Strathclyde, is taking up the case of the 120-year-old Government Vocational Higher Secondary School for Girls at Nadakkavu in Kozhikode. Titled 'Faizal & Shabana Foundation: A Venture Philanthropic Approach to Education', it will also be taught in some of the classes on corporate entrepreneurship at the same university. The Foundation has, in collaboration with the Government of Kerala, developed PRISM (Promoting regional schools to international standards through multiple interventions) programme to improve standards of schools.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 PVR Cinemas launches 10th multiplex in Telangana- Film exhibition company PVR has launched its 8th multiplex in Hyderabad. The six-screen property is located in Next Galleria Mall, an L&T Realty unit, in the city at Musarambagh. With this launch, the total screen count of PVR Cinemas stands at 58 screens at 10 properties in the Telangana, augmenting its growth in southern region with 260 screens across 43 PVR properties.

7.2 Canadian IT player Teranet sets up base in Kerala Technopark- Teranet Inc., a leading IT solutions provider for the Canadian financial services and real estate markets, has set up TeraServ, its first centre for software development at Technopark in Kerala. Teranet is 100% owned by OMERS Infrastructure, one of Canada's largest defined benefit pension plans with \$97 billion in net assets. A jointly-sponsored pension plan with 1,000 participating employers, OMERS invests and administers pension on behalf of almost half a million active and retired members. OMERS Infrastructure acquired a 22.4 per cent stake in IndInfravit Trust, holder of a portfolio of five operational toll road concessions across India. With OMERS's presence in India and the country's rapid growth in the technology industry, India was a natural choice for locating Teranet's new centre of development. The MoU was signed between Teranet and Technopark on January 22, and the space was allocated soon after. Teranet will begin operations with a workforce of 45 and plans to expand the strength to 150 in a year.

7.3 Centre for dispute resolution opened- Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution was launched on the premises of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SICCI).



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The Centre for ADR was inaugurated by Justice TS Sivgnanam of the Madras High Court. Launched in the backdrop of the 'Arbitration & Conciliation Amendment Bill, 2018', the Centre will formulate tailor-made arbitration rules for businesses. The Amendment Bill proposes to formulate Arbitration Council of India (ACI) to grade arbitration institution and enlist arbitrators in India with a potential to develop India as a global hub for international arbitration.

8. Special Feature- Andhra Pradesh at a glance

Andhra Pradesh is known as sunrise state of India. The state is also known as the 'Mineral store house of India'. The state is a vibrant amalgamation and integration of varied culture and traditions. The state is endowed with rich natural resources and mineral wealth. The state has the second longest coastline in the country. The state provides a conducive platform for the enterprises to flourish through supply of quality power, robust infrastructure, skill development and friendly ecosystem for doing business. The state has ranked 1st in the ease of doing business rankings.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

| | |
|---|--|
| State Capital | Amaravati |
| Hon'ble Chief Minister | Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu |
| Area (Sq.km) | 160205 |
| Population Density (Sq.km) | 308 |
| No. of Districts | 13 |
| GSDP at current prices (FY2019)⁺ | Rs 809547 crores |
| Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018) | 11.3% |
| Per capita income | Rs 143935 |
| Population below poverty line (%) | 9.2 |
| Literacy Rate (%) | 67.02 |
| Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) | 34 |
| Implementation of Reforms(ranking)* | 1 st |
| Life Expectancy (years)^{&} | 69.6 |
| Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)[!] | 288207.6 |
| Key Industries | Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, Agriculture and Allied Industries, Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Tourism |

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, RBI handbook of statistics on Indian states 2017-18; ⁺depicts data for 2017-18; 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 Andhra Pradesh

The GSDP at current prices of Andhra Pradesh has increased at a growth rate of 54.2% over the years 2014-15 to 2017-18. The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 10.8% from FY2015 to FY2018. The growth of primary sector increased from 2.26% in 2014-15 to 16.18% in 2017-18. The growth of secondary sector has decreased slightly from 15.89% in 2014-15 to 9.14% in 2017-18. The growth of tertiary sector has increased from 8.98% in 2014-15 to 9.2% in 2017-18.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GSVA has increased from 33.03% in 2014-15 to 37.81% in 2017-18. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 22.84% in 2014-15 to 19.52% in 2017-18. The share of tertiary sector has decreased from 44.13% in 2014-15 to 42.67% in 2017-18. 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 FY2014-15 to FY2017-18.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

| Components | FY2014-15 | FY2015-16 | FY2016-17 | FY2017-18 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| GSDP at current prices (Rs crore) | 524976 | 604229 | 697508 | 809547 |
| NSDP at current prices (Rs crore) | 470934 | 544827 | 631249 | 734659 |
| Economic Growth % (at constant prices) | 9.2 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 11.3 |
| Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%) | | | | |
| Primary Sector | 2.26 | 11.13 | 15.2 | 16.18 |
| Secondary Sector | 15.89 | 7.49 | 9.8 | 9.14 |
| Tertiary Sector | 8.98 | 12.08 | 7.79 | 9.2 |
| Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%) | | | | |
| Primary Sector | 33.03 | 34.18 | 35.95 | 37.81 |
| Secondary Sector | 22.84 | 21.08 | 20.31 | 19.52 |
| Tertiary Sector | 44.13 | 44.74 | 43.74 | 42.67 |

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 Km) | 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 | 10220 | 203358 | 108253 | 48183 | 535362 | 1959920 |
| | | | 1 | 6 | | 4 | 9 | | |
| Geographical (Sq Km) | Area | 44212 | 55673 | 22223 | 79716 | 191791 | 38852 | 308252 | 307713 |
| | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| 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-Capita Income(Rs)^{&} | 180174 | 176967 | 78163 | 63754 | 207062 | 163475 | 90998 | 180596 |
| Poverty Rate (2011-12) | 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 Rates (2011) (%) | 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 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% | 6.1% | 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 Rates (2011) (%) | 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.)

Newsletter Team

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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) | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in International Trade | | |



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

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)



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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. 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)
75. Women Entrepreneurship: Transforming from Domestic Households to Financial Independence (March 2019)
76. Prospects for Exports from India: Five Pronged Strategy to Achieve USD700 Billion Merchandise Exports by 2025 (March 2019)
77. India Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic Agenda for the Next five Years (March 2019)
78. Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households (March 2019)

B: State profiles

79. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
80. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
81. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
82. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
83. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
84. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
85. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
86. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
87. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
88. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
89. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
90. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
91. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

92. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
93. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
94. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
95. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
96. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
97. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
98. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
99. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
100. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select States (March 2018)
101. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
102. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
103. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
104. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
105. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
106. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)