



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

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State development Monitor



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
PHD Chamber of Commerce and industry

State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. ADB approved US\$177 Million Loan for Road Improvement in India's Maharashtra State; High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Home Minister approved Rs. 5,751.27 crore of additional Central assistance to 8 States; Dr. Jitendra Singh released National Corona Survey conducted in 410 Districts of the Country; Hon'ble Union HRD Minister launched MHRD AICTE COVID-19 Student Helpline Portal developed by AICTE in New Delhi and Lifeline UDAN flights carried medical supplies to Jorhat, Lengpui, Dimapur, Imphal and other NE regions. 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 MHA to States: Unhindered Movement of Essential Goods & Services to be ensured during Nationwide Lockdown to fight COVID—19-** The Union Ministry of Home Affairs has written to the States/UTs to ensure unhindered movement of essential goods & services during the nationwide lockdown to fight COVID—19. All States/UTs have been advised to set up 24*7 control rooms/helplines to protect essential service providers from any unwarranted stigmatization.
- 1.2 PFC extends support to fight COVID-19 in Rajasthan-** Power Finance Corporation Ltd (PFC), the Central PSU under Union Ministry of Power and leading NBFC in power sector has agreed in principle to provide a financial assistance of Rs. 50,00,000 (Rupees Fifty Lakh only) to Indian Red Cross Society. Under the CSR Initiative, the financial aid provided by PFC will be used for distribution of Health Masks and Sanitizers, as a part of preventive measures against COVID-19, in the State of Rajasthan through Indian Red Cross Society. This move of PFC is significant because Jaipur in Rajasthan has emerged as one of the epicenters of coronavirus in India.
- 1.3 High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister approves Rs. 5,751.27 crore of additional Central assistance to 8 States-** The High Level Committee (HLC) under the Chairmanship of Union Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah, has approved additional Central assistance under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to eight States, which were affected by floods/ landslides/ cyclone/ drought during 2019. HLC approved additional Central assistance of Rs 5751.27 crore to eight States from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) subject to the adjustment of 50% of balances available in the SDRF account as on 1st April of the financial year - Rs 953.17 crore to Bihar (of this Rs. 400 crore already released 'on account basis'), Rs. 460.77 crore to Kerala, Rs. 177.37 crore to Nagaland, Rs 179.64 crore to Odisha, Rs 1758.18 crore to Maharashtra, Rs. 1119.98 crore to Rajasthan, Rs. 1090.68 crore to West Bengal for floods/ landslides /cyclone, drought (kharif) during 2019 and Rs. 11.48 crore to Karnataka towards additional assistance under Animal Husbandry sector for drought (rabi) of 2018-19. During the 2019-20, till date, Centre Government has already released Rs 10937.62 crore to 29 States (including erstwhile State of Jammu & Kashmir) as Central share from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and additional assistance of Rs. 14108.58 crore to 8 States under NDRF.
- 1.4 Dr. Jitendra Singh releases National Corona Survey conducted in 410 Districts of the Country.-** Dr. Jitendra Singh, the hon'ble Minister of State for Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions released the National Preparedness Survey on COVID 19 –

Responses of District Collectors and IAS Officers (2014-2018 batches). The COVID 19 National Preparedness Survey 2020 was conducted in 410 Districts in the Country within 3 working days to attain a bird's eye view of the governance challenges of the Nation while coping with the greatest health crisis India faced since Independence. The objectives of this preparedness survey are as follows:

to develop a comparative analysis of COVID 19 preparedness across States;
to highlight the main priorities and constraints of COVID 19 preparedness, as they are perceived by the civil servants working in the field;
to access enabling factors in making institutional/ logistics/ hospital preparedness, etc.;;
to capture trends to identify systemic and process related deficiencies, in combating COVID 19 in the districts of India.

The COVID 19 Preparedness Survey was conducted across all Districts of India, with responses from 410 civil servants who are providing field level leadership.

- 1.5 On directions of the hon'ble Prime Minister, Home Ministry approves release of Rs 11,092 crores under State Disaster Risk Management Fund to All States-** Following the assurance given by hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi during his video conference meeting with the Chief Ministers, Hon'ble Union Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Amit Shah has approved the release of Rs 11,092 crores under the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF), to all States. The Central Government has released in advance its share of first installment of State Disaster Risk Management Fund for the year 2020-21, amounting to Rs. 11,092 crores, with a view to augment funds available with the State Governments.
- 1.6 UP government exempts interest on amount payable by industrial, commercial institutions for 3 months-** In a major relief to all industrial and commercial institutions during COVID-19 lockdown, the UP government has decided to exempt interest on the amount payable by these establishments under all heads from March 22 til June 30, 2020.
- 1.7 ADB Approves US\$177 Million Loan for Road Improvement in India's Maharashtra State-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a US\$177 million loan to India to upgrade 450 kilometers (km) of state highways and major district roads in Maharashtra State. The roads to be upgraded link agricultural and industrial areas, and are critical to improving access to markets, employment opportunities, and services. The project will also finance the development of a road maintenance planning system and build the capacity of the Maharashtra Public Works Department (MPWD). Many state roads connecting urban and rural areas in Maharashtra are congested, unsafe, and of poor quality.

2. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

2.1 MHA writes to States to ensure Smooth Harvesting and Sowing Operations, while maintaining Social Distancing, during 21-day Lockdown to fight COVID-19- The hon'ble Union Ministry for Home Affairs (MHA) sent an advisory to all States regarding granting of exception to Agricultural operations from lockdown restrictions to fight COVID-19, keeping in mind the harvesting and sowing season. With this advisory, exceptions have been allowed for farming operations by farmers and farm workers, procurement of agricultural productions, operation of Mandis, movement of harvesting and sowing related machinery etc.

2.2 Cabinet approves extension of relaxation of mandatory requirement of Aadhaar seeding of data in respect of beneficiaries of the States of Assam and Meghalaya and UTs of J&K and Ladakh for one year w.e.f. 1st April, 2020 under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme- The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has given its approval to relax the mandatory requirement of Aadhaar seeding of data beneficiaries of the States of Assam and Meghalaya and UTs of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh for release of benefits to them under PM-Kisan Scheme upto 31st March, 2021. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 24 February, 2019. The Scheme aims to provide income support to all landholder farmer families across the country with cultivable land, subject to certain exclusions. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs.6000/- per year is released in three 4-monthly instalments of Rs.2000/- each directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. The Scheme is effective from 1st December, 2018. From 1st December, 2019, release of benefits is done only through Aadhaar seeded data of beneficiaries uploaded by the State / UT Governments on the PM-KISAN portal, except in case of the States of Assam and Meghalaya and the UTs of J&K and Ladakh, which have been given exemption from this requirement till 31st March, 2020, as Aadhaar penetration there has been miniscule.

3. 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 |
| 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 22nd April 2020

4. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

4.1 Cabinet approves construction of Aligarh-Harduaganj flyover- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, has given its approval for taking up construction of Aligarh-Harduaganj flyover by Ministry of Railways. The total length of the railway flyover will be 22 kilometer. The project is expected to be completed by 2024-25 at a cost of over Rs. 1285 crore. At Aligarh Junction Station a branch line Bareilly-Aligarh terminates. The trains coming from Howrah side and going to Harduaganj/Bareilly cross Howrah-New Delhi main route, which is busiest section of Indian Railways. Due to heavy traffic there is no path available for surface crossing of loaded goods trains coming from Howrah side and going to Harduaganj/Bareilly. This results into heavy detention of trains at Aligarh Junction. This location has become a bottleneck and is affecting the train working badly causing delays and detentions and also reducing the wagon turn round. Flyover at Aligarh going over the existing Delhi-Howrah main line is an operational necessity and is essentially required to remove the bottleneck to traffic movement. By construction of flyover connecting Aligarh to Harduaganj the delays and detentions will be avoided.

5. Developments in Health and Education Sector

5.1 J&K sets up PMRU of NPPA- Jammu & Kashmir Union Territory has become 12th State where the Price Monitoring & Resource Unit (PMRU) has been set up by National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA). PMRUs have already been set up by NPPA in 11 States, including, Kerala, Odisha, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mizoram. The PMRU, a registered society, shall function under the direct control and supervision of State Drug Controller of Jammu & Kashmir. The unit shall be funded by NPPA for its recurring and non-recurring expenses. The PMRU shall help NPPA and State Drug Controller in ensuring availability and accessibility of medicines at affordable prices. It is also expected to organise seminars, training programs and other information, education and communication (IEC) activities in the areas of availability and affordability of medicines for all. PMRU will also collect samples of medicines, collect and analyse data and make reports with respect to availability and over-pricing of medicines for taking action under the provisions of Drug Price Control Order (DPCO). This assumes added significance as PMRU, J&K will assist NPPA and Governments in checking overpricing and identifying causes & addressing local issues of shortages/hoarding in the current situation when country is fighting the COVID-19 pandemic.

5.2 MHA requests States/UTs to implement Lockdown Measures in Letter and Spirit to fight COVID-19- Union Ministry for Home Affairs (MHA) had issued consolidated guidelines on lockdown measures to be taken by the Ministries/Departments of Government of India and States/UTs Governments/Administrations, so as to break the chain of transmission of the COVID-19 in the country. It was observed that some States/UTs are allowing exceptions beyond what has been permitted under lockdown measures, as contained in Consolidated Guidelines issued by MHA under DM Act 2005. In pursuance of this observation, Administrators requesting them to strictly implement lockdown measures in letter and spirit, by exercising their powers under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, to fight COVID-19.

5.3 SPMCIL contributes Rs 1,98,67,680/- to AIIMS, New DELHI to fight COVID-19- The Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Ltd. (SPMCIL) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives contributes Rs. 1,98,67,680/- (One Crore 98 Lakh 67 Thousand and Six Hundred & Eighty) to AIIMS New Delhi for procurement of 45 Ventilators, a most needed equipment to Combat COVID-19.

5.4 MHA writes to States/UTs to ensure smooth Disbursal of Money to beneficiaries of PM-GKY during 21-day Lockdown to fight COVID-19- The Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance had issued detailed guidelines on disbursal of money to beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana (PM-GKY) through banks, during 21-day lockdown to fight COVID-19.

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Various actions have been initiated by Government of India along with the States/UTs for the prevention, containment and management of COVID-19 in the country. These are being regularly monitored at the highest level. States are urged to manage the crisis at the district level and to focus on testing, isolation and quarantine facilities. States were also requested to upgrade the healthcare human resource, conduct online training of frontline workers along with increasing the strength of existing capacity through involvement of retired health workers from Government and private hospitals, NGOs, NSS & NSOs. The States have been implementing lockdown with social distancing measures and enhanced surveillance, and they have been conducting rigorous contact tracing especially of migrant workers and international passengers. States are ensuring that adequate welfare measures for psycho-social support and essential supplies are being ensured in the relief camps.

5.5 Union HRD Minister launches MHRD AICTE COVID-19 Student Helpline Portal developed by AICTE in New Delhi- In view of the outbreak of COVID19 and National lockdown since March 25th, some students have been facing difficulties due to closure of colleges and hostels. Hence in order to provide help and support to such students, AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education) has come out with a unique MHRD AICTE COVID-19 Student Helpline Portal to address the issues. The website with an URL <https://helpline.aicte-india.org> was launched by the Honorable Minister for Human Resource development Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal “Nishank” in the presence of Prof. Anil Sahasrabudhe, Chairman, AICTE, Shri MP Poonia, Vice Chairman AICTE, Shri Buddha Chandrashekhar, Chief Coordinating Officer, AICTE and student interns Shivanshu and Akash of Graphic Era University who developed this portal in record time of one day. This portal is essentially to connect those who are willing to provide help with those who need help. The nature of support includes Accommodation, Food, on line Classes, Attendance, Examinations, Scholarships, Health, Transport, Harassment etc.

5.6 MHA writes to States to give special attention on keeping the supply of Medical Oxygen smooth and hassle-free across the country- As part of maintaining smooth supply of essential items in the country, The states have been giving a special attention to keeping the supply of medical oxygen smooth and hassle-free. It has been emphasized upon as there is a critical need to maintain adequate supply of medical oxygen in the country in the wake of COVID-19 Pandemic and as medical oxygen is also included in the national list and WHO's list of essential medicines. Within the consolidated guidelines, manufacturing units of medical devices, their raw materials and intermediates; manufacturing units of their packaging material; transportation of essential goods and medical supplies and mobilization of resources, workers and material for augmentation and expansion of hospital infrastructure have been permitted. Further, in the communication to all States on 3rd April, 2020, detailed guidelines have been issued for smooth functioning of supply chain of exempted items, involving inter-state movement of employees.

5.7 Lifeline UDAN flights carry medical supplies to Jorhat, Lengpui, Dimapur, Imphal and other NE regions- The Ministry of Civil Aviation is carrying out advance planning through online

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meetings and virtual war room so that no stone remains unturned in linking supply side to demand side and various resources of aviation sector can be optimally utilized in the fight against Covid-19. MoCA holds CHINTAN meeting at 8 am daily to review planning of the day and progress of previous day. Under Lifeline UDAN initiative of MoCA, 152 cargo flights have been operated till date across the country to transport medical cargo to various parts of India including remote and hilly areas. With support from Air India, Alliance Air, IAF and private airlines, medical supplies of more than 200 tons have been delivered till date during lockdown period.

On 6th April 2020, Lifeline UDAN flights carried ICMR kits, HLL consignments and other essential cargo to several North Eastern areas and also to Central and Eastern states. The details are as below:

Life line 1 (IAF) Delhi- Ranchi- Patna - Jorhat- Lengpui – Imphal - Dimapur -Guwahati transported consignment of ICMR kits for Guwahati (50 kgs.), Consignment of Assam including Red Cross (800 kg),Consignment of Meghalaya (672 kg),Leftover Consignment of Manipur, Leftover Consignment Nagaland, ICMR consignment of Dibrugarh, Consignment of Mizoram (300 kgs), Consignment of Ranchi (500 kgs.) and ICMR kits for Patna (50 kgs.)

Life line 2 Alliance Air(ATR) : Delhi-Varanasi-Raipur-Hyderabad-Delhi carried consignment of ICMR kits for Varanasi (50 kgs.), ICMR kits for Raipur (50 kgs.), ICMR kits for Hyderabad (50 kgs.), ICMR kits for Vijayawada (50 kgs.) and Consignment of Hyderabad (1600 kg)

Life line 3 Air India (A 320) : Mumbai-Bangalore-Chennai-Mumbai transported consignments of Ministry of Textile, HLL consignment for Bangalore, HLL consignment for Chennai

Life line 4 : Spice Jet SG (7061) Delhi-Chennai carried ICMR consignment for Chennai

Life line 5 : AI charter(A 320) Delhi -Dehradun carried ICMR consignment for Dehradun

5.8 COVID-19: City governments collaborate with medical practitioners in Smart Cities-

Smart Cities are ensuring collaborated efforts of District Administration, District Police and City Administration to monitor the suspected cases of COVID-19. Leveraging the smart infrastructure, Cities are developing predictive analytics using heat maps and taking action in monitoring the movements (using geo-fencing) as well as periodic health status of suspected cases. Social distancing being one of the key measures to fight COVID-19 pandemic, telemedicine has emerged as an important technology to ensure citizen safety through efficient communication. Leveraging this technology, Smart Cities are collaborating with medical practitioners (certified doctors and health experts) in the city to provide online medical consultation facilities to citizens. The guidelines issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) in collaboration with NITI Aayog and Indian Medical Council, allow remote delivery of medical services during the lockdown period. The guidelines allow doctors to write



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prescriptions based on telephonic, textual or video conversations — chat, images, messaging, emails, fax and others. Citizens can therefore consult certified medical practitioners without the need to go out of house, reducing the risk of COVID-19 spread.

Some key initiatives by Smart Cities are illustrated below.

Madhya Pradesh: In Bhopal, the integrated command and control centre (ICCC) is being used as a helpline and tele-counselling centre for citizens. Integrated with 104, toll free numbers of ICCC published. The station operators at ICCC are trained to attend calls. Medical officers are stationed at ICCC in different shifts to assist during any situation.

In Ujjain ICCC, two doctors are stationed at the centre for 24 hours duration to take video conferencing/ telephone calls from the citizens and give appropriate advices based on the symptoms. 40 Medical Mobile Units (MMU) are operationalized to distribute medicines to people based on prescriptions by doctors.

In Jabalpur, dedicated Rapid Response Team (RRT) and Mobile Action Unit (MAU) are present on ground ward-wise who coordinates with officials present at ICCC regarding screening, ambulance, quarantine etc. Medical Team is stationed at ICCC to provide any immediate medical attention to citizens through helpline. Facilities of telemedicine and video consultation of citizens through WhatsApp video call +917222967605 are in place. All the operators are given daily tasks to monitor Quarantine citizens, Passengers who came from abroad recently and resolve general queries regarding Covid-19.

In Gwalior, a 24X7 counseling helpdesk setup at the ICCC. Trained professionals resolve the queries raised by citizens at an initial level and these calls are then connected with a designated doctor. This counseling process is reducing the panic among citizens/callers. The doubtful citizens are being encouraged to consult a doctor.

In Satna and Sagar, doctors are stationed at ICCC to take video conferencing/ telephone calls from the citizens and give appropriate advices based on the symptoms.

Uttar Pradesh: Kanpur Smart City is tracking of health services from ICCC. Telemedicine is offered through video conferencing facility launched by City Administration. Citizens have been requested to make video calls on the number 8429525801 to avail the facility. In Aligarh, Doctors deployed at Aligarh Smart City Integrated Command and Control Center (ICCC) during 11:00 am to 2:00 pm and 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm, to enable Telemedicine and Video Conferencing facility to Citizens through a dedicated Whatsapp Number.

In Varanasi, Medical Services through Video Conference by Doctors

Maharashtra: Nagpur Municipal Corporation has launched Corona virus Application for the



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benefit of the symptomatic citizens having problem of cough, fever and difficulty in breathing. Citizens will just have to fill the information about their symptoms on this application and submit it and the mobile application detects whether they have related symptoms are not. In case of identified symptoms, the mobile application will inform the team of NMC doctors for further monitoring and action.

Karnataka: In Mangaluru, a dedicated Call Centre with helpline no. 1077 has been operationalized for monitoring & advising the citizens under self-quarantine as telemedicine facility. Dedicated professionals from Mangaluru Corporation, Police and Doctors are available at Command and Control Centre (CCC), to take calls from the citizens and provide appropriate information

Tamil Nadu: In Chennai, 25 doctors are engaged in ICCC, they had given 250 quarantine people each to guide their counterparts and give them moral and psychological support. They will also refer necessary medicines, if required. In Vellore, 118 suspects are mapped with individual health experts for advice. The contact details and medical history are shared and necessary advices given to the suspects.

Gujarat: In Gandhinagar, the Health team (Expert Doctors) suggests initial steps/precautions to the home quarantine or corona suspicious patients through video conference only, contact numbers of grocery stores for all sectors of Gandhinagar have been distributed to the citizens of the city through Gandhinagar Municipal Corporation's website.

Rajasthan: Kota Smart City is facilitating remote digital medical consultation and connects the local medical stores New Town Kolkata is facilitating the operation of a telemedicine center through the use of Skype.

6. Other Economic Developments

6.1 MHA to States: Transportation/Interstate Movement of Animal Feed and Fodder exempted under Lockdown restrictions to fight COVID—19- Union Ministry of Home Affairs has written to the States/UTs to inform that the transportation/interstate movement of animal feed and fodder has been exempted as an essential service, from the restrictions under Disaster Management Act, 2005. This exemption would ensure that transportation/interstate movement of animal feed and fodder would be allowed to take place seamlessly across the country, during the lockdown restrictions in place to fight the COVID-19.

6.2 Ministry of DoNER would provide Rs.25 crores to North Eastern States for gap funding to fight the COVID-19 outbreak effectively: Dr. Jitendra Singh- The hon'ble Union Minister of State (I/C) Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Dr Jitendra Singh held a detailed review meeting by Video Conference, while adhering to all the guidelines of social distancing, with the Officers of Ministry of DoNER and North Eastern Council (NEC) in view of outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic and measures being taken to fight the same in the NE Region. It was decided that Ministry/NEC would provide Rs.25 crores to North Eastern States for gap funding to fight the COVID-19 outbreak effectively. This fund would be in the nature of untied fund, which can be utilized on any activity relating to COVID-19 Pandemic, and not covered under existing central packages. The flexibility of untied funds would enable the states to respond quickly. This fund would be in addition to the funds otherwise allocated by the Ministry of DoNER/NEC to the North Eastern States under the existing schemes.

6.3 Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Adaptation of State Laws) Order, 2020- Union Ministry for Home Affairs (MHA) has issued an order for adaptation and modification of State Laws specific to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, to further facilitate the application of Central Laws to the newly formed Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

7. Special Feature- Kerala at a glance

Kerala is one of the few states to have marketed its natural beauty successfully to the leisure tourism sector. The state's unique heritage and cultural diversity have helped attract tourists from the world over. Kerala can be termed as the land of spices, considering the large variety of spices grown in the state. Kerala is the largest producer of pepper in India and accounts for a lion's share in India's production. Apart from pepper, other spices produced in the state include ginger, cardamom, nutmeg, tamarind, etc.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

| | |
|---|--|
| State Capital | |
| Hon'ble Chief Minister | Shri Pinarayi Vijayan |
| Area (Sq.km) | 38,863 |
| Population Density (Sq.km) | 860 |
| No. of Districts | 14 |
| GSDP at current prices (FY2019) | Rs 781653 crore |
| Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2019) | 7.46 |
| Per capita income | Rs 204105 |
| Literacy Rate (%) | 94% |
| Sex Ratio (2011 census) | 1084 |
| Implementation of Reforms(ranking)* | 21 st |
| Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)[!] | 137829.7 |
| Key Industries | Handlooms and power looms, rubber, bamboo, coir, khadi and village, sericulture, seafood and other marine products, cashew, mining, tourism, food processing, spice and spice extracts, IT & electronics |

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 Kerala

The economy of Kerala has witnessed a significant growth path during the recent years. The growth rate of Kerala's economy has been around an average of 7.43% for the years FY2017 to FY2019. The GSDP of the state has increased to Rs 781653 crore in FY2019 from Rs 634886 crore in FY2017. The state NSDP of the state has increased significantly to Rs 707542 crore in FY 2019 from Rs 570591 crore in FY2017. The share of primary sector decreased marginally from 13% in FY2017 to 12.4% in FY2019. The share of secondary sector declined to 25.1% in FY2019 from 25% in FY2017. The share of tertiary sector increased to 62.7% in FY2019 from 61.9% in FY2017.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

| Components | FY2016-17 | FY2017-18 | FY2018-19 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| GSDP at current prices (Rs crore) | 634886 | 701577 | 781653 |
| NSDP at current prices (Rs crore) | 570591 | 632727 | 707542 |
| Economic Growth % (at constant prices) | 7.56 | 7.27 | 7.46 |
| Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%) | | | |
| Primary Sector | -11.8% | 1.2% | 2.7% |
| Secondary Sector | 10.7% | 11.5% | 4.7% |
| Tertiary Sector | 6.8% | 6.3% | 7.7% |
| Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%) | | | |
| Primary Sector | 13.0% | 12.7% | 12.4% |
| Secondary Sector | 25.1% | 25.3% | 25.0% |
| Tertiary Sector | 61.9% | 62.0% | 62.7% |

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources

8. 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.)

| Macro-Economic components | HR | HP | J&K* | Jharkhand | KA | Kerala * | MP | Maharashtra * |
|--|--------|--------|--------|-----------|---------|----------|--------|---------------|
| Real GSDP (Rs. Crore) | 526055 | 117867 | 107580 | 232820 | 1136633 | 518269 | 535362 | 1942768 |
| Geographical Area (Sq Km) | 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 (%) | 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 Rate (2011-12) | 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 Rates (2011) (%) | 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.)

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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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