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State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. World Bank approved USD 88 Million Project to Help Modernize Waterways in Assam, Andhra stood first in health, sanitation, clean drinking water: NITI Aayog report, Hon'ble Union Power Minister released State Energy Efficiency Index 2019, Government of India and the World Bank signed USD 210 million loan agreement for State of Maharashtra's Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project , Agriculture department fixed insurance premium for rabi crops, Hon'ble Odisha CM launched solar power, cement, steel projects worth Rs 8,939 crore, Government of Madhya Pradesh approved health investment policy 2019, Telangana eyes growing AI market, signs 8 MoUs with global cos, IITs, Traditional goldsmiths seek formation of development board. 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 | 7 |
| Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments | 9 |
| Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard | 10 |
| Developments in Infrastructure Sector | 12 |
| Developments in Health & Education Sector | 14 |
| Other Economic Developments | 17 |
| Special Feature- Uttar Pradesh at a glance | 19 |
| Summary of economic indicators of Indian States | 21 |

1. Economic Developments

1.1 ADB, India Sign USD 206 Million Loan to Strengthen Urban Services in 5 Tamil Nadu Cities-

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$206 million loan to develop water supply and sewerage infrastructure in 5 cities of Tamil Nadu and strengthen capacities of urban local bodies (ULBs) for improved service delivery. This is the second project loan for the ADB-supported \$500 million multi-tranche financing for Tamil Nadu Urban Flagship Investment Program, approved in September 2018, that will overall develop climate-resilient water supply, sewerage, and drainage infrastructure in 10 cities of Tamil Nadu. The first project under the program with \$169 million financing is currently under implementation. The project will target four cities—Ambur, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruppur, and Vellore—for developing sewage collection and treatment and drainage systems by setting up or rehabilitating sewage treatment plants, pumping stations, and connecting all households in the project area to the sewerage network, including below poverty line households.

1.2 Tripura gets its first SEZ-

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has notified the setting up of the first ever Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Tripura on December 16, 2019. The SEZ is being set-up at Paschim Jalefa, Sabroom, South Tripura District, which is 130 km away from Agartala. It will be a Sector Specific Economic Zone for Agro-Based Food Processing. The estimated investment in the project will be around 1550 Crore. The developer of the SEZ will be Tripura Industrial Development Corporation (TIDC) Ltd. The SEZ is estimated to generate 12,000 skilled jobs. Rubber based industries, textile and Apparel Industries, bamboo and Agri-food Processing Industries will be set-up in the SEZ. Setting up of the SEZ in Sabroom will open up new avenues to attract private investment considering the proximity of the Chittagong Port and construction of the bridge across Feni River in South Tripura which is underway. After it is set up, 100 percent Income Tax exemption will be provided on export income for SEZ units under Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for the first 5 years. Also 50% exemption will be provided for the next 5 years and 50% of the ploughed back export profit for another 5 years.

1.3 ADB, India Sign USD490 Million Loan for PPP to Upgrade Madhya Pradesh Roads-

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$490 million loan for public-private partnership (PPP) project to upgrade about 1,600 km of state highways and major district roads (MDRs) from single-lane to two-lane widths in the state of Madhya Pradesh. An additional \$286 million investment will be mobilised through private sector participation under the PPP modality. The state highways and major district roads provide a crucial link between rural roads and national highways. The upgradation of these roads under the project will improve rural and peri-urban connectivity in the state and improve access to markets and better services. This will open a new partnership by introducing PPP

through the hybrid-annuity model (HAM), thereby leveraging government financing and improving sustainability of capital investments. The HAM is a mix of engineering, procurement, construction, and build-operate-transfer. This passes the responsibility of design, implementation, and operation and maintenance obligations to the private sector, while attracting some private sector financing. Under this model, the government will release 60% of the total project cost during construction, to be paid to the concessionaire in tranches linked to completion milestones. The project will upgrade 750 km of state highways and 850 km of MDRs to two-lane and all-weather standards with road safety features. It will also develop an e-maintenance system, which can record defects or required maintenance, along with a training program to develop capacity on contract implementation and project finance in the Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation.

1.4 Kerala tops NITI's Sustainable Development Goal Index, Bihar worst performer- Kerala retained the top rank while Bihar was adjudged as the worst performer in Niti Aayog's SDG India Index 2019, which evaluates progress of States and Union Territories on social, economic and environmental parameters, as per a report. According to 'SDG India Index 2019', Uttar Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim have shown maximum improvement, but states like Gujarat have not shown any progress vis-a-vis 2018 rankings.

1.5 Andhra stands first in health, sanitation, clean drinking water: NITI Aayog report- Andhra Pradesh has bagged a creditable third position among the 28 states in the latest United Nations Sustainable Goals report by NITI Aayog. The state stood first in certain indicators such as health insurance coverage, clean water and sanitation, with an overall score of 67 points, which qualifies it as a frontrunner state. According to the report, out of the 16 indicators, Andhra Pradesh has bagged the first position in providing clean drinking water and sanitation as well as peace, justice and strong institutions. The state is second in good health and well-being, climate action as well as economic growth, and third in alleviating poverty. It stands sixth at generating clean and affordable energy and 17th position at tackling gender inequality.

1.6 Union Power Minister releases State Energy Efficiency Index 2019- Hon'ble Shri Raj Kumar Singh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Power and New & Renewable Energy and Honourable Minister of State for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship released here the 'State Energy Efficiency Index 2019', which tracks the progress of Energy Efficiency (EE) initiatives in 36 states and union territories based on 97 significant indicators. The index was released on the occasion of RPM (Review, Planning and Monitoring) meeting, which is being held on 09-10 Jan 2020 at Pravasi Bharatiya Kendra, New Delhi.

1.7 World Bank Approves USD 88 Million Project to Help Modernize Waterways in Assam- The Government of India, Government of Assam and the World Bank signed a loan

agreement of \$88 million to help modernize Assam's passenger ferry sector that runs on its rivers including the mighty Brahmaputra. A majority of Assam's more than 350 ferry routes cross the Brahmaputra or serve its islands, providing a crucial means of transport to thousands of commuters in both the urban and rural areas of the Brahmaputra Valley. The Assam Inland Water Transport Project (AIWTP), will help Assam improve the passenger ferry infrastructure and its services and strengthen the capacity of the institutions running the inland water transport. Technically better designed terminals and energy-efficient vessels (both new and retrofitted) will make the ferry services more sustainable with least disruption to nature.

The project will support Government of Assam's efforts to corporatize its own ferry activities. The Assam Shipping Company (ASC) will operate the government ferries and the Assam Ports Company (APC) will provide terminals and terminal services on a common-user basis to both public and private ferry operators. Inland Water Transport is also a more sustainable mode of transport. It provides low-carbon and low-cost options when compared to the cost of constructing and maintaining flood-resilient roads and bridges across the long stretches of the Brahmaputra river.

The project will also help build modern ferry terminals. In doing so, the project will draw guidance from 'working with nature' principles that aim to design new infrastructure or rehabilitate existing infrastructure in a way that works with natural river processes. The \$88 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a final maturity of 14.5 years including a grace period of five years.

- 1.8 Government of India and the World Bank sign USD 210 million loan agreement for State of Maharashtra's Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project-** The Government of India, the Government of Maharashtra and the World Bank signed a loan agreement of USD 210 million to support small holder farmers participate in competitive agriculture value chains, facilitate agri-business investments, increase market access and productivity in focus commodities, and build resilience of crops to recurrent floods or droughts in the Indian state of Maharashtra. The USD210 million Maharashtra Agribusiness and Rural Transformation Project, will help build capacity of the nodal departments and institutions; increase private sector investments in agricultural value chains; remove constraints for producers and entrepreneurs in accessing emerging domestic and export markets; build the capacity of the state to respond to commodity-price fluctuations by providing access to timely information on markets and production trends; and enhance adoption of climate resilient production techniques in the state. The project will be implemented in all 36 districts of Maharashtra. Over one million farming households will directly benefit from the project. At least 43% of farmers and farm-workers participating in project activities are expected to be women. Specific focus will be given to women-led enterprises and the participation of women in the decision-making processes of farmer producer organizations.



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

State Development Monitor

The focus of the project on enhancing the capacity of the state to effectively manage and deliver agricultural technical support and services, increasing credit linkages to formal financing institutions, improving Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) standards and investing in business development services will help small holder farmers become more competitive and increase their links to organized domestic and export markets. The USD 210 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) has a 6-year grace period and a maturity period of 13.5 years.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Tourism In Assam Loses Rs. 400 Crore In The Month Of December- The tourism sector has been badly hit in Assam and the Northeast. The ongoing protests and the recent unrest have resulted in inbound bookings getting cancelled at the last minute. According to sources, the total loss has been projected to around Rs. 400 crore. The total revenue earned during the period was around Rs. 1500 crore and 30 per cent of this was earned in the month of December. This year, the revenue has come down drastically and the impact would be felt in the coming year as well.

2.2 Tourism sector in Himachal to get INR 16000 crore investment- Himachal Pradesh is one of those Indian states that gets an impressive tourist footfall. Tourism is the prime source of income for people here, and the state's economy primarily depends on the sector. Considering the importance of tourism in Himachal Pradesh, the state government has signed investment proposals worth INR 16000 crore to further explore tourism potential here. The government here is focusing on strengthening the tourism industry. 225 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs), worth INR 16000 crore, have been signed for the tourism sector.

2.3 Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned 18 projects covering all the North Eastern States for Rs.1456 crore for development and promotion of tourism- The Ministry of Tourism is focussing on development and promotion of tourism in the North Eastern Region. For development Ministry under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD Schemes has sanctioned 18 projects covering all the North Eastern States for Rs.1456 crore. The Ministry of Tourism undertakes various activities for the promotion of North Eastern region of the country as a tourist destination. These activities include:

- (i) Release of television campaigns on Doordarshan and private channels in the country.
- (ii) Production of publicity material, creatives and television commercials/promotional films on the region.
- (iii) The North East region is the theme of the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at the South Asia Travel and Tourism Exchange (SATTE) in which the Ministry participates annually.
- (iv) Complimentary space is provided to the North Eastern States for their participation in the India Pavilion set up by the Ministry at major international travel fairs and exhibitions.
- (v) The Ministry organizes an annual International Tourism Mart in the North Eastern region with the objective of highlighting the tourism potential of the region.



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

State Development Monitor

The projects under the Swadesh Darshan and PRASHAD schemes are identified for development in consultation with the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations and are sanctioned subject to availability of funds, submission of suitable detailed project reports, adherence to scheme guidelines and utilization of funds released earlier. The details of projects sanctioned to Assam under above schemes are as follows:

| Sl. No. | Scheme / Year of Sanction | Name of the project | Amt released |
|---------|------------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | Swadesh Darshan (2015-16) | Development of Wildlife Circuit: Manas– Probitora– Nameri– Kaziranga– Dibru– Saikhowa | 76.54 |
| 2 | Swadesh Darshan (2016-17) | Development of Heritage Circuit: Tezpur – Majuli – Sibsagar | 45.29 |
| 3. | PRASHAD (2015-16) | Development of Kamakhya Temple and Pilgrimage Destination in and around Guwahati | 22.02 |
| | | | |

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 FSSAI launches 'Verified Milk Vendor Scheme' in Gujarat- In a first for India, the unorganised milk suppliers or vendors will now be brought under the monitoring through a verification programme. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has launched 'Verified Milk Vendors Scheme' in Gujarat to cover milk producers and milk vendors under the regulatory net. Under the new scheme, all the unorganised milk producers and vendors in Gujarat will be issued identity cards after a registration process.

3.2 Agriculture department fixes insurance premium for rabi crops- The agriculture department has announced premium for insurance scheme for rabi crops and the cut-off dates for enrolling in the scheme. The rabi crops which have been covered in the insurance scheme are paddy, maize, cumbu, cholam, redgram, blackgram, greengram, cotton and sugarcane, among others. The highest premium per hectare was for sugarcane at Rs 9571. The premium for paddy was Rs 1193 per hectare for cotton Rs 3186 and groundnut Rs 1019 per hectare. The cut-off dates for enrolment for the insurance scheme have been fixed.

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

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|-----|-------------------|----|------|
| 34. | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 34 | 0.00 |
| 35. | LAKSHADWEEP | 34 | 0.00 |
| 36. | MEGHALAYA | 34 | 0.00 |

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 24th June 2019

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Hon'ble Odisha CM launched solar power, cement, steel projects worth Rs 8,939 crore-

The hon'ble Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik launched 27 industrial projects, involving a total investment of around Rs 8,939 crore. The projects are expected to create employment opportunities for about 12,142 people. Five projects were inaugurated and groundbreaking of 22 other units across different sectors through a video conference from Kharvel Bhawan was performed. Odisha has emerged as the number one state and the most attractive destination for investments during the period of April-September 2019, receiving 18% of total investment in the country. The state government has adopted 5T strategy (Teamwork, Technology, Transparency, Time leading to Transformation) policy for better governance and should focus on commissioning of the projects. Some key projects included Rs 1,994.98 crore cement plant of OCL India and Suraj Product's Rs 50.25 crore expansion of its steel facility in Sundergarh, Shree Cement Limited's Rs 452.55 crore grinding unit in Cuttack, Rs 238.97 crore iron ore pelletisation plant of Pro Mineral in Keonjhar, and Omjay EV's Rs 52.41 crore unit in Jajpur. The hon'ble chief minister also launched a new website for Odisha Film Development Corporation.

5.2 Nainital: Hon'ble CM inaugurates development works- The hon'ble Chief minister inaugurated 12 development works costing Rs 27 crore and unveiling the foundation stones for 33 developmental works costing Rs 61.18 crore in the Nainital Vidhan Sabha constituency. The hon'ble chief minister inaugurated Jansantushti portal for redressal of public grievances and Tripti portal for payment to Asha workers. The Government of India is working at a swift pace on the Jamrani dam project which will facilitate drinking water and irrigation water to Nainital and the densely populated cities of Kumaon region.

5.3 Ather Energy to set up EV, lithium-ion battery plant in Tamil Nadu- Ather Energy has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Tamil Nadu government to set up an electric vehicle and lithium ion battery manufacturing facility in Hosur, which is close to Bengaluru. The new facility will come up in an area of 400,000 sq ft. Ather Energy has already announced its plans to expand to 30 cities in the next few years and this MoU will help scale up production plans for the same. The factory will be supported by state government's recently released EV policy. The project is also expected to get support from state and central governments' measures including the updated FAME policy, GST reduction, and benefits for taxpayers on loans for electric two-wheeler purchase.

5.4 Karnataka government, KIOCL seal pact on mineral exploration- A Bengaluru based PSU has entered into a pact with Karnataka government for mineral exploration in nine manganese and iron ore blocks in the state at an estimated cost of Rs 81.5 crore.

5.5 Punjab launches EMS & Web-GIS to ease Business- The Punjab Small Industries and

Export Corporation (PSIEC) has launched Estate Management System (EMS) and Web-GIS (Geographic Information System) with the aim of ensuring transparency and promoting ease of doing business in the state. Through EMS, applicants/allottees will be able to apply for allotment of industrial/commercial/residential plots, pay dues online and also avail post-allotment services with respect to their plots. Web-based GIS will facilitate applicants/allottees to know about land availability, provision of basic amenities, like roads, sewage, electricity, etc. and proximity to roads, railways, airports, dry ports, etc. all PSIEC allottees will be given access to an online dashboard which will be used for managing all aspects of their industrial plot. Post-allotment services shall be made available online, including, applying Water/Sewage connection, Permission to Mortgage, Registration of Lease Deed/Conveyance deed, Issuance of No Dues Certificate, Conversion from Lease to Freehold etc

5.6 Odisha completes only 1,032 km PMGSY roads- The State may not keep its date with the flagship rural connectivity programme under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY). At the end of the third quarter of the current financial year, the State Government has completed construction of only 1,032 km of rural road against a target of 8,715 km. As the State topped the list at the national level in rural road construction in 2018-19 by completing 8,151 km against the annual target of 8,000 km, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) gave the highest target for 2019-20.

5.7 Hon'ble Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik lays foundation, inaugurates projects for Boudh- The hon'ble chief minister laid foundation stones and inaugurated 27 infrastructure development projects worth Rs 114 crore through video conferencing for Boudh district. The projects included the inauguration of drinking water for Boudh town and foundation stone of Boudh district headquarter hospital. Rs 70 crore would be spent for the construction of the Boudh district headquarter hospital. The other projects included road, sports complex and construction of girl's hostel.

5.8 Hon'ble President Kovind Lays Foundation Stone of Super Specialty Hospital in Kavaratti- Lakshadweep presents itself as a mesmerizing eco-system made up of its under-water life, pristine lagoons, coral reefs, warm waters and its people. The hon'ble President laid the foundation stone of the super-specialty Hospital here at Kavaratti.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Government of Madhya Pradesh approves health investment policy 2019- The State Cabinet approved Madhya Pradesh Health Sector Investment Promotion Policy 2019. Under this new scheme, in order to enhance availability of health services in the remote rural areas, the minimum number of beds in hospitals has been decreased from 100 to 30. The districts have been divided into three categories, by considering the total number of hospital beds per thousand population as basis.

In districts where the number of hospital beds is much lower than the national average, more encouragement will be given for private investment in the health sector, so that small investors could be attracted for the investment. The Cabinet has decided to implement “Mukhya Mantri Sushen Chikitsak Protsahan Yojana” in order to ensure availability of doctors in health institutions run by the Department of Public Health and Family Welfare in tribal blocks of the State.

Under the scheme, a total honorarium of Rs one lakh to two in the most backward 21 blocks and Rs 90,000 to 1.85 lakh in the remaining backward development blocks lakh will be paid to the contractual doctors. Under this scheme, the total salary of Rs 96,100 to Rs 1 lakh 42 thousand 700 rupees in the most backward 21 blocks and Rs 86,100 to Rs 1 lakh 27 thousand 700 rupees in the remaining backward will be payable to the regular doctors.

Apart from this, the doctors to be posted at the block level will also be provided transport facility through departmental pool vehicle to attend the place of duty at primary health centre from housing group and block housing group.

The Cabinet under the Rule 8 (1) of the Madhya Pradesh Civil Services (General Service Conditions) Rule, 1961 has taken a decision to keep the selected candidates on the posts of direct recruitment for the first three years probation period. During the probation period, 70 percent of minimum payscale of the post in first year, 80 percent in second year and 90 percent in third year will be payable in the form of stipend.

The Cabinet has given its approval for the continuation of 55 temporary posts in RCVP Noronha Academy of Administration and Management from March 01, 2019 to March 31, 2020. The Cabinet has taken a decision to provide financial provision in the form of grant by bringing the operation of 123 Vishisht Residential Schools run by the Department of Tribal Welfare Department under the Madhya Pradesh Special and Residential Academic Society. The Administrative Department has been authorised for the approval of the recruitment promotion rule of the society.

6.2 Maharashtra has most employable talent, followed by TN, UP: Study- Maharashtra

topped the list of states with the highest employable talent, followed by Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh while Mumbai, Hyderabad and Pune stood out as the most employable cities. Maharashtra moved up from 9th position and Tamil Nadu was up from 10th position of last year as they improved their ranking this year to emerge as the most employable states. The states that registered a dip in their ranking were West Bengal and Haryana which could not make it to the top 10 according to the seventh edition of India Skills Report 2020.

6.3 Foundation Stone Laid for 100 Bedded ESI Hospital at Vijaynagaram, Andhra Pradesh- Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Labour and Employment laid the foundation stone of ESI Hospital, Vijaynagaram, Andhra Pradesh. Shri Gangwar informed about various initiatives taken by the government to provide better health care and services to the work force of India. He said that 159 hospitals in country are providing ESIC services and 47 out of them are run by ESIC and rest by State Governments. The 100 bedded ESI Hospital in Vijaynagaram will be built over five acres area with an estimated cost of Rs. 75.26 Crores. The hospital will consist of G+2 levels, including residential campus and will be equipped with all modern medical facilities like OPD, Wards, Labs and Emergency Facility. This hospital will help in catering the needs of two north-eastern districts of Andhra Pradesh viz. Srikakulam and Vijaynagaram, that currently has over 1 lakh IPs and 3.88 lakh beneficiaries who are taking secondary care treatment at Vishakhapatnam.

In Andhra Pradesh, initially, the ESI Scheme was implemented centre wise with just 4 centres viz. Vijayawada, Guntur, Eluru and Vishakhapatnam w.e.f. 09.10.1955. The scheme was gradually extended to 136 centres. Presently, the scheme is in force in 663 mandals of Andhra Pradesh with over 42,880 Employers, 12,90,051 IPs and 43,39,208 Beneficiaries. The ESI Scheme is administered in Andhra Pradesh through 1 Regional Office, 2 Sub-Regional Offices and 22 Branch Offices. Medical services to the beneficiaries are being provided through 4 ESIS Hospitals, 3 Diagnostic Centres, 78 ESIS Dispensaries, 79 Panel Clinics and mobile dispensaries in 34 centres. For providing secondary care and super speciality treatment, tie-up arrangements have been made with 38 private hospitals in all districts and at important centres.

6.4 Delhi launches "She Codes" programme for girl students- With an aim to empower young girls in the field of Computer Science, the Directorate of Education of the Delhi government on Friday launched "She Codes" programme for girl students of the city government schools. Launched in collaboration with She Codes Foundation - a Not for Profit organization -- the programme aims to provide free and flexible Computer science and coding skills programmes for girls. While 1,000 girl students of the Delhi government schools have been enrolled in the programme, the government is aiming to accommodate 10,000 girls by March 2021.

6.5 Telangana eyes growing AI market, signs 8 MoUs with global cos, IITs- Telangana government signed eight memoranda of understanding (MoUs) with various companies, including Intel, Nvidia and Adobe, in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI). The MoUs were



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

State Development Monitor

signed in the presence of IT and Industries Minister KT Rama Rao after he declared 2020 as the 'Year of AI' at a meeting here with industry bigwigs. Intel, Public Health Foundation of India and IIIT- Hyderabad jointly signed the agreement with the government for setting up a research centre in applied AI in healthcare and smart mobility. IIT-Kharagpur signed an MoU to set up a centre of excellence in AI and research and development park. The state government also signed MoUs with IIT- Hyderabad, Wadhvani AI, Hexagon and Innovation Norway.

6.6 UP government plans to partner BHEL, HAL for industrial and technical training- The Uttar Pradesh government is planning to tie-up with top industrial undertakings such as Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) for industrial and technical training in the state. According to the proposal, the state would partner BHEL and HAL for imparting the latest technical and industrial know-how at Lucknow-based Institute of Tool Room Training (ITRT), which is run by the government for industrial, engineering and technology skilling. Besides, the UP industrial department has also mooted forging technical tie-ups with prominent institutes such as Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and getting the ITRT curriculum graded by the National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) for ensuring the quality of training.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Parliament passes the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019- Parliament passed the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Bill, 2019. The bill has been brought to provide for merger of union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, in view of fruitful utilization of manpower, improve administrative efficiency, reduce administrative expenditure and improve service delivery as well as facilitate better monitoring of schemes. It would also ensure better cadre management of employees. There will be no change in administration and service conditions and reservation. Similarly, there will be no change in the status of Group III and IV employees. The merger would bring about administrative convenience, speedy development and effective implementation of central and state government schemes. The new entity would be called the UT of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and would be governed under the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court.

7.2 Hon'ble Chief Minister inaugurates Tirupattur as 35th district of Tamil Nadu- Hon'ble Chief Minister Edappadi K. Palaniswami inaugurated Tirupattur as the 35th district of Tamil Nadu at a function. Tirupattur district was created after Vellore district was trifurcated into Vellore, Ranipet and Tirupattur. The new district, spread over an area of 1,797.92 sq. km with a population of 11,11,812, will have two revenue divisions: Vaniyambadi and Tirupattur; four taluks: Tirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Natrampalli and Ambur; 15 firkas; 195 revenue villages; seven panchayat unions; four municipalities; three town panchayats; 207 village panchayats and three assembly constituencies in full and two assembly constituencies in parts under its jurisdiction. The hon'ble Chief Minister announced several new projects, including a sandalwood research station at Tirupattur and water supply schemes for 45 village panchayats in Vellore, Tirupattur and Ranipet.

7.3 Shri Nityanand Rai inaugurates a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Centre at CFSL, Chandigarh- Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Nityanand Rai, inaugurated a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Centre at CFSL, Chandigarh. This new Advanced Forensic DNA Analysis Lab has been set up under the Nirbhaya Fund scheme, with an allocation of Rs.99.76 crores. This Centre will provide State-of-the-art facility for (i) Sexual Assault and Homicide Unit (ii) Paternity Unit (iii) Human Identification Unit and (iv) Mitochondrial DNA Unit. DFSS has ensured that this Centre is fully equipped with modern DNA Profiling tools and equipment. This Advanced Forensic DNA Analysis facility has a capacity of examining 2000 cases per year. The Government has accorded highest priority to women safety in the country, and apart from introducing stringent penalties in law, several measures which have been initiated in this regard, include operationalization of 112 universal emergency services in 28 States/UTs, commencement of 'Safe City' projects in 8 large cities, and strengthening State Forensic Science Laboratories. MHA would be setting up of Women Help Desks in all Police Stations and setting up Anti- Human Trafficking Units in all Districts.

7.4 Maharashtra Govt launches 'Cyber Safe Women' initiative- Maharashtra Government has launched a 'Cyber Safe Women' initiative under which awareness camps will be held across all the districts of the state regarding cyber safety. The initiative will help in educating women about how the web is used by anti-social elements and child predators to commit various types of crimes.

7.5 Himachal Pradesh proposes Rs 7,900 crore plan size for FY 2020-21- Himachal Pradesh government has proposed plan of Rs 7,900 crore for the financial year 2020-21, an increase of Rs 800 crores or 11 per cent over that of the year 2019-20. The State plan size has been proposed for Rs 7,900 crore for financial year 2020-21, which is Rs 800 crore more than 2019-20, with about 11 per cent increase. The state government had also succeeded in getting seven major external aided projects worth Rs 6,900 crore approved from Central Government under tourism development, horticulture development, augmentation of drinking water, environment preservation, forest management and State Road Projects during last two years. 122 projects worth Rs 445.49 crore have been cleared by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) which are recommended under MLAs priorities during the year 2019-20.

7.6 Shri Amit Shah inaugurates Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) in New Delhi; dedicates National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal to the Nation- The scheme to setup I4C was approved in October 2018 at an estimated cost of Rs. 415.86 crore, to deal with all types of cybercrimes in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. It has seven components viz., National Cyber Crime Threat Analytics Unit, National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, National Cyber Crime Training Centre, Cyber Crime Ecosystem Management Unit, National Cyber Crime Research and Innovation Centre, National Cyber Crime Forensic Laboratory Ecosystem and Platform for Joint Cyber Crime Investigation Team. At the initiative of Union Ministry for Home Affairs (MHA), 15 States and UTs have given their consent to set up Regional Cyber Crime Coordination Centres at respective States/UTs.

7.7 Traditional goldsmiths seek formation of development board- Traditional goldsmiths have urged the Karnataka government to set up a development board in the State to protect the interests of those in the sector. Added to this, many of such skilled workers are scouting for work in other areas to sustain their livelihood. Stressing the need to set up a traditional goldsmiths development board he said, such an initiative would help bring them under a single roof. This will help in the comprehensive development of traditional goldsmiths and the sector as a whole.

8. Special Feature- Uttar Pradesh at a glance

Uttar Pradesh, the most populous and fourth largest state of India. It lies in the north-central part of the country. Uttar Pradesh is bordered by the state of Uttarakhand and the country of Nepal to the north, the state of Bihar to the east, the states of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to the southeast, the state of Madhya Pradesh to the south, and the states of Rajasthan and Haryana and the national capital territory of Delhi to the west. On January 26, 1950, when India became a republic, the state was given its present name, Uttar Pradesh (literally, “Northern State”). Its capital is Lucknow, in the west-central part of the state. Area 93,933 square miles (243,286 square km). Pop. (2011) 199,581,477.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

| | |
|---|--|
| State Capital | Lucknow |
| Hon’ble Chief Minister | Shri Yogi Adityanath |
| Area (Sq.km) | 240928 |
| Population Density (Sq.km) | 829 |
| No. of Districts | 75 |
| GSDP at current prices (FY2018) | Rs 1542432 crore |
| Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018) | 6.5 |
| Per capita income | Rs 61351 |
| Literacy Rate (%) | 67.7 |
| Sex Ratio (2011 census) | 912 |
| Implementation of Reforms(ranking)* | 12 |
| Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)[!] | 218985 |
| Key Industries | IT and ITeS, agro and food processing, tourism, renewable energy, 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 Uttar Pradesh

The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 7.4% from FY2015 to FY2018. The growth of secondary sector has increased from 3.7% in 2017-18 to 5.8% in 2018-19. The growth of tertiary sector has decreased from 8.3% in 2017-18 to 7.8% in 2018-19.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GSVA has decreased from 27.04% in 2017-18 to 26.9% in 2018-19. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 25% in 2017-18 to 24.3% in 2018-19. The share of tertiary sector has increased from 48% in 2017-18 to 48.8% in 2018-19. However, the share of tertiary 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 | FY2015-16 | FY2016-17 | FY2017-18 | FY2018-19 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| GSDP at current prices (Rs crore) | 1137210 | 1248374 | 1376324 | 1542432 |
| NSDP at current prices (Rs crore) | 47062 | 50942 | 55456 | 61351 |
| Economic Growth % (at constant prices) | 8.78 | 7.31 | 6.99 | 6.46 |
| Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%) | | | | |
| Primary Sector | 5.56% | 6.71% | 7.77% | 3.47% |
| Secondary Sector | 15.30% | 9.90% | 3.68% | 5.85% |
| Tertiary Sector | 7.48% | 5.52% | 8.35% | 7.81% |
| Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%) | | | | |
| Primary Sector | 26.85% | 26.89% | 27.04% | 26.94% |
| Secondary Sector | 25.47% | 25.89% | 24.99% | 24.27% |
| Tertiary Sector | 47.68% | 47.22% | 47.98% | 48.79% |

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.

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- B: State profiles**
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