



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

September 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. ADB and India signed USD 350 million loan to improve road connectivity in Chhattisgarh. India and ADB signed USD 200 million loan to improve rural connectivity in Maharashtra. T-Hub launched angel funding programme for startups in Telangana. Rajasthan launched integrated health insurance plan. Hyderabad: 'Sister State Partnership' agreement signed between Telangana and New Jersey. GeM and Punjab Government signed MoU for setting up Project Management Unit. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

### INDEX

Contents	Page No.
Executive Summary	2
Economic Developments	3
Developments in Tourism Sector	5
Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments	6
Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard	9
Developments in Infrastructure Sector	11
Developments in Health & Education Sector	13
Other Economic Developments	15
Special Feature- Maharashtra at a glance	17
Summary of economic indicators of Indian States	19

## 1. Economic Developments

**1.1 ADB, India Sign USD 350 Million Loan to Improve Road Connectivity in Chhattisgarh-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a USD 350 million loan to rehabilitate and upgrade about 850 kilometers (km) of state highways and major district roads in Chhattisgarh, which will improve transport connectivity and enhance people's access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. The project will rehabilitate or upgrade two state highways and 23 major district roads totaling about 850 km in length. The selected roads will be rehabilitated or upgraded from single- or intermediate-lane width to two- or four-lane width with hard shoulder in built-up areas. The project will also strengthen the institutional capacity of the Chhattisgarh Public Works Department in road maintenance and safety. The project roads will include bus stops in villages and built-up areas, which are accessible to the elderly, women, children, and persons with disabilities, as well as street lighting for security and road safety, especially in accident-prone areas.

**1.2 India & ADB sign USD 200 million loan to improve rural connectivity in Maharashtra-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a USD 200 million loan to upgrade rural roads to all-weather standards in 34 districts of Maharashtra State to improve road safety and better connect rural areas with markets and services. Maharashtra has an extensive road network, with rural roads making up two thirds of the network. But more than half of these rural roads are unsealed, making them unsuitable for motorized traffic and impassable during the rainy season. Road safety has been a growing concern with the state accounting for over 8% of all fatal road accidents in India. Accompanying the loan is a technical assistance grant of USD 1 million for institutional strengthening of the MRRDA in areas such as road asset management, road safety, climate-resilient design and construction and web-based real-time project monitoring. Outreach for road users will be carried out in the state to build awareness of road safety, gender issues including human trafficking, and enhancing women's road construction and maintenance skills.

**1.3 Maharashtra sets up council to promote investments-** Maharashtra government has formed a 12 member Investment Promotion Council chaired by hon'ble state chief minister and minister of industries as its working president to work as a nodal agency to attract domestic and foreign direct investments, organise summits, exhibitions, trade fairs and roadshows in several countries. The surge in investment, the government believes, will help achieve the US\$1 trillion economy target by 2025 from the present level of US\$475 billion. The IPC has a mandate to decide policy taking into account the national and international trends, make available forum for business enterprises, economists and experts to advice the government, fix policy for aggressive marketing of 'Magnetic Maharashtra' brand and develop bilateral relations with industrially developed countries to

promote foreign direct investment. The decision to establish IPC was as per the state's new industrial policy which was announced in March this year. The new industrial policy has set an ambitious target of attracting an investment of Rs 10 lakh crore with the creation of 40 lakh new jobs. The government has issued a notification on August 23 on the formation of IPC.

- 1.4 Kerala, TN, Himachal top India's child well-being index, says report-** Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and Puducherry topped the charts in the child well-being index, a tool designed to measure and tracks children's well-being comprehensively. Meghalaya, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh featured at the bottom, as per a report released by the non government organisation World Vision India and reputed research institute. The India child well-being index is a crucial report that can be mined both by the Government and civil organisations to achieve the goal of child well-being and we will use this report effectively. This report provides insights on health, nutrition, education, sanitation and child protection. Our government is fully committed towards securing the rights and well-being of children and, for this, we are making investments in this regard. The dimensions of the index include healthy individual development, positive relationships and protective contexts. Focusing on the three key dimensions, 24 indicators were selected to develop the computation of the child well-being index. The report highlights the multi-dimensional approach towards measuring child well-being — going beyond mere income poverty. Some of the key indicators that need to be studied in the future include mobile usage, digital access, financial literacy, mental health and quality of relationships per se, between parents/peers and children.
- 1.5 Digital Employment Exchange unveiled in Telangana-** The Telangana government has created a digital database of 45,000 job vacancies in several companies and organisations. Hon'ble Telangana labour Minister Malla Reddy launched the application DEEP (Digital Employment Exchange of Telangana) to improve the employment ecosystem in the State. It will allow free interaction between job seekers and job providers on the platform that is powered by AI and ML technologies.
- 1.6 T-Hub launches angel funding programme for startups in Telangana-** Hyderabad-based startup incubator T-Hub announced the launch of its funding programme T-Angel, through which it will help startups raise capital. The three-month investment acceleration programme is a joint venture with the Telangana state government and will be executed by T-Hub and online investment platform LetsVenture. The programme is the first in a series of funding focused programmes by T-Hub, and about 30 startups with leading-edge solutions in healthcare, real estate, entertainment, sports, education and finance will be shortlisted.

## 2. Developments in Tourism Sector

**2.1 72 MoUs worth Rs. 8071 crore signed to promote tourism-** As many as 72 Memoranda of Understandings (MoUs) worth Rs. 8071 crore were signed with various prospective entrepreneurs in the tourism sector by the state government. The hon'ble chief minister of the state said that a new tourism policy was being framed and is in the final stage. The focus of new policy would be on exploring virgin destinations in the state besides adopting a holistic approach to cope with the overcrowded tourist destinations like Shimla and Manali.

New adventure sports rules, 2019 were being framed to promote and regulate adventurous tourism whereas the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Sustainable Development Plan would be ready by the October 2019 which would ensure planned and systematic tourism development in the state. Bir Billing in Kangra district would be developed as a destination of para-gliding and adventure sports which would not only bring the area on world tourism map but would also provide gainful employment to the youth.

### 3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

**3.1 North East Rural Livelihood Project(NERLP) improves livelihoods of 300,000 households in 11 districts of Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim-** The North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) has empowered rural poor and improved livelihoods of about 300,000 rural households in 1,645 villages under 58 development blocks across the eleven districts of four states of Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. Under this project, the Skills development and placement has trained 10462 boys and girls in various job skills and a total of 5494 of them are employed.

NERLP is World Bank aided, multi-state livelihood Rs.683 crore (USD 144.4 million) project under the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), launched in 2012. The project has been implemented in 11 districts of Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura and Sikkim. The project aims “to improve rural livelihoods especially that of women, unemployed youth and the most disadvantaged, in four North Eastern States”. The project has focussed on five development strategies, namely, social empowerment, economic empowerment, partnership development, project management and livelihood & value chain developments.

Rural infrastructure projects include 49 Commodities Collection Centres, 51 Roadside Marketing Shed, 15 Prime Location Marketing Sheds, 63 Processing Units (including Bamboo Round Stick Units (4), Spices Processing Units (2), Rice Sheller Stations (5), Pig And Fish Feed Mills(3), Modern Pig Breeding Units (15), Fish Hatcheries(2), Scientific Slaughter House(1), Poultry Hatcheries (2), Agriculture Seed Processing Units(2), Ginger Processing Units (4), King Chili Processing Unit (1), Large Cardamoms Processing Plant (1), Vegetable Pack Houses(4), Green Tea Processing Plants (2), Fruit Processing Units(4), CLBRCs (2), Tailoring Units (3), Training Centres (2) and Yarn Banks(4) for weavers within the weaving clusters.

**3.2 Centre releases Rs. 47,436 crores for afforestation to various states-** In a major boost towards promoting afforestation and achieving green objectives of the country, Hon’ble Union Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Shri Prakash Javadekar, handed over Rs.47,436 crores of CAMPA funds to various states, in presence of hon’ble Minister of State, MoEF&CC, Shri Babul Supriyo. CAMPA Background (With the initial experience of the States regarding under-utilisation of the money collected towards compensatory afforestation, Hon’ble Supreme Court of India ordered for establishment of Compensatory Afforestation Fund and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) in 2001. In 2006, separate bank accounts were opened in which the compensatory levies were deposited and adhoc CAMPA was established for the management of Compensatory afforestation fund. In 2009, Hon’ble Supreme Court permitted release of Rs.1000 crore every year to States/UTs for compensatory afforestation and other activities. In 2014, Hon’ble

Supreme Court permitted release of 10% of total deposit of states in the fund from interest accrued on the deposits. This Act has provisioned that CAMPA funds shall be kept in interest bearing non-lapsable Public Account. After detailed deliberations with CAG and Ministry of Finance and deliberations with other Stakeholders, the fund flow mechanism could be finalized and the CAF Rules were finally put in place in 2018. After notification of CAF Rules, with approval of the Supreme Court on 28 Jan 2019, an amount of Rs.54,685 Crore from Ad-hoc CAMPA has been brought under the control of Government of India. So far 27 States/UTs have created accounts for receiving the Funds from Union Government and today funds to the tune of Rs.47,436 crore have been transferred to those States. The Fund shall be utilized as per the provisions of the CAF Act and CAF Rules).

**3.3 Rajasthan launches integrated health insurance plan-** The Rajasthan government launched an integrated health plan by merging the Centre's Ayushman Bharat with the state's Bhamashah Health Insurance Scheme. Called the Ayushman Bharat Mahatma Gandhi Rajasthan Health Insurance Scheme, it would benefit over 1.10 crore families. Under the plan, free medical care will be provided on the basis of the caste-based census, socio-economic status and to those selected under the National Food Security Act.

**3.4 Hon'ble Union Minister Smt Harsimrat Badal inaugurates First Mega Food Park in Lakkampally of Telangana state-** Hon'ble Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Food Processing Industries inaugurated the first Mega Food Park in Telangana at Village Lakkampally, Nandipet Mandal of Nizamabad District, Telangana state. The Mega Food Park will leverage an additional investment of about Rs. 250 crore in 22 food processing units in the park and generate a turnover of about Rs. 14000 crore. The Park will also provide direct and indirect employment to 50,000 youth and benefit about 1 lakh farmers. Mega Food parks shall facilitate doubling of farmer's income by 2022 which is a primary agenda of Government in the field of agriculture.

The Smart Agro Mega Food Park will benefit the people of Nizamabad District and the people of nearby Districts of Nirmal, Jagtial, Rajanna Sircilla Kamareddy of Telangana & Nanded district of Maharashtra state. This Mega Food Park has been set up in 78 acre of land at a cost of Rs. 108.95 crore. The facilities being created by the developer at Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park include Raw Material Warehouse of 5000 MT, Finished Good Warehouse-5000 MT, Multi Commodity Cold Storage-5000 MT, Deep Freeze Store-500 MT, Turmeric-Curcumin, Oleoresin Extraction unit-5 MT/Day, QC Laboratory and other related food processing facilities.

**3.5 Punjab approves policy for rice mills for early delivery to central pool-** Punjab cabinet approved the Punjab Custom Milling Policy for Paddy (Kharif 2019-20) with more security provisions, including criminal penalty for diversion of rice. The scheme aimed at ensuring seamless milling of paddy and smooth delivery of rice to the Central Pool from more than 4000 mills operating in the state, would be followed by state procuring agencies as well as the Food



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

## State Development Monitor

Corporation of India and the rice millers. To guard against any diversion of NFSA/PDS rice, a provision for initiation of criminal proceedings under relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Essential Commodities Act (ECA) has been added in case such practice is detected.

**3.6 New scheme introduced by Tamil Nadu's Centre government for fishermen-** The Tamil Nadu's Centre government has announced a new scheme for the fishermen. The Centre has introduced a new scheme - Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing - for fishermen in Tamil Nadu, the objective of the scheme was to make a 'Blue Revolution'. The Centre has released Rs 300 crore to the Tamil Nadu government to provide resource- specific deep sea fishing vessels to the traditional fishermen of the state. The scheme is introduced specifically for the benefit of four districts in Palk Bay area, including Ramanathapuram district.

**3.7 Odisha government approves DPR of Rs 700 cr under Rurban Mission-** The Odisha government approved a detail project report (DPR) worth Rs 700 crore for development of nine identified clusters under the Centre's 'Rurban Mission'. Eight more clusters were resolved to be recommended to the Ministry of Rural Development for inclusion under the mission. These proposed clusters included Kalimela in Malkanguri district, Komna under Nuapada district, Kendujhar sadar, Mohana in Gajapati district, Puri sadar in Puri district, Danagadi under Jajapur district, Ulunda under Subarnapur district and Dhakauda under Sambalpur district.



#### 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



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

### State Development Monitor

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> June 2019

## 5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

**5.1 Hon'ble Shri Dharmendra Pradhan launches the commencement of work for 10th City Gas Distribution bidding round, covering 50 Geographical Areas in 124 districts-** Hon'ble Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas & Steel Sh Dharmendra Pradhan launched the commencement of work for 10th City Gas Distribution (CGD) bidding round which will cover 50 Geographical Areas (GAs) in 124 districts. The government aims to provide reliable, affordable, sustainable and universal access to clean fuel to all. The present share of gas in the energy mix in the country is 6.2% compared to 24% globally, and the aim is to increase share of natural gas to 15% by 2030.

**5.2 Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh construct most houses under PMAY-U: ICRA-** Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal achieved higher house completions under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) than other states. Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have fared particularly well under PMAY-Urban (PMAY-U), whereas Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have recorded the highest number of house completions under PMAY-Gramin (PMAY-G). The success under PMAY-U for select states is attributed to the pro-activeness of the respective state governments in establishing PPP practices, as well as their focus on streamlining execution and maintaining efficiency in timelines through various steps.

These mainly include provision of single-window clearance for building approvals and quick validation of applications. Under PMAY-G, the respective state government's focus on quick beneficiary selection<sup>1</sup>, timely disbursement of funds to the beneficiary account and ensuring availability of manpower and material for construction have been the key driving factors. Around 81 lakh houses have been sanctioned under PMAY-U and around 1 crore under PMAY-G, but the actual completions, particularly under the former, has been moving at a slow pace, standing at only 32% of sanctioned houses. The houses completed under PMAY-U in Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were 3,13,042 and 3,06,535 respectively, whereas in Madhya Pradesh (13,09,377), West Bengal (13,05,324) and Uttar Pradesh (12,41,791) were under PMAY-G.

**5.3 Himachal Pradesh notifies new industrial policy-** To promote investment, the Himachal government has finally notified the Himachal Pradesh Industrial Investment Development Policy 2019. It is aimed at speeding up economic development and creating more jobs. A slew of incentives to the existing and new industries have been announced with a thrust on taking investment to the hitherto unexplored areas of the state. In order to achieve this, the areas have been classified in categories A, B and C taking into consideration the location, distance from the inter-state borders, extent of industrial development and overall backwardness.

Several state-level incentives have also been included to lure investors which include assistance



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

## State Development Monitor

for access to technology, competitiveness, innovation and quality certification. The initiatives under the ease of doing business such as self-certification of documents have also been enlisted in the policy which would further simplify procedures. Access to finance for the key MSME sector and provision of land allotment at concessional rate, easy payment schedule of land premium, extension in provisional land allotment period and provision to rent out surplus built-up area for industrial use for large enterprises have taken care of. The transport subsidy to incentivise the industry has also been introduced for the first time in the state. Special category enterprises like BPL, ex-servicemen, women, persons with disabilities, persons afflicted with HIV/AIDS too have been granted additional incentives as an encouragement. A concept of anchor enterprise, which is a first unit set up in an industrial area with fixed capital investment of over Rs 200 crore and employing more than 200 Himachalis on regular basis would also be promoted.

## 6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

**6.1 Tamil Nadu government launches an exclusive channel for school children-** Tamil Nadu Hon'ble Chief Minister Edappadi K Palaniswami launched the State government's new television channel called Kalvi Tholaikkaatchi (Education TV). The channel, which is targeted at school-going students, will mostly have educative shows for children. While about half of all programmes will be based on the state government's curriculum, the rest will help students prepare for NEET and JEE among other competitive exams, said a statement issued by the State government. A team of 25 teachers will run the channel and 32 programmes will be broadcast in its first phase.

**6.2 Haryana Health Minister launches Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network-** Hon'ble Haryana Health Minister Anil Vij launched Electronic Vaccine Intelligence Network (eVIN), Safe Delivery App and ASHA Soft mobile application, to improve healthcare services in the state. The App would support the Government of India's Universal Immunisation Programme by providing real-time information on vaccine stocks and flows, and storage temperatures across all cold chain points in Haryana. eVIN is an innovative technological solution for strengthening immunization supply chain systems in India. It has been implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Mohfw) with the support from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

**6.3 Punjab issues 17.02 lakh e-cards in August under health insurance scheme-** The Punjab government issued 17.02 lakh e-cards in August to facilitate cashless secondary and tertiary healthcare services to around 46 lakh families of the state under the 'Ayushman Bharat Sarbat Sehat Bima Yojna'.

**6.4 National Centre for Clean Coal Research & Development inaugurated at Bengaluru-** Hon'ble Union Minister of Science & Technology, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, inaugurated the National Centre for Clean Coal Research and Development at Indian Institute of Science (IISc)-Bengaluru. Government of India through Department of Science & Technology, has set up the National Centre for Clean Coal Research and Development (NCCCR&D) as a national level consortium on clean coal R&D, led by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc)-Bengaluru. The breakthrough research being pursued at IISc in clean coal domain could potentially be game changer for meeting the energy needs of the country in terms of higher efficiency and capacity at lower operating costs and size.

Interdisciplinary Centre for Energy Research (ICER) is one of the youngest centres at the Indian Institute of Science (IISc). It was conceived to take up socially relevant research in line with national-level missions of the Government of India, which will directly benefit the people of the nation and the world. The Centre hosts faculty members from different departments having diverse engineering and science backgrounds, pursuing cutting-edge research in the broad area



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

## State Development Monitor

of energy. National Centre for Clean Coal Research and Development (NCCCR&D) is a national level consortium on clean coal R&D, led by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc)-Bengaluru. The primary goal is to address several critical R&D challenges towards the development of clean coal technologies, in tandem with developing supercritical power plant technologies, both at the materials and system level.

**6.5 Three new ayush hospitals in Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha Upgradation of 306 Ayush hospitals-** 3 New AYUSH Hospitals have been set up in Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Odisha during the 100-day period of the present government while 306 Ayush hospitals have been upgraded. The essential medicines have been supplied and sanctioned to more than 11,980 Hospitals and dispensaries which will benefit more than 2.9 cr patients. The support to 2,853 PHCs with co-located AYUSH Centres has been extended during the period for medicines and contingencies which will benefit 64.6 lakh patients. A proposal for inclusion of 19 AYUSH packages in PM-JAY has been finalised and submitted to the National Health Authority. To globalise AYUSH systems, the BIMSTEC nations with whom India shares excellent political and social equations have agreed to jointly set up a BIMSTEC University of Ayurveda and Traditional Medicine in India. Another significant development has been the Country to Country MoUs signed with Gambia and Guinea, in July and August respectively, for joint efforts in promotion of Traditional Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy. In another landmark development, a MoU signed between India and China on 12th August 2019. This will see the world's two largest Traditional Medicine Administrations collaborating for the benefit of the people of the two countries.

## 7. Other Economic Developments

**7.1 Centre signs MoU to use Bangla port for Tripura-** The centre has signed an MoU with Bangladesh for transporting 20 LPG bullet trucks through the Mongla port in Bangladesh to cater to the growing petroleum demand in Tripura. Though supplies are abundant in India, geographical constraints play a big role when it comes to transportation of essential commodities to Tripura. The state government had thus asked the central government to initiate talks with its Bangladesh counterpart to use their port for easy transportation of essentials which would also be more cost effective and time saving.

**7.2 Telangana's pollution control board ranks second in country, after Maharashtra-** In the first-ever rankings based on performance audit conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), the Telangana State Pollution Control Board (TSPCB) bagged the second place among the 35 states in the country. The board also stood first in one of the five parameters 'Enforcement and Regulatory Function' of the performance audit. TSPCB scored 82.72 whereas Maharashtra Pollution Control Board clinched the first position with 82.93 points.

**7.3 Centre To Skill 30,000 People In Meghalaya-** The Centre will skill 30,000 people in Meghalaya under the 'Samarth' scheme in apparel, textiles and handloom sectors. It is the direction of Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi to skill the people of Meghalaya so that 54,000 crafts persons in the state get benefits from and are aided by the Centre. The number of people to be skilled has been increased from 7,200.

**7.4 GeM and Punjab Government sign MoU for Setting up Project Management Unit-** Government e-Marketplace (GeM) under the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry and Government of Punjab, signed MoU to set up a GeM Organizational Transformation Team (GOTT) Project Management Unit (PMU) in the state. GeM, the national public procurement portal launched in August 2016 has transformed the public procurement landscape in the country with transparency, efficiency and inclusion. It has facilitated procurement worth over Rs. 34,000 crore of goods & services by various Government Departments, Organisations and PSUs.

To further strengthen and enable Government departments towards a market based procurement, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has advised Ministries and Departments of Central and State Governments to consider services of GOTT on an outcome based self-sustenance model. GOTT will assist the buyer agency to redesign the procurement processes and enhance competencies to derive maximum benefit from the online marketplace.

Government of Punjab is the first State which will establish GOTT PMU for effectively utilising

this transformational initiative towards inclusive, efficient and transparent procurement. Among the CPSUs, SAIL has already signed MoU for setting up of PMU. Many other states and CPSUs are in the process of setting up GOTT PMUs.

It is projected that through the initiatives of GOTT PMU, Government of Punjab will be able to transact around Rs 1700 crore in terms of annual Gross Merchandize Value (GMV) on GeM platform in the first year and over Rs 3000 crore per annum, over a period of time.

**7.5 Tamil Nadu unveils new electric-vehicle policy-** Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Edappadi K Palaniswami unveiled the State's electric-vehicle policy, which has set out a vision to attract ₹50,000 crore in investments and create 1.5 lakh new jobs. While the 'Tamil Nadu Electric Vehicle Policy 2019' aims to create a comprehensive EV ecosystem in the State, it has also chalked out a strategy to make Tamil Nadu the preferred destination for EVs and component manufacturing units, including battery and charging infrastructure. The support measures announced in the EV policy include 100% road tax exemption for all types of EVs, capital subsidies, reimbursement of State GST, subsidy on land cost and special incentives for job-creating EV projects.

**7.3 Hyderabad: 'Sister State Partnership' agreement signed between Telangana and New Jersey-** A Sister State Partnership' agreement was signed between Telangana and New Jersey in Hyderabad. This agreement facilitates cooperation in areas of economic development such as IT, Pharma & Life Sciences, Biotech, Fintech, Media, Data Centres, Clean Energy, Higher Education, Tourism, Culture, and Healthcare sectors. The New Jersey governor has inked a pact with Active Telugu Film Producers Guild.



## 8. Special Feature- Maharashtra at a glance

Maharashtra lies on the western coast of India. Maharashtra happens to be the third largest state in the nation and stands second in population among all Indian states. Surrounded by the Arabian Sea to its west, Gujarat to its northwest, Madhya Pradesh to its north, Karnataka to its south and Chhattisgarh and Telangana to its East, this state of India is 3,07,713 sq km in area. Nagpur is known as the auxiliary capital of the state. The state has a varied landscape and is bounded by the Western Ghats. It boasts of several wildlife sanctuaries and national parks, and also patronizes project Tiger, which is an attempt to preserve the endangered species like the Bengal tiger, to conserve the bio-heritage of the country. Maharashtra has a tropical monsoon climate and the annual rainfall is between 400 mm to 6000 mm annually, with the Konkan area receiving the maximum rainfall in the state.

### Summary of socio-economic indicators

<b>State Capital</b>	Mumbai
<b>Hon'ble Chief Minister</b>	Shri Devendra Fadnavis
<b>Area (Sq.km)</b>	307713
<b>Population Density (Sq.km)</b>	365
<b>No. of Districts</b>	36
<b>GSDP at current prices (FY2019)<sup>+</sup></b>	Rs 2411599 crore
<b>Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2019)</b>	7.5
<b>Per capita income</b>	Rs 176102.2
<b>Literacy Rate (%)</b>	82.3
<b>Sex Ratio (2011 census)</b>	929
<b>Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*</b>	13
<b>Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)<sup>!</sup></b>	468330.5
<b>Key Industries</b>	Pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, IT and ITeS, electronics, engineering, oil and gas, BFSI

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 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 Maharashtra

The GSDP at current prices of Maharashtra has increased at a growth rate of 35.5% over the years 2014-15 to 2017-18. The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 7.5% from FY2015 to FY2018. The growth of secondary sector has increased from 6.3% in 2014-15 to 6.9% in 2017-18. The growth of tertiary sector has increased from 9.3% in 2014-15 to 9.6% in 2017-18.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GSVA has decreased from 14.5% in 2014-15 to 13.3% in 2017-18. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 30.4% in 2014-15 to 28.2% in 2017-18. The share of tertiary sector has increased from 55.1% in 2014-15 to 58.5% in 2017-18. 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 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)	1779138	1966147	2188532	2411600
NSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	1553217	1735230	1944953	2139378
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	6.31	7.20	9.21	7.54
<b>Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)</b>				
Primary Sector	-3.59%	0.01%	18.17%	-5.39%
Secondary Sector	6.29%	7.02%	6.82%	6.99%
Tertiary Sector	9.27%	8.01%	9.63%	9.65%
<b>Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)</b>				
Primary Sector	14.54%	13.90%	15.33%	13.33%
Secondary Sector	30.36%	30.21%	28.63%	28.17%
Tertiary Sector	55.10%	55.89%	56.04%	58.51%

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>	680331	15705	219580	394350	231820	57027	1090259
<b>Geographical (Km)</b>	<b>Area(Sq)</b>	275045	83743	78438	94163	135194	3702	196244
<b>Number of Districts</b>		13	25	33	38	27	2	33
<b>Population Density<sup>%</sup></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)<sup>&amp;</sup></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<sup>@</sup></b>		34	36	44	38	39	8	30
<b>Primary<sup>^</sup></b>		16.8%	-6.2%	-3.4%	1.4%	3.8%	55.0%	9.3%
<b>Secondary<sup>^</sup></b>		8.4%	14.3%	12.7%	2.5%	6.0%	14.4%	9.7%
<b>Tertiary<sup>^</sup></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 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*
<b>Real GDP (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	526055	117867	107580	232820	1136633	518269	535362	1942768
<b>Geographical Area (Sq Km)</b>	<b>Area</b>	44212	55673	222236	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>	<b>Growth</b>	8.7	7.3	5.4	4.6	9.6	7.4	7	7.3
<b>Per-Income (Rs)&amp;</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@</b>		33	25	24	29	24	10	47	19
<b>Primary^</b>		7.0%	1.4%	-0.1%	2.3%	5.6%	2.5%	26.3%	-5.4%
<b>Secondary^</b>		6.0%	6.5%	11.0%	-0.2%	5.9%	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%
<b>Tertiary^</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 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
<b>Real GDP (Rs. Crore)</b>	17893	23742	14787	16183	390573	39771 1	679313	17628
<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%</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	15306 1	108696	29776 5
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
<b>IMR@</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 Rates (2011) (%)</b>	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
<b>Real (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	1207525	618543	32252	110940 7	193272	60270 8	800913
<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<sup>%</sup></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 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

**Dr. S P Sharma**  
Chief Economist

**Ms. Shivani Mehrotra**  
Research Associate

### Disclaimer

“State Development Monitor” is prepared by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide a broad view of developments in Indian states. This newsletter may not be reproduced, wholly or partly in any material form, or modified, without prior approval from the Chamber.

It may be noted that this book is for guidance and information purposes only. Though due care has been taken to ensure accuracy of information to the best of the PHD Chamber’s knowledge and belief, it is strongly recommended that readers should seek specific professional advice before taking any decisions.

Please note that the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry does not take any responsibility for outcome of decisions taken as a result of relying on the content of this book. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry shall in no way, be liable for any direct or indirect damages that may arise due to any act or omission on the part of the Reader or User due to any reliance placed or guidance taken from any portion of this book.

Copyright 2019  
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book including the cover, shall be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of, and acknowledgement of the publisher (PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry).

## 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>		





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)



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

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)