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NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

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. New World Bank Project to Improve Groundwater Management in Select States of India; Nagpur District Developed as Cluster for Orange by APEDA; Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh lays foundation stone of Thal Sena Bhawan at Delhi Cantt; UP to develop 75 districts as export hubs; MSDE organized a consultative workshop with State representatives to further strengthen skilling and entrepreneurship initiative; Karnataka tied up Up With Bahrain To Boost AI, Fintech Startup Ecosystem. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

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1. Economic Developments

1.1 Project Signing: New World Bank Project to Improve Groundwater Management in Select States of India- The Government of India and the World Bank signed a \$450 million loan agreement to support the national programme to arrest the country's depleting groundwater levels and strengthen groundwater institutions. The World Bank-supported Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY) – National Groundwater Management Improvement Programme will be implemented in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh and cover 78 districts. These states span both the hard rock aquifers of peninsular India and the alluvial aquifers of the Indo-Gangetic plains. They were selected based on several criteria, including degree of groundwater exploitation and degradation, established legal and regulatory instruments, institutional readiness, and experience in implementing initiatives related to groundwater management.

The programme will introduce a bottom-up planning process for community-driven development of water budgets and Water Security Plans (WSPs). Water budgets will assess surface and groundwater conditions (both quantity and quality) and identify current and future needs. The WSP, on the other hand, will focus on improving groundwater quantity and incentivize selected states to implement the actions proposed. Such community-led management measures will make users aware of consumption patterns and pave the way for economic measures that reduce groundwater consumption.

Crop management and diversification will be the other focus areas. Studies indicate that a one percent increase in the area irrigated with groundwater leads to a 2.2 percent increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Also, a one percent increase in irrigation efficiency will reduce GHG emissions by 20 percent. The programme will support adoption of micro-irrigation systems, including sprinkler and drip irrigation to increase productivity and support farmers to shift to low water-intensive crops.

To facilitate this process, the government will transfer a significant portion of the money (nearly 80 percent) to local governments, including districts and gram panchayats, as incentives for achieving targets in groundwater management. The remaining funds will be used for providing technical support for sustainable management of groundwater and strengthening institutional arrangements in the selected states.

The \$450 million loan, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a 6-year grace period, and a maturity of 18 years.

1.2 Odisha gets Rs 2,400-cr loan from WB- The World Bank would extend support to Odisha with a total project outlay of Rs 2,400 crore under the Development Policy Loan (DPL). For the



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first time the World Bank will be extending support under the DPL as the NITI Aayog has given the green signal for Odisha, while other States are waiting for the same. The NITI Aayog is happy with Odisha's development perspective and continues to support the State Government for such a loan from the World Bank. After NITI Aayog's green signal, the Ministry of Finance is examining the proposal and officials are highly favourable for the eastern State as its fiscal performance is on track. Under the DPL, the World Bank will be approving a 300 Million US Dollar project and the bank will provide 210 Million US Dollar loan. Odisha will be funding 90 Million US Dollar out of its State exchequer to take up various projects including setting up of an International Disaster Institute in Odisha.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Rs. 200 crore sanctioned as Tripura government to set up 'Cultural Hub' in NE- To encourage and further develop the traditional life and culture of the 19 tribes in the state, the BJP lead coalition government in Tripura has planned to set up a cultural hub in the North East region of the country. The ambitious cultural hub, a first of its kind will be set up at Agartala soon at a cost of Rs. 200 crore sanctioned from the 15th finance commission. Tripura government is committed to revive the cultural activities in the society across the state which was vanished during the Left era. Rs. 350 crore has been sanctioned for different cultural activities in Tripura.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Nagpur District Developed as Cluster for Orange by APEDA- First consignment of Nagpur oranges was flagged off to Dubai on 13th February 2020 from Vashi, Navi Mumbai. Total 1500 crates were loaded in the refrigerated container from Vanguard Health Care(VHT) facility. Nagpur mandarin is one of the best mandarins in the world. Production of this fruit crop in central and western part of India is increasing every year. Mrig crop (monsoon blossom), which matures in February – March, has great potential for export since arrivals of mandarin fruit in international market are less during this period. According to Maharashtra State Agriculture Department 40 lakh hectare. Land is under orange cultivation in Nagpur District and major orange growing pockets are Warud, Katol, Saoner, Kalameshwar and Narkhed in Nagpur and Amravati districts. In the whole region only one variety Nagpur Mandarin is grown. For the implementation of the Agriculture Export Policy, (AEP) Nagpur District is being developed as a cluster for Nagpur Orange by APEDA. The International Trade in 2018 for orange was USD 10183 million. India produced 8781 thousand tons of orange in 2018-19 (orange includes Mandarin, clementine).

3.2 NABARD sanctions Rs 486.47 crore for Assam under its Rural Infrastructure Development Fund- Emphasizing the support to creation of rural infrastructure, NABARD has sanctioned Rs 486.47 crore for Assam under its Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) during 2019-20. Rural connectivity Projects have been the focus area with major share 84% followed by Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation Projects at 16%. NABARD stated that it has sanctioned Rs410.4 crore out of total financial outlay of Rs 456 crore for rural bridges to be constructed in 29 districts. Around 27.12 lakh population in 803 villages will be benefitted. The better connectivity would also benefit 322 markets, 208 schools and 88 hospitals/health centres thereby creating an estimated employment on account of non-recurring 63.8 lakh man over a period of three years.

3.3 Centre Urges Farmers To Move Towards Organic Mode Of Production- The Centre has issued soil health cards to as many as 2,22,000 farmers in Meghalaya in the last five years ever since the idea was mooted by the Centre. Northeastern region can supply India's total organic food demand as it has the potential, the cards will help farmers to reduce production costs on agricultural produce and thus it increases the income of the farmers. Some states in the region initiated steps for exporting organic agricultural products such as fruits, vegetables and spice crops to other countries.

4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

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

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



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

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

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Hon'ble President of India lays Foundation Stone/Inaugurates various developmental projects of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu- The hon'ble President of India, laid the foundation stone/inaugurated various developmental projects of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu at function organised in Daman.

5.2 Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh lays foundation stone of Thal Sena Bhawan at Delhi Cantt- Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh laid the foundation stone of new Army Headquarters 'Thal Sena Bhawan' at Delhi Cantt. Raksha Mantri termed the foundation stone of the new building as a 'source of inspiration that will remind the people of the country about the sacrifices made by our soldiers'. Shri Rajnath Singh credited the Armed Forces personnel for making an invaluable contribution towards nation building, saying that India has emerged as one of the most powerful nations due to the sacrifices made by the soldiers. He hoped that the new building will not just be an edifice of Army personnel and civilian defence staff, but will inspire the people to achieve new goals with renewed passion and enthusiasm. The new building, proposed in an area of 39 acres, has been conceptualised as a multi-storey green building, adopting Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment (GRIHA) norms. Approx. 7.5 lakh square meters of area will be constructed to house the office complex and parking.

5.3 Rajasthan: Rs 2,000 crore to reboot power distribution network- The Rajasthan government announced an ambitious Rs 2000crore plan to reboot the power distribution network and enhance the capacity of the existing infrastructure to make day power a reality for farmers. The government laid out a three-phase timeline with number of districts in each one and by April 2023, 13 lakh farmers in all the districts able to get day power. In the first phase that would be completed by April 2021, 16 districts have been included in the plan. Five districts have been included in second phase that would be completed by April 2022 while third phase have 13 districts.

5.4 Envision Energy commissions 2 wind projects in Gujarat- Chinese turbine manufacturer Envision Energy has commissioned two wind projects with a total capacity of 232.5 MW in Gujarat. The contracts involved a 197.5 MW wind power project for Actis-backed Sprng Energy and a 35 MW project for ReNew Power which were awarded under tranche 1 of Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam's wind auctions. The projects were built on turnkey basis using state-of-the-art 2.5-MW turbines with 131 m rotor diameter and 120 m hub height.

5.5 TCG in talks with global firms for Odisha and Tamil Nadu mega projects- The Chatterjee Group (TCG) is in talks with global energy firms to enlist them as equity partners for its upcoming petrochemicals project in Odisha, and is also on the lookout for partners and strategic investors for its project in Tamil Nadu. The project in Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu, which

has port access, is expected to come up first. TCG's flagship company, Haldia Petrochemicals (HPL), after getting a go ahead from the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), is poised to take over 2,100 acres of land hitherto with Nagarjuna Oil Corp (NOCL). NOCL is facing liquidation. Besides HPL, Accord Distillers & Brewers and Adani Ports & SEZ had also submitted bids during the liquidation process. The Odisha government has started the process of acquiring around 3,320 acres of land in Balasore, which is near the upcoming Subarnarekha port. This project is expected to have a 1.08-mtpa (million tonnes per annum) polyethylene unit, a 1.6-mtpa unit of paraxylene, and another 1.25-mtpa unit of purified terephthalic acid, besides a light crude oil refinery. In Odisha, of the total land to be acquired, 900 acres is held privately, while 700 acres is forest land. The state government has around 800 acres, and the rest is a mix of Bhoodan land and others.

5.6 Himachal: Hon'ble CM Shri Thakur, Union minister lay stones of projects worth Rs 40 crore- Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Jai Ram Thakur and hon'ble Union Minister Shri Anurag Thakur laid the foundation stones of development projects worth Rs 40 crore in the Dehra assembly constituency of Himachal Pradesh. Among the projects whose foundation stones were laid are a health centre in Bhawan Chanaur, a bridge on the Bassi Sunhet road and a drinking water initiative for various panchayats.

5.7 Eyeing trillion-dollar economy, UP to develop 75 districts as export hubs- In order to become a trillion-dollar economy by 2024, Uttar Pradesh has decided to develop all of its 75 districts as potential export hubs in the near future. Putting the proposal in top gear, the state government has constituted 10 member district level export promotion committees headed by the each respective district magistrate or chief development commissioner. The district-level committee would include the directorate general of foreign trade (DGFT) nominee and district industries and entrepreneurship promotion centre deputy commissioner as co-chairman and convener, respectively. Besides, the panel would comprise members of the lead banker, apart from representatives of the various state and central government departments and agencies. The products identified for the exports, from the 750 districts, include leather, sand and stone articles, spices, garments, wool, food products, ceramics, cement, silk, carpet, glass items, metal crafts, sports goods, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, auto parts, poultry products, vegetables, cut flowers, forest produce, bamboo products and scientific instruments.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Jammu and Kashmir government set up 25 'smart schools' in Srinagar- The state government has set up 25 'smart schools' in Srinagar with libraries, science labs, smart classrooms and other facilities. The Srinagar administration had announced that it had embarked on an ambitious project to transform government schools in the district into vibrant and competitive institutions of learning equipped with most modern facilities.

6.2 AP CM launches scheme to provide financial assistance to students- The hon'ble CM of the state launched another scheme named after him 'Jagananna Vasthi Deevana' under which a financial assistance of Rs 2300 crore would be provided to students pursuing various post-intermediate courses to meet hostel and mess expenses.

6.3 Government of Karnataka signs MOU with Queensland to promote IT and biotech research- Queensland, the Australian state home to a massive IT and biotech community, has become the newest partner in the Government of Karnataka's K-tech hub. The Queensland Government, through Trade and Investment Queensland (TIQ) and Study Queensland, has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Karnataka's Information Technology, Biotechnology and Science & Technology Department. This partnership enables university researchers and academics undertaking innovative work in the IT and biotech work in the north-east Australian state to share learnings and network with contemporaries in Bengaluru. Collaboration and networking will be held at the newly unveiled 'Q-Pod' premise at K-tech.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 MSDE organizes a consultative workshop with State representatives to further strengthen skilling and entrepreneurship initiative-

- Role of States to increase substantially in skill development activities
- Discussion on developing an action plan for better implementation of skilling initiatives and for creating employment opportunities for India's youth
- Short Term Training courses to be introduced in ITIs in with due consultation from the State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs)
- Promoting Self Employment and Entrepreneurship for overall economic growth and innovation
- MSDE assured its support to States in keeping pace with the industry best practices by enabling upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and encouraging more participation from industry giants. Initially, MSDE will focus on the top 500 ITIs, on the basis of the grading of these institutes, and will also determine surplus existing capacity for Short Term Training in ITIs. MSDE has also identified 100 industrial clusters for improved and broadening Apprenticeship training. Out of these, agreements have already been signed with eleven clusters.

7.2 Karnataka Ties Up With Bahrain To Boost AI, Fintech Startup Ecosystem- The agreement was signed at the World Economic Forum. Karnataka will get access to Bahrain's fintech ecosystem. Bahrain will leverage Karnatak's talent in new age technologies. The Bahrain Economic Development Board (EDB) and the Department of Information Technology; Biotechnology; and Science & Technology, Government of Karnataka, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote cooperation in artificial intelligence (AI), fintech and other emerging technologies to foster innovation and startup growth. The agreement was signed at the World Economic Forum's 50th Annual Meeting at Davos. It aims to help build robust fintech, AI, IoT and cybersecurity ecosystems. This means that it plans to enable startups and technology firms to engage in external partnerships with corporates, universities, research institutions, technology experts and government agencies. Further, the MoU also aims to develop education programmes and curriculum related to fintech, AI, IoT and cybersecurity. This is expected include facilitating and enhancing cooperation between relevant authorities such as universities/research institutions, technology experts, and government agencies. The state is also looking to formalise a legal framework for a regulatory sandbox. On the lines of the regulatory sandbox being tested by RBI, the Karnataka government's initiative will allow technology entrepreneurs to test the viability of products in a live situation before going for the launch of their startups.

7.3 Punjab Government's Startup Hub Signs MoU with CGC Landran- The Startup hub of Department of Industries and Commerce, Government of Punjab, 'Start-up Punjab' and Department of RISE (Research, Innovation, Sponsored Projects & Entrepreneurship) of Chandigarh Group of Colleges, Landran has inked a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for

taking forward the aim of creating a conducive eco-system for start-ups in the state. This MoU will provide a platform to the start-ups to register with Startup Punjab and become a part of the same ecosystem. Special ideation workshops, acceleration Programs, Hackathons, Bootcamps will be organised for the early-stage start-ups at CGC Landran. Facilitation based support to Punjab based start-ups in investor funding, regulatory issues, business advisory will also be a part of the same. A special emphasis will be given on the promotion of women entrepreneurs.

7.4 Himachal sets up two waste-to-energy plants- Himachal Pradesh has set up two waste-to-energy plants in the state. One of them is of 1.75 MW with an outlay of Rs 42 crore in Shimla, while another is of 1MW in Manali. Also, 5633 individual households, 1198 public and 370 community toilets have been set up. They all have been commissioned under Swachh Bharat Mission in two years to ensure hygiene, waste management and sanitation. The main objective of the mission is to eliminate the practice of open defecation by providing toilet facilities to the citizens of the state.

7.5 Haryana approves new excise policy- The Haryana Cabinet approved the New Excise Policy for the year 2020-2021 in which the total number of liquor vends in the State have been increased from 2500 to 2600. As per the new Excise Policy of the State, allotment of liquor vends for the year 2020-2021 shall be carried out in the units of zones. The number of vends per zone has been reduced from six vends to two vends. It will facilitate new entrepreneurs with modest means to participate in the bidding process and would make the process more competitive. The practice of allotment by way of e-tenders will continue. To further streamline the trade and as a step to ensure the quality of liquor to consumers, it has been decided that retail licensees shall issue an invoice of sales.

7.6 Rajasthan Assembly passes GST Amendment Bill- Rajasthan Assembly passed the Rajasthan Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2020 by voice vote. During a discussion on the Bill, only the amendments made in GST by Parliament have been done through this Bill. An ordinance was brought in this regard on December 28 last year in view of the special circumstances and urgent needs.

7.7 Hon'ble PM Modi launches, lays foundation of 50 projects worth Rs.1,254 crore- Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched or laid foundation of 50 projects worth ₹1,254 crore in his Lok Sabha constituency. It will be the first overnight private train in the country to connect three Jyotirling pilgrim centres of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, and Ujjain and Omkareshwar in Madhya Pradesh. The prime minister dedicated to the nation the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Memorial Centre and unveiled a 63-foot tall statue of the RSS ideologue - the tallest statue of the leader in the country.

8. Special Feature- Jharkhand at a glance

Jharkhand is a state in the Eastern part of India sharing its border with the states of Bihar to the North, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the West, Odisha to the South, and West Bengal to the East. The state is well known for its rich mineral base as it boasts about 40% and 29% of India's mineral and coal reserves, respectively. Some of the important minerals found in Jharkhand are Bauxite, Chromite, Dolomite, Mica, Iron, Copper, Limestone, Asbestos, Uranium, Sillimanite, Gold, Graphite, Manganese, pyrite, Silver, Bauxite, Coal, among others.

Jharkhand offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for boosting growth of various sectors of the economy. The state's industries enjoy a unique location-specific advantage as it is close to the vast market of eastern India. Jharkhand's proximity to ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip make it as an ideal location for boosting growth of export oriented units. The key industrial areas of the state include Jamshedpur, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Singbhum, Ghatshila, among others.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Ranchi
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Hemant Soren
Area (Sq.km)	79714
Population Density (Sq.km)	414
No. of Districts	24
GSDP at current prices (FY2018)	Rs 307581 crore
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018)	6.99
Per capita income	Rs 76019
Literacy Rate (%)	66.4%
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	948
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	4 th
Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)[†]	65172.8
Key Industries	Agro-based industries, food processing, mining and mineral based industries, heavy and light engineering, chemicals, medicinal and aromatic plants, sericulture, forest based industries, handicraft, handloom, steel, electrical and electronics, metallurgy, tourism, engineering and auto components, power generating and allied sector, 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 Jharkhand

The economy of Jharkhand has witnessed a significant growth path during the recent years. Over the last few years (FY17-FY19), the State has shown a decent rate of growth. The growth rate of Jharkhand's economy declined to 7% in FY19 from 12.6% in FY18. The GSDP of the state has increased to Rs 30781 crore in FY19 from Rs 236250 crore in FY17. The state NSDP of the state has increased significantly to Rs 283657 crore in FY 19 from Rs 216791 crore in FY17. The state has posted an inspiring trend in terms of raising its per capita income. The share of primary sector increased marginally from 27.2% in FY17 to 27.4% in FY19. The share of secondary sector declined to 27.8% in FY19 from 29.5% in FY17. The share of tertiary sector increased to 44.8% in FY19 from 43.3% in FY17.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	236250	276243	307581
NSDP at current prices(Rs crore)	216791	254285	283657
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	10.46	12.65	6.99
Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	5.53%	7.28%	3.54%
Secondary Sector	18.62%	7.01%	3.76%
Tertiary Sector	5.81%	12.09%	8.15%
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	27.2%	27.4%	27.4%
Secondary Sector	29.5%	28.7%	27.8%
Tertiary Sector	43.3%	44.0%	44.8%

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 Km)	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.)

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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.)

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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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PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forex and FEMA Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States' Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic Research Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Releases on Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Development Monitor (SDM) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign exchange market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry Development Monitor (IDM) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in International Trade 		



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014) Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
26. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
27. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
28. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
29. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
30. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
31. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
32. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
33. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
34. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
35. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
36. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
37. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
38. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
39. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

40. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
41. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
42. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
43. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
44. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
45. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
46. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
47. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
48. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
49. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
50. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
51. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
52. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
53. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
54. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
55. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
56. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
57. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
58. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
59. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade(October 2017)
60. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
61. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
62. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN(January 2018)
63. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
64. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
65. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
66. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and Exporters (April 2018)
67. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: Reinforcing trade and investment prospects (May 2018)
68. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
69. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
70. Growth Prospects of the India Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal Links: Way Forward (June 2018)
72. Rural India: Road to US\$ 5 trillion economy (September 2018)
73. Economy on the eve of Interim Budget 2019-20 (January 2019)
74. Interim Budget 2019-20 analysis (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)
79. India Inc. Speaks Live: Wish List for the Next Five Years (May 2019)



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

80. Suggestive Roadmap for Revitalizing Economic Growth (June 2019)
81. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (July 2019)
82. Union Budget 2019-20: Road to US\$ 5 trillion economy (July 2019)

- B: State profiles**
83. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
84. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
85. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
86. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
87. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
88. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
89. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
90. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
91. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
92. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
93. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
94. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
95. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
96. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
97. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
98. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
99. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
100. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
101. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
102. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
103. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
104. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select States (March 2018)
105. Rising Uttar Pradesh : One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
106. Rajasthan Steady Strides into the Future: Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (August 2018)
107. Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
108. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to spur socio-economic growth (January 2019)
109. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
110. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
111. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs (September 2019)
112. Emerging Contours of India's Defence and Homeland Security