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The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. ADB and India signed USD 190 million loan for improving road connectivity in Rajasthan; World Bank signed USD 400 million agreement to help Uttar Pradesh develop safer, resilient and green roads; NITI Aayog released School Education Quality Index (SEQI); NITI Aayog launched India Innovation Index 2019. The government launched mobile app for Meghalaya tea sector; Telangana topped in capex on irrigation during 2015-19; Odisha approved investment proposals worth Rs 2,435 crore; Gujarat brought out new port policy; Odisha government approved Rs 3,208 crore for Puri to develop as world-class heritage city; Government signed contract with IIM Bangalore to launch Mahatma Gandhi national fellowship programme; Manipur topped in MSME registration among North Eastern states. 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 Center pledges 560 crores to State Governments to promote demand-driven, industry linked skill development-

On behalf of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE), the hon'ble Union Minister Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey announced the Center's commitment of INR 560 crores to the State Governments to promote demand-driven, industry linked skill development at the ground level. Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey said, "Skill development is a demand-driven subject and thus it is important that we give more power to the States to ensure quality and market relevant outcome. It is important that we map and strike a balance between the traditional and new age skills, right at the district level and also target a shift from un-organized to the organized market through our Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) program." The States should ensure integration of skills right at the school level so that the youth can decide which skills to hone. At the University level, apprenticeship training should be promoted as part the regular degree courses, since on-the-job training is the pre-requisite for any job. States should consistently undertake environmental scan for market relevant skills. MSDE signed MoUs with states with mutual consent on achieving particular apprenticeship numbers to further reinforce MSDE's association with state Industries and apprentices. The role of state governments is crucial because as per the Act, all apprenticeship in the private sector, State PSUs and state government departments are to be regulated and closely monitored by the respective state government. A significant potential area for promoting apprenticeships, particularly in MSMEs and informal sector are under the jurisdiction of state, which remain untouched.

1.2 ADB, India sign USD190 million loan for improving road connectivity in Rajasthan-

The Asian Development Bank and the Government of India signed a USD 190 million loan to upgrade 754 kilometres of state highways and major district roads (MDRs) to two-lane or intermediate-lane standards that will benefit about 26 million people in 14 districts of Rajasthan. The Tranche 1 loan of USD 220 million under the Programme, signed in July 2017, upgraded about 1,000 km of state roads. The Tranche 2 roads pass through mostly rural areas of Rajasthan that lack reliable connectivity and will help improve access to health, education facilities and markets leading to increased job opportunities. The ADB value-addition will consist in financing part of the construction costs for the annuity-based public private partnership (PPP) concessions and EPC contracts and ensure good governance during project implementation, particularly on procurement and safeguards. The annuity-based PPP model attracts private sector financing to address capital investment requirements, where a proportion of initial capital expenditure is paid during construction while the balance is serviced by annuity payments during the operation and maintenance phase. The toll collection rights will remain with the state public works department to bring sustainability in operation and maintenance of the project.

1.3 World Bank Signs USD 400 million Agreement to Help Uttar Pradesh Develop Safer, Resilient and Green Roads- The Government of India, Government of Uttar Pradesh and the World Bank signed a USD 400 million loan agreement to help the state of Uttar Pradesh strengthen, upgrade and maintain about 500 kms of the state's core road network of state highways, including measures to reduce crashes and fatalities. The Uttar Pradesh Core Road Network Development Project will help the state's Public Works Department (PWD) to design and build green highways which are resilient to the effects of climate change. It will also strengthen the PWD's capacity to identify issues on road safety, improve traffic flows and reduce fatalities on congested district and state highways. Employment opportunities for women are expected to increase as all civil works contracts drawn-up under the project will require contractors to hire females for at least 30% of the routine maintenance works. The project will support training and capacity building for PWD staff on asset management, contract management, social and environmental safeguards, road safety and climate resilient road designs through domestic training courses, workshops and knowledge exchange visits. The USD 400 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a 6-year grace period, and a final maturity of 24 years.

1.4 NITI Aayog releases School Education Quality Index (SEQI)- School Education Quality Index (SEQI) was developed by NITI Aayog to evaluate the performance of States and Union Territories (UTs) in the school education sector. The index aims to bring an 'outcomes' focus to education policy by providing States and UTs with a platform to identify their strengths and weaknesses and undertake requisite course corrections or policy interventions. Of the 20 Large States, 10 perform better on the Outcomes category, with the most noticeable performance differences observed in the cases of Karnataka, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh. The other Large States perform better on the Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes category, with the most noticeable performance differences observed in the cases of Odisha, Punjab and Haryana. Of the eight Small States, seven perform better on the Outcomes category, with the most noticeable performance differences observed in the cases of Manipur, Tripura and Goa. Sikkim is the only Small State that performs better on the Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes category. Of the seven UTs, four perform better on the Outcomes category, with the most noticeable performance differences observed in Dadra & Nagar Haveli. Delhi, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep perform better on the Governance Processes Aiding Outcomes category.

1.5 NITI Aayog launches India Innovation Index 2019- NITI Aayog with Institute for Competitiveness as the knowledge partner released the India Innovation Index (III) 2019. Karnataka is the most innovative major state in India. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana, Haryana, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh form the remaining top ten major states respectively. The top ten major states are majorly concentrated in southern and western India. Sikkim and Delhi take the top spots among the north-eastern & hill states, and union territories/city states/small states respectively.

Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh are the most efficient states in translating inputs into output. The index is a great beginning to improve the environment of innovation in the country as it focuses on both the input and output components of the idea. The index is a good effort to benchmark the performance of the state with each other and promote competitive federalism. The study examines the innovation ecosystem of Indian states and union territories. The aim is to create a holistic tool which can be used by policymakers across the country to identify the challenges to be addressed and strengths to build on when designing the economic growth policies for their regions. The states have been bifurcated into three categories: major states, north-east, and hill states, and union territories/city states/small states.

1.6 State Governments and Industry commit 7 Lakh apprentices for the current fiscal year-

The 15-day Apprenticeship Pakhwada saw State Governments and the industry come together for a commitment of 7 lakh apprentices in the current fiscal. In the 15 days of the Pakhwada, the industry has committed to engage 4.5 lakh more apprentices with States committing another 2.5 lakh apprentices. MSDE pledged Rs. 560 crore to State Governments to promote demand-driven and industry-linked skill development and signed 22 MoUs with various states through Third Party Aggregators (TPAs). As many as 8 PSUs including Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL), Cochin Shipyard, Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL), Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC), International Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd (RINL) committed to train about 35,000 apprentices. Additionally, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) signed an MoU with NSTI Mumbai to train solar technicians for sustainable energy sector. Third-party aggregators (TPAs) and Sectors Skill Councils (SSCs) organized workshops and conferences, with the support of industry and state governments, across the country.

1.7 Andhra Pradesh Hon'ble CM launches scheme for MSMEs- The Andhra Pradesh Government launched a scheme called YSR Navodayam. The scheme aims to bail out micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the State and provide them financial relief by restructuring their bank loans before March 31, 2020. Under the scheme, about 80,000 MSMEs in the State would be benefited as their bank loans, that are subject to a ceiling of Rs 25 crores, would be restructured. They would get more financial support and more time to pay back the loan.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Andhra Pradesh Hon'ble CM approves establishment of Archaeological Corporation, instructs officials to boost tourism- In a bid to preserve the historical sites in the state, hon'ble Chief Minister Shri YS Jagan Mohan Reddy has approved the establishment of Archaeological Corporation. He has instructed the officials to boost tourism in the state at the international level and establish a cultural academy in every district. The government has already identified 15 to 20 tourism places in the state. Reddy has ordered to develop those 15 to 20 tourism places with the help of international companies. In order to preserve the handicraft art, he ordered to provide financial assistance to artists from Kondapalli, Etikoppaka, Kalamkari villages. The hon'ble Chief Minister has instructed to develop tourism at Polavaram, Pulichintala, Nagarjuna Sagar, Srisailam, Somashila, Kandaleru, Araku, Lambasingi, Paderu and a few prominent reservoirs and dams. The hon'ble Chief Minister has ordered officials to prepare a plan for construction of sports complex in every district. He has approved for the establishment of cricket stadiums with international standards at Visakhapatnam, Rajahmundry or Kakinada, Amaravati and Tirupati.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Mobile app for Meghalaya tea sector launched- Meghalaya hon'ble Minister of Agriculture Shri Banteidor Lyngdoh launched a mobile app for the tea sector in the State. The mobile app is christened the 'Chai Sahyog'. Chai Sahyog app is developed by the Tea Board India for tea stakeholders, which will bring traceability of green leaf, besides circulating advisories and weather forecasts. The app will facilitate digitization of green leaf transactions and the tea farmers will get real time information related to training, notifications, awareness programmes and other programmes. The app will enable tea farmers to upload quantity and price details of their teas, and also get information on minimum benchmark price which will be uploaded every month. The Tea Board has carried out enumeration of small tea growers in Meghalaya and issued QR (Quick Response) code cards to the tea farmers. The cards can be scanned in the mobile app by small tea growers for accessing to various functionalities of the app.

3.2 Andhra Pradesh Department of Horticulture joins hand with ITC Limited to improve chilli chilli crop quality- Agri-Business Division of ITC Limited and the Department of Horticulture have joined hands under a Private Public Partnership (PPP) with an objective to improve the chilli crop competitiveness in terms of production, quality, sustainability and price so as to maximise the value and ensure better price to farmers. The focus of the project is to support the farmers with good agricultural practices and enable them to produce chilli meeting Indian and global food standards and get a better price.

3.3 Andhra Pradesh government identifies 40 lakh beneficiaries for YSR Rythu Bharosa- The hon'ble Minister for Agriculture Shri Kurasala Kannababu has said as many as 40 lakh farmers in the State were identified for the YSR Rythu Bharosa. The tenant farmers are being provided with the leaseholder card for 11 months as per the amended Tenant Farmers Act, which will enable them to enjoy the benefits that are applicable to the landholder including aid under the YSR Rythu Bharosa.

3.4 New World Bank Project to Support Climate Resilient Agriculture for 125,000 Smallholder Farmers in Odisha, India- The World Bank Board of Executive Directors approved a USD 165 million project to support smallholder farmers, strengthen the resilience of their production systems as well as diversify and improve the marketing of their produce, for increased income. The Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture will be implemented in rural areas vulnerable to droughts and largely dependent on rainfed agriculture. It will benefit about 125,000 smallholder farmer households from 15 districts of Odisha managing 128,000 ha of agricultural land. The project will strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers against adverse climate by improving access to resilient seed varieties and production technologies, diversifying towards more climate-resilient crops, and improving

access to better water management and irrigation services. The project will support the rehabilitation of 532 water tanks - expected to irrigate 91,435 ha; promote productivity improvements at the farm level; support farmers to reduce the current emphasis on food grains (especially paddy and wheat) and increase the share of high-value and more nutritious products like fruits and vegetables; and provide marketing support to farmers who are able to generate a marketable surplus. The project will also support aquaculture in rehabilitated tanks, help farmers access affordable and quality fingerlings, and disseminate improved aquaculture practices and postharvest management.

3.5 Telangana tops in capex on irrigation during 2015-19: Study- The top 10 States in the country accounted for 73% of the combined capex undertaken by all States. Telangana stands seventh among the top 10 States in terms of expenditure incurred on capital outlay/asset creation (capex) by State governments during 2015-2019. However, in total capex on irrigation it is ahead of all other States in the country. Telangana comes after Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh on overall capex followed by Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Odisha. Telangana's share in the combined capex has increased by 2 per cent during the period. At the consolidated level, the expenditure was more towards transport, irrigation, flood control, energy, water supply, sanitation and rural development. While Telangana leads in irrigation, Tamil Nadu spent highest on urban development while Bihar focussed on rural development. Uttar Pradesh emerged as one of the largest spenders in the areas of transport, energy, public health, education and housing while Maharashtra incurred highest expenditure on agriculture.

3.6 AP takes up agri market intervention steps- The Andhra Pradesh government has set up a Rs 3,000-crore price stabilisation fund for farm produce and taking up market intervention measures, whenever necessary, to reduce prices for consumers and at the same time ensure remunerative prices for farmers.

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 Shri Nitin Gadkari Inaugurated Dasna-Hapur Section of Delhi-Meerut Expressway- Hon'ble Union Minister for Road Transport & Highways Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurated the Dasna-Hapur section of Delhi-Meerut Expressway (package-3) in UP's Pilkhuwa. The 82-kilometre long Delhi-Meerut Expressway connects Delhi with Meerut in western Uttar Pradesh. A sum of Rs 8346 crore is likely to be spent on the project. The third package from Dasna to Hapur in Ghaziabad is over 22 kilometre long. Its civil cost is Rs 1058 crore. This 6-lane section has 2+2 lane service roads on either sides, and a 4.68-kilometre long 6-lane elevated corridor at Pilkhuwa. It has seven new bridges, a flyover at Hapur bypass, 11 vehicular underpasses, two pedestrian underpasses, two foot overbridges, six major junctions and 105 minor junctions.

The Delhi-Meerut Expressway project is being implemented in four packages – (i) an 8.72 km long 6-lane expressway/ 8-lane NH 24 from Sarai Kale Khan in Delhi to Ghazipur border, already completed in June 2018, (ii) a 19.28 km long 6-lane expressway/ 8-lane NH 24 from Ghazipur border to Dasna in UP, (iii) 22.23 km long 6-lane NH 24 with 2+2 lane service roads on either sides from Dasna to Hapur in UP, and (iv) a 31.78 km long greenfield 6-lane expressway from Hapur to Meerut.

Shri Nitin Gadkari also launched the use of plastic waste in National Highways construction at Delhi-Ghaziabad border. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is encouraging the use of waste plastic in highway construction, especially on National Highways within 50 km periphery of urban areas that have a population of 5 lakh or more. A stretch of road has recently been constructed using waste plastic on NH-48 near Dhaula Kuan. A portion of Delhi-Meerut expressway and Gurugram- Sohna road have also been planned for construction, using plastic waste.

5.2 Odisha approves investment proposals worth Rs 2,435 crore- Odisha government has approved investment proposals worth Rs 2435 crore in different sectors which would provide direct employment to 5432 people in the state. The investment projects were approved at the State Level Single Window Authority (SLSWA) meeting chaired by hon'ble chief secretary Shri AK Tripathy. The projects were approved in food processing, chemicals, metal, infrastructure, power, renewable energy and downstream sectors.

5.3 Hon'ble Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar inaugurates several projects- The hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Manohar Lal Khattar inaugurated and laid the foundation stones of 47 projects worth Rs 585.72 crore of the district from a single place. He also laid the foundation stone and inaugurated eight projects — four each of Panchkula and Jind, costing around Rs 777 crore, through video-conferencing from Karnal. Apart from starting the work of Karnal cooperative sugar mill with 'bhoomi puja', which would be constructed at a cost of Rs 263

crore, he also laid the foundation stone of the widening of National Highway, which connects Karnal and Meerut, from Karnal city to the UP border. The CM dedicated the synthetic track in Karan Stadium which was constructed at a cost of Rs 7.96 crore. He also inaugurated the six-laning of Karnal Agrasen chowk to Baldi bypass road done at the cost of Rs 5.26 crore. He inaugurated the project of providing better water facility and sewerage at a cost of Rs 46 crore in 27 newly regularised colonies. A statue of former late hon'ble PM Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee will be erected at Atal Park at the cost of Rs 73.96 lakh. The CM laid the foundation stone of this project.

5.4 Punjab RE Policy Sets Target for 3 GW Solar, 2 GW in Biomass and Biofuels- Punjab has issued a draft renewable energy policy, with the objective of securing 21% of its power requirements from RE sources by 2030. The policy has been drafted with a target of installing 3 GW of solar projects in the state by 2030, accompanied by 1.5 GW of non-solar renewable generation capacity comprising of biomass, biomass and bagasse co-generation, and small hydro. The draft details the distribution of the planned solar assets between utility-scale, rooftop, floating and hybrid style projects. However, the draft does not include any targets for wind energy generation, with the potential for the technology considerably low in the state. The policy also aims to develop 500 MW of biofuel projects (based on biomass as the primary feedstock). Other targets include developing storage technology for renewable energy projects, promoting the use of electric vehicles (EVs), and solar charging stations. The Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) has been designated as the implementing agency for the policy by the state government. To boost the manufacturing of equipment used for a solar generation like PV cells, wafers, modules, and balance of system (BoS) equipment, the policy has provided exemption on state goods and service tax (SGST), electricity duty, stamp duty, and property tax. The policy has also announced fiscal incentives for small hydel and canal-top solar projects.

5.5 Gujarat brings out new port policy- In a bid to boost infrastructure and attract investment in the port and logistics sector, the Gujarat government has revised its port policy brought out in 1995 and removed restrictions on 33 private jetties, allowing them to handle third party cargo. The new policy allows the captive jetties to be full-fledged commercial ports across the 1,600-km-long coastline in the State. Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB), a nodal agency and port sector regulator in the State, is aiming at attracting approximately Rs 4,000 crore of new investments in port-related infrastructure in the State. As per the new policy, existing captive jetty holders will be permitted to handle third party cargo more than 50% of the total cargo on their captive jetty by paying landing and shipping fees. Moreover, the jetty holders will also be allowed to bring in additional investment for augmenting cargo handling facility and back up areas.

5.6 Government Provides customized package for 7 industries in Madhya Pradesh- Madhya Pradesh government has approved customized package subsidy for seven industries planning to expand their operations in the state. The total investment being proposed by these industries is worth Rs 5795 crore and the government has also asked some of these industries to provide

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skill development training in their units to domiciles of Madhya Pradesh.

5.7 Three-member RERA panel reconstituted in Goa- The government has reconstituted a three-member Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA). Under the Real Estate Act, all commercial and residential projects covering over 500 sq m of land, or eight units, must register with RERA before construction is initiated. The act also mandates that builders quote prices based on carpet area not super built-up area. Carpet area has been defined in the act to include usable spaces. Under RERA, its mandatory for the builders to disclose the carpet area.

5.8 Odisha Government approves Rs 3,208 crore for Puri to develop as world-class heritage city- Odisha cabinet approved projects worth Rs 3,208 crore under "Augmentation of Basic Amenities and Development of Heritage and Architecture" (ABADHA) scheme for Puri to develop as World-class Heritage city.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Centre approves establishment of 10 new medical colleges in Rajasthan- Rajasthan is expected to experience expanded healthcare service as the Centre has given nod for the establishment of 10 new medical colleges in Jaisalmer, Karauli, Banswara, Alwar, Nagaur, Bundi, Sirohi, Baran, Chittorgarh and Sriganganagar districts. The proposal for 10 medical colleges will go a long way in improving the quality of healthcare in Rajasthan and bridge the gap in the availability of the human resource.

6.2 Government signs contract with IIM Bangalore to launch Mahatma Gandhi national fellowship programme- IIM Bangalore has signed a contract with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship to launch a new programme named the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship' (MGNF). The two year fellowship programme will be delivered by IIMB's Centre of Public Policy which is an independent public interest oriented policy think-tank engaged in pioneering research, teaching, training and capacity building. The MGNF will be launched on a pilot basis in Gujarat, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

6.3 Delhi Cabinet nod for new skill, entrepreneurship university- The Delhi cabinet gave its approval for a new skill and entrepreneurship development university with an initial capacity of 50000 students. The proposal requires the clearance from the Delhi Lieutenant Governor. Different levels of courses ranging between six months to two years will be made available for students from class 10 to the graduate and post graduate levels. All the ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes) and skill centres will be merged with the university which will have collaboration with different countries and companies.

6.4 Telangana seeks Rs 3,418 cr for Hyderabad Pharma City- The Telangana government has urged the centre to provide financial assistance of Rs 3418 crore for Hyderabad Pharma City proposed to be developed. The hon'ble Minister of Industries Shri KT Rama Rao has requested the centre to provide 'grant-in-aid' of Rs 1318 crore for implementation of external infrastructure linkages and Rs 2100 crore for the project towards Phase-1 internal infrastructure development. The Hyderabad Pharma City project has been integrated as a priority node of proposed Hyderabad-Warangal Industrial Corridor project and feasibility study for the same has been completed as per the National Industrial Corridor Development & Implementation Trust (NICDIT) guidelines.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Pilot Project for ushering in 'Industry 4.0' in the country, is launched for implementation at the Modern Coach Factory (MCF), Raebareli- A Pilot Project for ushering in 'Industry 4.0' in the country, is launched for implementation at the Modern Coach Factory (MCF), Raebareli. The Ministry of Railways and Department of Science & Technology have joined hands in partnership with IIT Kanpur for taking up a unique project on 'Industry 4.0' by launching a Pilot Project for implementation at Modern Coach Factory, Raebareli. The project launched would be undertaken under the aegis of "Technology Mission for Indian Railways" (TMIR). It would be implemented by a consortium of Ministry of Railways, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Science & Technology on an investment sharing model for taking up identified railway projects for applied research and use on Indian Railways for advancement and modernization.

Modern Coach Factory (MCF), Raebareli was established as a State of the Art coach manufacturing unit with the capacity to manufacture 1000 passenger coaches annually and has modern automated machines and robotic fabrication lines. During last one year, MCF has increased its production phenomenally to 1425 LHB coaches in 2018-19 vis-à-vis 710 LHB coaches in 2017-18. This was enabled significantly by the adoption of elements of Industry 4.0. on sophisticated machines. Inspection of MCF by the Prime Minister in December 2018 has been an inspiration to proliferate this initiative.

In view of the continuous demand for higher speed coaches with comfort of international level and to meet the demand of a continuously growing economy, there is a need to employ the tools which will improve the productivity to next higher level with greater product flexibility.

7.2 Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy launches Unified Portal for Licensing of Eating Houses/ Lodging Houses in NCT of Delhi- Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy launched a single window online system for licensing of eating houses/lodging houses. This unique initiative is a joint effort of various agencies involved in the process of licensing in the NCT of Delhi for facilitating ease of doing business. The Food and Beverages is a big sector and by 2021, it would be having over 2% contribution in India's GDP. About the features of the portal, this single window clearance system has been developed under Digital India programme to facilitate people to obtain licenses to open their eatery/lodging businesses in Delhi. This would be an integrated, transparent and seamless system for providing licenses on a time bound manner. Such a people-friendly system would prevent corruption and increase compliance with rules and regulations by all stakeholders. The Unified Portal aims at simplifying and rationalizing the regulatory processes (registration & inspection), infusion of transparency and avoids procedural delays in getting statutory clearances from various authorities and real time receipt of application by all agencies simultaneously.

The Single Window Unified Portal will facilitate:

- the applicant to know the status of his application at all the stages of approval process;
- the applicant will get notification of any deficiency in his application in the portal itself and also through email and message in his registered mobile number;
- the applicant may correct the deficiencies online in the portal itself within the prescribed timeline; time bound processing of application by all the agencies;
- the applicant can download the approval by all agencies from the portal;
- the portal will also facilitate easy monitoring by concerned authorities.

In order to address the four basic clearances separately– municipal, fire, police and pollution control committee without effecting any change in existing legal / regulatory position and mandate given by respective Acts to all concerned agencies, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) facilitated developing a single window online system developed through NIC (MHA), in consultation with all the stakeholders.

7.3 Manipur tops in MSME registration among North Eastern states- Manipur has secured the top spot for having the largest number of registered Micro, Small and Medium businesses in the Northeast region of the country. According to the Ministry of MSME, Government of India report, from 2015 to 2019, a total of 68.25 lakh business registrations were done in the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) for the country. Out of the said total number, in Northeast region, Manipur had around 12,438 business registrations, Tripura had 2317, Assam had 2000, Mizoram had 1003, Meghalaya had 795, Nagaland had 292 and Sikkim had 288 business registrations. Manipur also ranked in the top position in women ownership of MSME businesses in the country. It may be mentioned that the largest all women run market in Asia is located in the heart of Imphal town.

8. Special Feature- Gujarat at a glance

The Land of the Legends, stands bordered by Pakistan and Rajasthan in the north east, Madhya Pradesh in the east, and Maharashtra and the Union territories of Diu, Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli in the south. The Arabian Sea borders the state both to the west and the south west. The State took its name from the Gujjars, who ruled the area during the 700's and 800's. Stone Age settlements around Sabarmati and Mahi rivers indicate the same time as that of the Indus Valley Civilization while Harappan centres are also found at Lothal, Rampur, Amri and other places.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Gandhinagar
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Vijay Rupani
Area (Sq.km)	196024
Population Density (Sq.km)	308
No. of Districts	33
GSDP at current prices (FY2018)	Rs 1314680 crore
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018)	11.2
Per capita income	Rs 174652
Literacy Rate (%)	79.3
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	919
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	5
Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)[!]	1162259
Key Industries	Agro based and food processing industry, chemicals & petrochemicals, information technology, textiles and apparels, gems and jewellery, among others

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;

Economy of Gujarat

The GSDP at current prices of Gujarat has increased at a growth rate of 42.6% over the years 2014-15 to 2017-18. The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 10.4% from FY2015 to FY2018. The growth of secondary sector has increased from 9.3% in 2016-17 to 10.2% in 2017-18. The growth of tertiary sector has increased from 9.3% in 2016-17 to 11.4% in 2017-18.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GSVA has increased from 19.4% in 2014-15 to 20.4% in 2017-18. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 44.3% in 2014-15 to 43.9% in 2017-18. The share of tertiary sector has decreased from 36.3% in 2014-15 to 35.7% in 2017-18. However, the share of secondary sector has been the maximum as compared to other two sectors namely the primary and tertiary sector 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)	921773	1029010	1153327	1314680
NSDP at current prices(Rs crore)	804764	893997	1009230	1151150
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	10.51	10.23	9.64	11.17
Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)				
Primary Sector	1.49%	10.21%	8.94%	10.75%
Secondary Sector	16.17%	12.48%	9.30%	10.16%
Tertiary Sector	8.58%	7.74%	9.27%	11.37%
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)				
Primary Sector	19.43%	19.75%	20.15%	20.37%
Secondary Sector	44.28%	44.65%	44.26%	43.91%
Tertiary Sector	36.29%	35.60%	35.59%	35.72%

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	680331	15705	219580	394350	231820	57027	1090259
Geographical (Km)	Area(Sq)	275045	83743	78438	94163	135194	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 2017-18; #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.)

State Development Monitor

Macro-Economic components		HR	HP	J&K*	Jharkhand	KA	Kerala*	MP	Maharashtra*
Real GDP (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	526055	117867	107580	232820	1136633	518269	535362	1942768
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	Area	44212	55673	222236	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 (%)	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 2017-18; &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.)

State Development Monitor



Macro-Economic components	Manipur *	Meghalay a*	Mizoram*	Nagaland *	Odisha	Punjab b	Rajasthan n	Sikkim m
Real GDP (Rs. Crore)	17893	23742	14787	16183	390573	39771 1	679313	17628
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	15306 1	108696	29776 5
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
IMR@	11	39	27	12	44	21	41	16
Primary[^]	-1.3%	3.6%	9.4%	3.0%	-0.37%	6.1%	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

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *Data refers to 2017-18; &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.)

State Development Monitor

Macro-Economic components		TN	Telanga na	Tripura *	UP	Uttarakhand	Delhi	WB
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	1207525	618543	32252	110940 7	193272	60270 8	800913
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 2017-18; # 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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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
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<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) 	
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13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
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- B: State profiles**
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