



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

May 2019

# State development Monitor



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. India is working on district-based development model according to Hon'ble Shri Suresh Prabhu. Women in UP, TN and Bengal set up most units under PM's job scheme. Odisha Announces 1600 Crore Package for Farmers, Fishermen after Cyclone Fani and Indian Navy's Service Selection Board Inaugurated At Kolkata. 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 India working on district-based development model: Shri Suresh Prabhu-** India is working on district-based developmental model to achieve aggregate growth. For this, six districts has been selected in different parts of the country. The Union minister for commerce, industry and civil aviation said if the national growth was at six per cent and those of the districts was four per cent, the aggregate growth would be 10 per cent. All put together, this will result in rise in India's GDP and to complement that, the private sector should bring in investments. The industry has to bring in investment as service-led growth would not be sustainable.
- 1.2 South, N-E States top poverty-busters league-** It is a pecking order with a difference which challenges conventional wisdom and perceptions about the development of States. The north-eastern States of Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya, along with the southern States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, and Uttarakhand, are among the front-runners in poverty eradication. Sikkim, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Telangana, Punjab and Assam are among the 'performers'. Significantly, States such as Gujarat and Maharashtra, which rank high in industrialisation, along with Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, Jharkhand, Chandigarh and Delhi, are ranked as 'aspirants'. NITI Aayog has developed the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) India Index to measure progress, trigger action at the State and Union Territory level and fuel advocacy. This covers 13 out of the 17 SDGs in the current phase. While the SDGs were released in December, the disclosures relating to poverty make for an interesting pattern.
- 1.3 Women in UP, TN and Bengal set up most units under PM's job scheme-** Women in Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have set up maximum entrepreneurial projects under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), a credit-linked subsidy scheme implemented since 2008-09. Women in these three States have together started 36,018 micro enterprises and have generated employment in rural and urban areas. About 30% of the 1,38,516 projects set up under PMEGP are owned by women, according to the Ministry of Small Scale Industries.

## 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 Maharashtra government to roll out campaign to ensure farmers get access to institutional loans-** The state government will roll out the 'Magel Tyala Karj' (or crop loan on demand) campaign this kharif season to ensure all farmers get access to institutional loans through public sector banks. The state government has set a target of Rs 20,000 crore for six districts of Marathwada and west Vidarbha each for this year. It is trying to ensure that all farmers get loan before June 15.

**3.2 Odisha Announces 1600 Crore Package For Farmers, Fishermen After Cyclone Fani-** The Odisha government announced a Rs. 1600 crore package for livelihood support for farmers, fishermen and others affected by Cyclone Fani. Hon'ble Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik announced the package and included support for those dependant on animal husbandry, fisheries, handloom and handicraft. As per the announcement, agriculture input subsidy of Rs. 6,800 per hectare of land in non-irrigated areas, Rs. 13,500 per hectare of land in areas under assured irrigation and Rs. 18,000 per hectare for all types of perennial crops will be provided to farmers who suffered crop loss of 22 per cent or above.

An incentive of Rs. 15,000 per farmer will be provided for those engaged in betel cultivation, while Rs. 40,000 per unit will be provided for construction of shade net or thatched structure for development of mushroom units which were destroyed in the cyclone. An incentive of Rs. 25,000 per hectare will also be provided to farmers undertaking banana cultivation.

### 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

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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 24<sup>th</sup> January 2019

## 5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

**5.1 CEAT signs MoU with Tamil Nadu government for tyre factory near Chennai-** Tyre major CEAT has signed an MoU with the Tamil Nadu government to put up a greenfield tyre factory near Sriperumbudur on the outskirts of Chennai. According to sources, the company has signed an MoU for a total investment of Rs 4,000 crore, of which Rs 2,000 crore is being invested in the

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first phase itself. The investment will generate 1,000 jobs at the end of the first phase. It is not clear when the second phase will kick off though the investments will be made over a two-three-year phase. The factory, which will produce around 200-250 tonne of tyres per day in the first phase, will focus on radials for passenger cars.

## 6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

**6.1 Rs 100 crore to improve infrastructure in Government colleges-** Basic facilities and infrastructure in government colleges and university-affiliated arts and science colleges in Tamil Nadu are to be upgraded at a cost of Rs 100 crore. The Tamil Nadu Government has sanctioned Rs 100 crore this year to benefit the 93 government and affiliated colleges. The funds will be available to provide modern furniture, educational facilities, laboratory equipment and basic amenities including water supply, hostel facilities and canteens.

## 7. Other Economic Developments

**7.1 Maharashtra leads nation as RERA completes two years-** Two years of RERA, and Maharashtra leads the nation. In Maharashtra, the number of the registered project stands at 20,718, while the number of agents registered stands at 19,699. This is the highest in the country, not only this, of all the ruling passed by Maha RERA, 79% were in favour of home buyers. RERA was brought in to bring in transparency in the real estate sector, and help home buyers get possession of their delayed projects and if not possession then interest on their money for the delay. One of the biggest, and arguably the most called for, reforms in the real estate industry in India was the implementation of RERA nearly two years ago. Maharashtra still leads with 20,718 projects and about 19,699 RERA-registered real estate agents, Gujarat comes second - 5,317 RERA-registered projects and 899 registered agents and agencies, Karnataka - 2530 projects and about 1342 RERA-registered real estate agents; Andhra Pradesh has 307 RERA-registered projects, while West Bengal is the only state with its own real estate law WBHIRA.

**7.2 Indian Navy's Service Selection Board Inaugurated At Kolkata-** Admiral Sunil Lanba, the Chief of Naval Staff inaugurated Indian Navy's first full-fledged Service Selection Board (SSB) at Diamond Harbour, near Kolkata. SSB (Kolkata) is located approximately 55 km away from central Kolkata, on land that was previously occupied by a Naval Coastal Battery. This is the fifth Service Selection Board of the Indian Navy and caters for selection of both Permanent and Short Service Commission officers. The other Boards are located in Bhopal, Bengaluru, Visakhapatnam and Coimbatore.



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Spread over an area of 27 acres on the banks of the river Hooghly, SSB (Kolkata) has the capacity to screen approximately 5000 officer-candidates annually. The Board can accommodate approximately 160 candidates at a time and has separate facilities and accommodation for men and women candidates. Facilities available at the Board are GTO ground, Testing Hall, Conference Room, accommodation for staff and a Medical Inspection Room. These are not only custom-built to meet the stringent testing requirements, but also to cater for the comfort and convenience of candidates. The SSB at Diamond Harbour, Kolkata will boost the induction of officers, both men and women, into the Indian Navy. Its location will reduce the travel time and effort for candidates from Northern and North Eastern parts of the country.

## 8. Special Feature- Telangana at a glance

Telangana is endowed with bountiful resources having fertile soils and diversified cropping pattern. The major irrigation systems of the state are fed by rivers such as the Godavari and the Krishna. Agriculture is a way of life that has shaped the culture and economic life of the people of Telangana. Higher growth in agriculture assumes great importance to achieve sustained economic growth and overall wellbeing of state's population, as 55% of the total workforce in the state is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Rice is the major food crop and staple food of the state. The state government is taking initiatives to upgrade technological advancement in agriculture by setting up agricultural universities and allocating high amount to the sector.

### Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Hyderabad
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao
Area (Sq.km)	112077
Population Density (Sq.km)	312
No. of Districts	33
GSDP at current prices (FY2019) <sup>+</sup>	Rs 866875 crores
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018)	10.6%
Per capita income	Rs 206107
Literacy Rate (%)	66.5
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	988 females per 1000 males
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	2 <sup>nd</sup>
Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million) <sup>!</sup>	142269.6
Key Industries	IT & ITeS, Pharmaceuticals, Agriculture and Allied Industries, Tourism

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, RBI handbook of statistics on Indian states 2017-18; <sup>+</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> October, 2018, & indicates data for 2011-15 Quinquennial survey; !Indicates data for 2016-17; +indicates AE from Haryana State budget 2019-2020



## Economy of Telangana

The GSDP at current prices of Telangana has increased at a growth rate of 50% over the years 2015-16 to 2018-19. The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 10.7% from FY2016 to FY2019. The growth of primary sector increased from to 6.95% in 2018-19. The growth of secondary sector has decreased from 21.36% in 2015-16 to 8.47% in 2018-19. The growth of tertiary sector has decreased from 11.32% in 2015-16 to 10.91% in 2018-19.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GVA has decreased from 17.5% in 2015-16 to 17.34% in 2018-19. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 20.34% in 2015-16 to 18.98% in 2018-19. The share of tertiary sector has increased from 62.16% in 2015-16 to 63.68% in 2018-19. 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 FY2015-16 to FY2018-19.

### Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	577902	659676	753804	866875
NSDP at current prices(Rs crore)	522994	600313	686034	788566
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	11.6	10.2	10.4	10.6
<b>Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)</b>				
Primary Sector	-3.96%	10.80%	8.52%	6.95%
Secondary Sector	21.36%	7.42%	8.54%	8.47%
Tertiary Sector	11.32%	10.23%	10.52%	10.91%
<b>Sectoral Contribution in GVA at Current Prices (%)</b>				
Primary Sector	17.50%	18.03%	17.92%	17.34%
Secondary Sector	20.34%	19.30%	18.93%	18.98%
Tertiary Sector	62.16%	62.68%	63.15%	63.68%

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** *
<b>Real (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	612794	16314	200790	361504	231820	51847	984453
<b>Geographical (Km)</b>	<b>Area(Sq)</b>	275045	83743	78438	94163	135192	3702	196244
<b>Number of Districts</b>		13	25	33	38	27	2	33
<b>Population Density%</b>		308#	17	398	1,106	189	394	308
<b>Economic Growth(%)</b>		11.3	9.8	5.1	11.3	6.1	12.5	10.1
<b>Per- Capita Income(Rs)&amp;</b>		143935	135165	67303	38860	96887	375550	156527
<b>Poverty (2011-12)</b>	<b>Rate</b>	9.2	34.7	31.9	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
<b>IMR@</b>		34	36	44	38	39	8	30
<b>Primary ^</b>		16.8%	-6.2%	-3.4%	1.4%	3.8%	55.0%	9.3%
<b>Secondary ^</b>		8.4%	14.3%	12.7%	2.5%	6.0%	14.4%	9.7%
<b>Tertiary ^</b>		9.1%	8.4%	6.1%	14.6%	9.5%	5.0%	9.8%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>		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**
<b>Real (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	434608	11775 1	10220 6	203358	108253 4	48183 9	535362	1959920
<b>Geographical (Sq Km)</b>	<b>Area</b>	44212	55673	22223 6	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	860	236	365

<b>Economic Growth(%)</b>		8.7	7.3	5.4	4.6	9.6	7.4	7	7.3
<b>Per-Income(Rs)<sup>&amp;</sup></b>	<b>Capita</b>	180174	176967	78163	63754	207062	163475	90998	180596
<b>Poverty (2011-12)</b>	<b>Rate</b>	11.2	8.1	10.35	36.9	20.9	7.05	31.6	17.3
<b>IMR<sup>@</sup></b>		33	25	24	29	24	10	47	19
<b>Primary<sup>^</sup></b>		7.0%	1.4%	-0.1%	2.3%	5.6%	2.5%	26.3%	-5.4%
<b>Secondary<sup>^</sup></b>		6.0%	6.5%	11.0%	-0.2%	5.9%	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%
<b>Tertiary<sup>^</sup></b>		10.8%	7.6%	5.1%	9.6%	10.6%	7.2%	4.9%	9.7%
<b>Literacy (2011) (%)</b>	<b>Rates</b>	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.)

<b>Macro-Economic components</b>	<b>Manipur **</b>	<b>Meghalay a*</b>	<b>Mizora m**</b>	<b>Nagaland ***</b>	<b>Odisha **</b>	<b>Punja b*</b>	<b>Rajastha n*</b>	<b>Sikki m*</b>	
<b>Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)</b>	17548	25475	13484	15511	346294	398170	680151	16390	
<b>Geographical Area (Sq Km)</b>	22327	22429	21081	16579	155707	50362	342239	7096	
<b>Number of Districts</b>	16	11	8	11	30	22	33	4	
<b>Population Density<sup>%</sup></b>	115	132	52	119	270	551	200	86	
<b>Economic Growth(%)</b>	4.4	9.5	(-)2.3	5.8	7.1	5.9	7.3	6.8	
<b>Per- Capita Income (Rs)<sup>&amp;</sup></b>	62640	85609	129057	90168	80991	153061	108696	297765	
<b>Poverty (2011-12)</b>	<b>Rate</b>	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
<b>IMR<sup>@</sup></b>		11	39	27	12	44	21	41	16
<b>Primary<sup>^</sup></b>		-1.3%	3.6%	9.4%	3.0%	-0.37%	6.1%	3.8%	6.1%
<b>Secondary<sup>^</sup></b>		3.8%	8.6%	36.3%	8.2%	5.4%	5.3%	4.7%	8.2%
<b>Tertiary<sup>^</sup></b>		2.9%	10.0%	3.1%	15.7%	12.4%	6.9%	10.2%	4.0%
<b>Literacy (2011) (%)</b>	<b>Rates</b>	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**
<b>Real (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	1179843	625003	32253	110940 8	172849	60270 8	718054
<b>Geographical (Sq Km)</b>	<b>Area</b>	130060	112,077	10486	240928	53483	1483	88752
<b>Number of Districts</b>		32	33	8	75	13	11	23
<b>Population Density%</b>		555	312	350	829	189	11320	1,028
<b>Economic Growth(%)</b>		8.2	10.6	10.7	6.5	6.8	8.6	9.1
<b>Per- Capita Income (Rs)<sup>&amp;</sup></b>		186178	206107	105044	61351	173820	36552 9	95562
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>		11.3	#	14.05	29.4	11.3	9.9	19.9
<b>IMR<sup>@</sup></b>		17	31	24	43	38	18	25
<b>Primary <sup>^</sup></b>		15.1%	7.6%	20.6%	6.0%	5.0%	6.7%	1.9%
<b>Secondary <sup>^</sup></b>		7.6%	6.1%	-2.0%	4.4%	6.2%	6.0%	16.9%
<b>Tertiary <sup>^</sup></b>		6.5%	11.2%	10.2%	6.9%	7.8%	7.3%	9.2%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>		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"> <li>Research Studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India's Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forex and FEMA Newsletter</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact Assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States' Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Economic Monitor (GEM)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thematic Research Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade &amp; Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Releases on Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Development Monitor (SDM)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign exchange market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry Development Monitor (IDM)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developments in International Trade</li> </ul>		



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## 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)
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26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
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## **B: State profiles**

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80. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
81. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
82. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
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92. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
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