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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. The Cabinet approved the proposal for leasing out of three airports viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru of Airports Authority of India through Public Private Partnership. Ministry of Agriculture signed a Statement of Intent for pilot study to utilize Artificial Intelligence & Weather Technology solutions in agriculture. India signed a loan agreement of USD 250 Million with the World Bank to develop 766 kms of Rajasthan's Roads and Highways as part of Rajasthan State Highways Development Project Phase-II. India signed a loan agreement of USD 328 Million with the World Bank for Improved Health Services in Andhra Pradesh. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

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1. Economic Developments

1.1 326 Districts from all State/UTs Administration selected for implementation of Rashtriya

Vayoshri Yojana- The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the scheme of 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, aids & assisted living devices viz. walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/ crutches, tripods/ quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are distributed free of cost to the eligible senior citizens beneficiaries. The Scheme is entirely funded from the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). The Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was launched at Nellore (A.P.) on 1st April, 2017. At present, a total of 326 districts from all State/UTs Administration have been selected for the implementation of RVY. The Scheme is being implemented through 'Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)', (a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry) as the sole implementing Agency.

1.2 Cabinet approves proposal for leasing out of three airports viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru of Airports Authority of India through Public Private Partnership-

The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal for leasing out of three airports viz. Ahmedabad, Lucknow and Mangaluru of Airports Authority of India (AAI) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) to the highest bidder who quoted the highest bid for these airports, for operation, management and development under PPP for a lease period of 50 years as per the terms and conditions of the bid documents. These projects will bring efficiency in delivery, expertise, enterprise and professionalism apart from harnessing the needed investments in the public sector. This will also result in enhanced revenues to the AAI, which may lead to further investment by AAI at Tier II and Tier III cities and economic development in these areas in terms of job creation and related infrastructure.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Projects have been sanctioned for development of Rural Circuits under Swadesh Darshan Scheme- Recognizing the potential of rural tourism in the country, the Ministry has identified Rural Circuit as one of the thematic circuits identified for development under this scheme and is aimed at leveraging tourism as a force multiplier for revitalizing the rural economy and for giving both domestic and international tourists a glimpse of the rural aspect of the country.

The projects for development of tourism related infrastructure, including rural tourism projects / proposals, are identified for development under the circuit in consultation with the State Governments / UTs and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence of scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. Based on the above criteria, the Ministry has sanctioned following projects for development of Rural Circuits under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme which are under different stages of implementation:

(Rs.in Crore)

| Sl. No | State / Year of Sanction | Name of Project | Amount Sanctioned |
|--------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | Bihar 2017-18 | Development of Bhitiharwa - Chandrahia - Turkaulia | 44.65 |
| 2 | Kerala 2018-19 | Development of Malanad Malabar Cruise Tourism | 80.37 |

No project has been sanctioned to Rajasthan under Rural Tourism theme of the scheme. The objectives of the Swadesh Darshan scheme include creating employment through active involvement of local communities and promoting community-based development and pro-poor tourism approach.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers constituted for ‘Transformation for Indian Agriculture’- The Prime Minister has set up a High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers for ‘Transformation of Indian Agriculture’- The terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee would be:

1. to discuss measures for transformation of agriculture and raising farmers’ income and suggest modalities for adoption and time bound implementation of following reforms by States/UTs:
 - a) The....State/Union Territory ‘Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017’ (APLM Act, 2017) circulated by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare, GoI to States/UTs.
 - b) TheStates/Union Territory ‘Agriculture Produce and Livestock, Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018’ circulated by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, GoI to States/UTs.
2. to examine various provisions of Essential Commodity Act (ECA), 1955 and situations that require ECA. To suggest changes in the ECA to attract private investments in agricultural marketing and infrastructure.
3. to suggest mechanism for linking of market reforms with e-NAM, GRAM and other relevant Centrally Sponsored Schemes.
4. to suggest policy measures to (a) boost agricultural export (b) raise growth in food processing (c) attract investments in modern market infrastructure, value chains and logistics.
5. to suggest measures to upgrade agri-technology to global standards and improve access of farmers to quality seed, plant propagation material and farm machinery in agriculturally advance countries.
6. to propose any other relevant reforms for transformation of agriculture sector and raising farmers’ income.

The High Powered Committee of Chief Ministers for ‘Transformation of Indian Agriculture’ will be serviced by NITI Aayog.

3.2 Agriculture Ministry signs a Statement of Intent with IBM for pilot study to utilize Artificial Intelligence & Weather Technology solutions in agriculture- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare signed a Statement of Intent (SoI) for undertaking a pilot study in 3 districts of Bhopal, Rajkot and Nanded in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra respectively, with IBM India Private Limited, in New Delhi. IBM's Watson Decision Platform will give solution in the field of agriculture through Artificial Intelligence (AI) and weather technology at village level/ farm level to provide weather forecast and soil moisture information on pro bono basis to help farmers for taking decisions regarding water and crop management for better production and productivity. As part of the collaboration, IBM Watson Decision Platform for Agriculture will be leveraged to obtain farm level weather forecast and village level soil moisture in three districts in Central & Western India. This pilot study will be conducted for the Kharif crop season 2019.

4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

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

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



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| | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----|------|
| 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 June 2019

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Food Processing Industries Shri. Ramweswar Teli inaugurates Computational Modeling and Nanoscale Processing Unit in Thanjavur- Union Minister of State for Food Processing Industries Shri. Ramweswar Teli inaugurated Computational Modelling and Nanoscale Processing Unit at the Indian Institute of Food Processing Technology (IIFPT) in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. The Minister also inaugurated a National Conference on Emerging Techniques in Food Processing. The government has entrusted specialized agro-processing financial institutions to finance/refinance the food processing sector, and has launched neoteric initiatives such as 'Operation Greens', to monitor price fluctuations. The government has also instituted policy initiatives such as Rs. 2000 Cr fund for NABARD.

5.2 India signs a Loan Agreement of US\$ 250 Million with the World Bank to develop 766 kms of Rajasthan's Roads and Highways as part of Rajasthan State Highways Development Project Phase-II- The Government of India, Government of Rajasthan and the World Bank signed a US\$ 250 Million Loan Agreement for the Rajasthan State Highways Development Program II Project to build the State's capacity to better manage its highways and improve traffic flows on selected highways in State of Rajasthan.

The World Bank-supported Project will support the construction, upgradation, improvement and maintenance of 766 kms of state highways and major district roads. It will also will help build an online project management system and a smartphone application to handle contract management, data reporting, quality control, etc. The Project will help build the capacity of the Public Works Department (PWD), which is responsible for about 70% of the State's road network, as well as of the Rajasthan State Highways Authority.

The World Bank-supported project will help the state improve its competitiveness by increasing access to basic services for the population at large, especially those living in rural areas and smaller centers along the corridors. The project will support resource efficient growth through use of greener materials. The US\$ 250 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has a 25-year maturity including a 5-year grace period.

5.3 Industrial Corridors in Andhra Pradesh- Government is undertaking development of Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) and East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC) with Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC) as Phase-1 which also cover Andhra Pradesh. As part of CBIC, Krishnapatnam node has been identified for development in Andhra Pradesh. The Shareholder's Agreement (SHA) and State Support Agreement (SSA) have been executed and a Joint Venture Company by the name "NICDIT Krishnapatnam Industrial City Development Limited" has been incorporated. For VCIC, Asian Development Bank (ADB) has prepared the

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Concept Development Plan (CDP) of the project and four nodes i.e. (i) Visakhapatnam (ii) Machilipatnam (iii) Donakonda and (iv) Chittoor have been identified for development. Out of the four identified nodes, two nodes i.e., Visakhapatnam and Chittoor have been prioritized. Initial Master Planning has been completed by ADB for these prioritized nodes.

Rs 850 crore has been allocated in interim budget for the Financial Year 2019-20 to National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) for development of all industrial corridor projects across the country.

5.4 NHAH Signs MoU with NIIF for funding highway projects- National Highways Authority of India (NHAH) signed an MoU with National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF). NIIF is a fund promoted by Government of India to give boost to the infrastructure sector in the country. The MoU is related to co-operation in formation of SPVs to execute the fund arrangement for large size road projects particularly green field projects to be executed by NHAH in future.

5.5 Hon'ble Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Shri Nitin Gadkari Inaugurated a 3 Lane Underpass at Parade Road Junction Near Manekshaw Centre On Nh-8 In New Delhi- The hon'ble minister inaugurated a three lane underpass at Parade Road junction near Manekshaw Centre on NH 8 in New Delhi. With opening of this underpass, movement of traffic from Airport to Dhaula Kuan would become signal free. The underpass was completed in a record time of 112 days, and is part of NHAH's project for development of a signal free corridor from DhaulaKuan interchange to IGI Airport. The project includes widening of Dhaula Kuan – IGI corridor from 6-lanes to 8-lanes a three-lane flyover from Janakpuri road to merge with NH-8.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 India signs a Loan Agreement worth US\$ 400 Million with the World Bank to help Treat and Eliminate Tuberculosis from India- The World Bank and the Government of India signed a Loan Agreement of US\$ 400 Million to expand the coverage and the quality of interventions for the control of Tuberculosis (TB), which kills approximately half a million people in India every year. The World Bank supported program will cover nine States of India.

The World Bank's Program Towards Elimination of Tuberculosis will support the Government of India's (GoI) National Strategic Plan to end TB in India by 2025. It will do so by helping improve and strengthen diagnostics and management of drug-resistant tuberculosis and increase the capacity of public institutions engaged in monitoring and treating TB in the country. The World Bank and Government of India has over a two-decade long successful partnership in TB control. The Program seeks to ensure that these private sector providers adhere to established protocols of timely diagnosis, notification and effective management of TB.

The Program will provide financial incentives to private sector care providers for reporting cases of TB and ensuring that their patients complete the treatment regimen. It will also provide Direct Benefit Transfers to patients for acquiring the critical nutrition needed during treatment. The Program will help the GoI strengthen the monitoring and implementation of Nikshay - a web-based TB case monitoring system introduced by the government. The US\$ 400 Million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has a 19-year maturity which includes a 5-year grace period.

6.2 India signs a Loan Agreement of \$328 Million with the World Bank for Improved Health Services in Andhra Pradesh- The Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the World Bank Executive signed a Loan Agreement of US\$ 328 Million to help improve the quality and responsiveness of public health services in Andhra Pradesh. Non-communicable diseases are also on the rise and form 60% of Andhra's burden of disease.

The World Bank Loan will support the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) as it scales-up its efforts to bring better health care to all its citizens, especially pregnant women and those at risk of non-communicable diseases, like hypertension, diabetes and cervical cancer. This New Project will help leverage the State's own systems and processes, and build capacity, thus enhancing the sustainability of the interventions. The Project will support the state in adopting innovative and technologically-driven approaches to improve access and quality of health services. The US\$ 328 Million Loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has a 23.5-year maturity which includes a 6-year grace period.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 1 KVIC Installs Bee-Boxes at SPG campus in Dwarka- The Special Protection Group (SPG) has installed bee-boxes with live bee-colonies provided by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in its headquarter premises at Dwarka. Besides production of honey, this will also promote growth of flora in and around the campus since bees bring about cross-pollination. The SPG officials had recently contacted the KVIC officials for guidance and training to set up an apiary in their campus. KVIC has distributed over 1.10 lakh bee-boxes across India in last one and half years. This has created over 11,000 new jobs for the farmers, unemployed youths and tribal people; 430 metric tonnes of honey worth Rs 4 crore has been extracted through these bee-boxes only.

8. Special Feature- Rajasthan at a glance

Rajasthan is the largest state of India with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh sq.kms. The state is situated in the north-western part of India and is surrounded by Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh in the north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in south-west. The topography of the state is dominated by the Aravalli hills. The state is divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts. The state is rich in mineral resources, industries, industrial areas with an expanding tourism industry in Rajasthan. The state of Rajasthan has potential to generate new employment opportunities for the youth by developing sector specific infrastructure, such as developing special economic zones (SEZs) for exports of IT, handicrafts, electronic goods and special purpose industrial parks. The state also has immense potential in generating electricity through various renewable energy resources. The state is a suitable destination for investments in sectors such as agro-based industries, cement, tourism, etc.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

| | |
|---|---|
| State Capital | Jaipur |
| Hon'ble Chief Minister | Shri Ashok Gehlot |
| Area (Sq.km) | 342239 |
| Population Density (Sq.km) | 236 |
| No. of Districts | 33 |
| GSDP at current prices (FY2019)⁺ | Rs 924251 crores |
| Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018) | 7.3% |
| Per capita income | Rs 108696 |
| Literacy Rate (%) | 66.1 |
| Sex Ratio (2011 census) | 928 females per 1000 males |
| Implementation of Reforms(ranking)* | 9 th |
| Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)[!] | 160398.5 |
| Key Industries | Cement, tourism, marble and agriculture |

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 Rajasthan

The GSDP at current prices of Rajasthan has increased at a growth rate of 35.6% over the years 2015-16 to 2018-19. The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 6.9% from FY2016 to FY2019. The growth of primary sector decreased from 6.2% in 2015-16 to 5.1% in 2018-19. The growth of secondary sector has decreased from 12.6% in 2015-16 to 5.3% in 2018-19. The growth of tertiary sector has increased from 5.1% in 2015-16 to 9.3% in 2018-19.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GVA has decreased from 33.4% in 2015-16 to 32.9% in 2018-19. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 23.7% in 2015-16 to 22.3% in 2018-19. The share of tertiary sector has increased from 43% in 2015-16 to 44.8% in 2018-19. However, the share of service sector has been the maximum as compared to other two sectors namely the primary and secondary sector 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) | 681704 | 743646 | 823291 | 924251 |
| NSDP at current prices (Rs crore) | 610934 | 665949 | 738849 | 830654 |
| Economic Growth % (at constant prices) | 8.1 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 7.3 |
| Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%) | | | | |
| Primary Sector | 6.20% | 7.82% | 5.55% | 5.11% |
| Secondary Sector | 12.58% | 6.60% | 4.74% | 5.29% |
| Tertiary Sector | 5.12% | 4.81% | 8.37% | 9.29% |
| Sectoral Contribution in GVA at Current Prices (%) | | | | |
| Primary Sector | 33.37% | 33.11% | 32.80% | 32.91% |
| Secondary Sector | 23.66% | 23.64% | 23.04% | 22.32% |
| Tertiary Sector | 42.98% | 43.24% | 44.16% | 44.76% |

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 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.)

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)