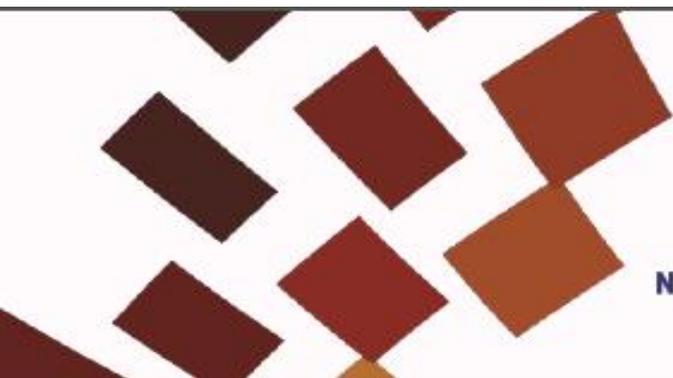




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State development Monitor



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States



PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
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State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from Odisha becoming the 7th State to complete ease of doing business reforms, ADB, India signing \$231 million loan to enhance power generation capacity in Assam, World Bank signing \$105 Million Project to Improve Waterways in West Bengal, Government of India & NDB signing two loan agreements for USD 646 million for upgrading State Highway Network and District Road Network in Andhra Pradesh to Kerala becoming the 8th State to complete ease of doing business reforms, NITI Aayog releasing 2nd edition of India Innovation Index-2020, Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah launching several development projects in Assam, Government approving Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh taking the lead in undertaking Power Sector reforms, Hon'ble Union Minister of Education virtually laying foundation stone of 'TiHAN-IIT Hyderabad', Cabinet approving Industrial Corridor nodes at Krishnapatnam and Tumakuru under CBIC and States to join the Centre and the Private sector to improving the Country's Logistics performance. 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 Odisha becomes the 7th State to complete ease of doing business reforms- Odisha has become the 7th State in the country to successfully undertake “Ease of Doing Business” reform stipulated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Thus, the State has become eligible to mobilise additional financial resources of Rs. 1,429 crore through Open Market Borrowings. Permission for the same was issued by the Department of Expenditure on 30th December, 2020. Odisha has now joined the six other States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, who have completed this reform. On completion of reforms facilitating Ease of Doing Business (EODB), these six States have been granted additional borrowing permission of Rs. 20,888 crore.

The ease of doing business is an important indicator of the investment friendly business climate in the country. Improvements in the ease of doing business will enable faster future growth of the state economy. Therefore, the government of India had in May 2020, decided to link grant of additional borrowing permissions to States who undertake the reforms to facilitate ease of doing business. The reforms stipulated in this category are:

- (i) Completion of first assessment of ‘District Level Business Reform Action Plan’
- (ii) Elimination of the requirements of renewal of registration certificates/approvals/licences obtained by businesses under various Acts.
- (iii) Implementation of computerized central random inspection system under the Acts wherein allocation of inspectors is done centrally, the same inspector is not assigned to the same unit in subsequent years, prior inspection notice is provided to the business owner, and inspection report is uploaded within 48 hours of inspection.

In view of the resource requirement to meet the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India had on 17th May, 2020 enhanced the borrowing limit of the States by 2 percent of their GSDP. Half of this special dispensation was linked to undertaking citizen centric reforms by the States. The four citizen centric areas for reforms identified were (a) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card System, (b) Ease of doing business reform, (c) Urban Local body/ utility reforms and (d) Power Sector reforms.

So far 10 States have implemented the One Nation One Ration Card System, 7 States have done ease of doing business reforms, and 2 States have done local body reforms. Total additional borrowing permission issued so far to the States who have done the reforms stands at Rs. 51,682 crore.

1.2 ADB, India sign \$10 million loan to support project preparation to expand horticulture in Himachal Pradesh- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India on 30th December 2020 signed a \$10 million project readiness financing (PRF) to help finance piloting activities, and design and capacity building for an ensuing project that aims to expand



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horticulture production and farm household income in the hill state of Himachal Pradesh. The PRF project will support advance actions to achieve high level of project readiness through detailed design activities, capacity building of state level agencies, and creating an enabling environment for subtropical horticulture development in the state. The PRF project aims to ensure implementation readiness with prior testing of new production technologies and marketing systems so that the ensuing project is cost-effective and gets completed in a timely manner to enhance farm profitability. The ensuing project, to be designed by the PRF, will support development of subtropical horticulture, including cultivation of fruits and vegetables, in the state's southern region which is currently lagging due to limited access to perennial water sources, crops losses due to wild animal encroachment and limited access to high value markets. The pilot activities supported by the PRF project include establishment or rehabilitation of 16 irrigation schemes for water extraction, distribution and storage; developing 17 subtropical horticulture plots for ultra-high density production of selected fruits; fencing horticulture plots to protect crops from animal predation; and forming community horticulture production and marketing associations to build their capacities for business and marketing. These pilot activities will then be scaled up under the ensuing project to be implemented in 7 districts of Himachal Pradesh. The PRF also supports establishment of water user association (WUAs) on completed irrigation schemes and enhancing women's participation.

1.3 ADB, India sign \$231 million loan to enhance power generation capacity in Assam- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India on 30th December 2020 signed a \$ 231 million loan to augment electricity generation capacity in the state of Assam through construction of a 120 megawatts (MW) hydroelectric power plant that will enhance availability of electricity for households. This is the third tranche loan for the ongoing Assam Power Sector Investment Programme that was approved by the ADB Board in July 2014. The programme, including its two previous tranches, focuses on enhancing capacity and efficiency of the energy generation and distribution systems in Assam to improve electricity service to end users.

The proposed hydroelectric project is run-of-the-river project over Kopili river which will help increase electricity supplied from clean energy by 469 gigawatthour (GWh) by 2025 and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 360,000 tons of carbon dioxide annually. Part of the loan will be used for project capacity building of Assam Power Generation Corporation Limited (APGCL) on construction, operations and maintenance and safeguards. The project will finance APGCL's enterprise resource planning system. It will also contribute to improving gender equity by enhancing the gender capacity of APGCL and improve women's participation and contribution in training and community led interventions.

A \$2 million grant from Japan fund for poverty reduction (JFPR) is also associated with the project to finance equipment and consulting services to improve capacity for resource management and community resilience.

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1.4 ADB, India sign \$100 million loan to upgrade power distribution system in Bengaluru- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India on 31st December 2020 signed a \$100 million loan to modernise and upgrade the power distribution system to enhance the quality and reliability of electricity supply in Bengaluru city in the state of Karnataka. Beside the \$100 million sovereign loan, ADB will provide a \$90 million without sovereign guarantee loan for the project to Bangalore Electricity Supply Company Limited (BESCOM), one of five state-owned distribution utilities in Karnataka.

In parallel to underground distribution cables, over 2,800 km of fibre optical cables will be installed to strengthen communication network. Moving about 7,200 km of distribution lines underground will help reduce technical and commercial losses by about 30%. The fibre optical cables will be used for smart metering systems, distribution automation system (DAS) in the distribution grid, and other communication networks. The project will install 1,700 automated ring main units adapted with a DAS to monitor and control the distribution line switchgears from the control centre.

The loan will strengthen the capacity of BESCOM in operation and maintenance of underground cabling, environment and social safeguards, financial management and commercial financing. Improved financial management capability will help BESCOM access domestic and international commercial financing market.

1.5 World Bank Signs \$105 Million Project to Improve Waterways in West Bengal- The Government of India, the Government of West Bengal and the World Bank signed a \$105 million project to improve the inland water transport infrastructure in Kolkata, West Bengal. The West Bengal Inland Water Transport, Logistics and Spatial Development Project will facilitate passenger and freight movement across the Hooghly river; undertake spatial planning to improve accessibility in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area; enhance the quality of life of its residents; and contribute to the growth of the state's logistics sector.

The project will cover the five most populous districts of southern West Bengal, including its urban agglomeration -- the Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA) where around 30 million people or one-third of West Bengal's population live.

West Bengal's ferries can provide an efficient, flexible mode of public transport for both passengers and freight, saving on operating costs and travel time when compared with road journeys. The existing ferry system, operational for decades, caters to less than 2 percent of the passenger traffic and a small portion of the freight movement. Developing the river transport infrastructure will enable a large population of the state to utilize its waterways, have alternative, multi-modal options for transportation for both freight and passengers, connect the hinterland with Kolkata Metropolitan Area's markets and job centers and emerge as a logistics hub.

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In the first phase, the project will enhance the capacity and improve the safety of the Inland Water Transport system; including rehabilitating existing jetties, buying new ferries with enhanced design; and installing electronic gates in 40 locations. In the second phase, it will support long-term investments for passenger movements, including in terminals and jetties; improve the design of the inland water transport vessels; ensure night navigation on the most hazardous and trafficked routes and crossing points; and encourage the private sector to invest in Ro-Ro vessels that will allow easier movement of trucks across the Hooghly river.

To better cope with increased precipitation and flooding, climate-smart engineering solutions will be applied, including modular floating designs for ferry access points at the passenger terminals. In addition, the project will facilitate disable-friendly amenities, ensure women's safety and encourage women's employment in the IWT Department as well as with the ferry operators.

The \$105 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a maturity of 17 years, including a grace period of 7 years.

1.6 Government of India & NDB sign two loan agreements for USD 646 million for upgrading State Highway Network and District Road Network in Andhra Pradesh- The Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, and the New Development Bank (NDB) signed loan agreements of up to USD 323 million each for two projects. The first project – Andhra Pradesh Roads and Bridges Reconstruction Project – comprises widening 1,600 km of State Highways to double lane and reconstructing dilapidated bridges on the State Highway network. The second project – Andhra Pradesh Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project – comprises widening 1,400 km of district roads to double lane and reconstructing dilapidated bridges on the district road network. The Government of Andhra Pradesh will implement the Projects through the Roads and Buildings Department.

The two projects are expected to improve mobility and connectivity to the socioeconomic centres, enhance transport efficiency, improve road safety and riding quality, and provide all-weather accessibility for the State's road users. The projects would increase the roads' daily traffic capacity to 15,000 passenger car units, which is expected to meet the projected traffic growth over the next 20 years.

1.7 Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh rewarded for completing three out of four reforms- Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh have become the first group of States to complete three out of the four citizen centric reforms stipulated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. The two States have completed the One Nation, One Ration Card Reforms, Ease of Doing Business Reforms, and Urban Local Bodies Reforms.

Consequent upon completion of reforms in the three sectors, the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has decided to **provide additional financial assistance amounting to**



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Rs.1004 crore to these States under the newly launched Scheme of “Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure”.

Andhra Pradesh will get an additional amount of Rs.344 crore while Madhya Pradesh has become entitled to receive Rs.660 crore for capital projects. The Scheme was announced by the Finance Minister on 12th October, 2020 as part of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat package. The additional financial assistance for the capital expenditure is in addition to the permission of Rs.14694 crore issued to these States for extra borrowings for completing the reforms.

The Scheme of “**Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure**” is aimed at boosting capital expenditure by the State Governments who are facing difficult financial environment this year due to the shortfall in tax revenue arising from the COVID 19 pandemic. Capital Expenditure has a higher multiplier effect, enhancing the future productive capacity of the economy, and results in a higher rate of economy growth. Therefore, despite the adverse financial position of the Central Government, it was decided to extend a special assistance to the State Governments in respect of capital expenditure, in financial year 2020-21.

The Scheme has got very warm response from the State Governments. **So far capital expenditure proposals of Rs.9880 crore of 27 States have been approved by the Ministry of Finance. An amount of Rs.4940 crore has already been released to the States as the first instalment under the Scheme. State-wise allocation, approval granted and funds released is attached.** Tamil Nadu has not availed the benefit of the Scheme.

The capital expenditure projects have been approved in diverse sectors of economy like, Health, Rural Development, Water Supply, Irrigation, Power, Transport, Education, Urban Development.

The Scheme has three parts. Part-I of the scheme covers the north-eastern and hill States. Under this part, Rs.200 crore is allocated to each of the 7 north-eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and Rs.450 crore is allocated to each of the hill States (Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand). In view of higher population and geographical area, the State of Assam has been provided enhanced allocation of Rs.450 crore under the Scheme.

Part-II of the Scheme is, for all other States not included in Part-I. An amount of Rs.7,500 crore is earmarked for this part. This amount has been allocated amongst these States in proportion to their share of central tax as per the interim award of the 15th Finance Commission for the year 2020-21.

Part-III of the Scheme is aimed at pushing various citizen-centric reforms in the States. Under this Part, an amount of Rs.2000 crore is earmarked. This amount will be available only to those States who carry out by 31st December, 2020, at least 3 out of the 4 reforms specified by the

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Ministry of Finance in its letter dated 17th May, 2020 regarding reform linked additional borrowing permissions. The 4 reforms are - One Nation One Ration Card, Ease of doing Business Reform, Urban Local Body/ Utility Reform and Power Sector Reform.

Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure
(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	State	Amount Allocated	Amount Approved	Amount Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	344.00	344.00	172.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	200.00	200.00	100.00
3	Assam	450.00	450.00	225.00
4	Bihar	843.00	843.00	421.50
5	Chhattisgarh	286.00	286.00	143.00
6	Goa	32.00	32.00	16.00
7	Gujarat	285.00	285.00	142.50
8	Haryana	91.00	91.00	45.50
9	Himachal Pradesh	450.00	450.00	225.00
10	Jharkhand	277.00	277.00	138.50
11	Karnataka	305.00	305.00	152.50
12	Kerala	163.00	163.00	81.50
13	Madhya Pradesh	660.00	660.00	330.00
14	Maharashtra	514.00	514.00	257.00
15	Manipur	200.00	200.00	100.00
16	Meghalaya	200.00	200.00	100.00
17	Mizoram	200.00	200.00	100.00
18	Nagaland	200.00	200.00	100.00
19	Odisha	388.00	388.00	194.00
20	Punjab	150.00	146.50	73.25
21	Rajasthan	501.00	501.00	250.50
22	Sikkim	200.00	200.00	100.00
23	Tamil Nadu	351.00	0.00	0.00
24	Telangana	179.00	179.00	89.50
25	Tripura	200.00	200.00	100.00
26	Uttar Pradesh	1501.00	1501.00	750.50
27	Uttarakhand	450.00	434.11	217.055
28	West Bengal	630.00	630.00	315.00
Total		10250.00	9879.61	4939.805

1.8 Telangana becomes the 3rd State to complete Urban Local Bodies reforms- Telangana has become the 3rd State in the country to successfully undertake “Urban Local Bodies (ULB)” reform stipulated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Thus, the State has

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become eligible to mobilise additional financial resources of Rs.2,508 crore through Open Market Borrowings. Permission for the same was issued by the Department of Expenditure on 7th January, 2021. Telangana has now joined the two other States namely, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, who have completed this reform. On completion of urban local bodies reform, these three States have been granted additional borrowing permission of Rs.7,406 crore.

Reforms in the urban local bodies and the urban utilities reforms are aimed at financial strengthening of ULBs in the State and to enable them to provide better public health and sanitation services. Economically rejuvenated ULBs will also be able to create good civic infrastructure. The reforms stipulated to achieve these objectives are:

- (i) The State will notify (a) floor rates of property tax in ULBs which are in consonance with the prevailing circle rates (i.e. guideline rates for property transactions) and (b) floor rates of user charges in respect of the provision of water-supply, drainage and sewerage which reflect current costs/ past inflation.
- (ii) The State will put in place a system of periodic increase in floor rates of property tax/ user charges in line with price increases.

In view of the resource requirement to meet the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India had on 17th May, 2020 enhanced the borrowing limit of the States by 2 percent of their Gross States Domestic Product (GSDP). Half of this special dispensation was linked to undertaking citizen centric reforms by the States. The States get permission to raise additional funds equivalent to 0.25 percent of GSDP on completion of reforms in each sector. The four citizen centric areas identified for reforms were (a) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card System, (b) Ease of doing business reform, (c) Urban Local body/ utility reforms and (d) Power Sector reforms.

So far 10 States have implemented the One Nation One Ration Card System, 7 States have done ease of doing business reforms, and 3 States have done local body reforms. Total additional borrowing permission issued so far to the States who have done the reforms stands at Rs.---54,190 crore.

1.9 Kerala becomes the 8th State to complete ease of doing business reforms- Kerala has become the 8th State in the country to successfully undertake “Ease of Doing Business” reform stipulated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Thus, the State has become eligible to mobilise additional financial resources of Rs.2,261 crore through Open Market Borrowings. Permission for the same was issued by the Department of Expenditure on 12th January, 2021. Kerala has now joined the seven other States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Telangana, who have completed this reform. On completion of reforms facilitating ease of doing business, these eight

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States have been granted additional borrowing permission of Rs.23,149 crore. **State wise amount of the additional borrowing permitted is as under:**

Sl.No.	State	Amount (Rs in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,525
2.	Karnataka	4,509
3.	Kerala	2,261
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2,373
5.	Odisha	1,429
6.	Rajasthan	2,731
7.	Tamil Nadu	4,813
8.	Telangana	2,508

The ease of doing business is an important indicator of the investment friendly business climate in the country. Improvements in the ease of doing business will enable faster future growth of the state economy. Therefore, the government of India had in May 2020, decided to link grant of additional borrowing permissions to States who undertake the reforms to facilitate ease of doing business. The reforms stipulated in this category are:

- (i) Completion of first assessment of 'District Level Business Reform Action Plan'
- (ii) Elimination of the requirements of renewal of registration certificates/approvals/licences obtained by businesses under various Acts.
- (iii) Implementation of computerized central random inspection system under the Acts wherein allocation of inspectors is done centrally, the same inspector is not assigned to the same unit in subsequent years, prior inspection notice is provided to the business owner, and inspection report is uploaded within 48 hours of inspection.

In view of the resource requirement to meet the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India had on 17th May, 2020 enhanced the borrowing limit of the States by 2 percent of their GSDP. Half of this special dispensation was linked to undertaking citizen centric reforms by the States. The four citizen centric areas for reforms identified were (a) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card System, (b) Ease of doing business reform, (c) Urban Local body/ utility reforms and (d) Power Sector reforms.

1.10 UP government gives nod to Excise Policy 2021-2022; expects revenue to jump by Rs 6,000 cr- The Uttar Pradesh government has given its approval to the Excise Policy 2021-22, expecting revenue to jump by Rs 6,000 crore during the fiscal. The approval was granted by the state cabinet headed by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Yogi Adityanath.

1.11 NITI Aayog releases 2nd edition of India Innovation Index-2020

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NITI Aayog has released the second edition of the India Innovation Index-2020. The index demonstrates the government's continued commitment towards transforming the country into an innovation-driven economy.

The index illustrates that India is on the right path and the states are endeavouring to improve their innovative ecosystem. There is a need to improve the coordination mechanism between the various Science and Technology institutions of government and the private sector.

The objective of the India Innovation Index is to scrutinize the innovation capacities and performance of Indian states. The index provides an extensive framework for the constant evaluation of the innovation ecosystem of the 28 Indian states and 9 union territories. The index intends to accomplish the following three functions: The framework has been shaped post discussions with experts in the domain of index creation and innovation. The consensus was to include input and output as the main dimensions for the index. Further, five inputs and two output pillars were created consisting of indicators that enable and epitomize innovation in India. The India Innovation Index measures innovation inputs through 'Enablers' and innovation output as 'Performance.'

In the India Innovation Index-2020, the States and Union Territories have been divided into 17 Major States, 10 North-East and Hill States and nine Union Territories and Small States for effectively comparing their performance.

States Categorization

Major States	NE and Hill States	UT and City States
Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Bihar	Assam	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh	Himachal Pradesh	Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Gujarat	Manipur	Daman & Diu
Haryana	Meghalaya	Delhi
Jharkhand	Mizoram	Goa
Karnataka	Nagaland	Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala	Sikkim	Lakshadweep
Madhya Pradesh	Tripura	Puducherry
Maharashtra	Uttarakhand	
Odisha		
Punjab		
Rajasthan		
Tamil Nadu		
Telangana		
Uttar Pradesh		
West Bengal		

¹ The data for the union territory of Ladakh is included in Jammu and Kashmir due to lack of availability of separate data.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, NITI Aayog

In the 2020 ranking, Karnataka retained its first position in the Major States category. Maharashtra moved one position higher and stood at 2nd spot while Tamil Nadu slid to 3rd position.

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In the North East and Hill States category, Himachal Pradesh stands at first position followed by Uttarakhand and Manipur. Delhi stands at the first position while Chandigarh retained its second spot in the Union Territories and small States category.

A brief snapshot of the Innovation Index 2020 is as follows.

Rank	States	Score
	Major States	
1	Karnataka	42.5
2	Maharashtra	38.03
3	Tamil Nadu	37.91
4	Telangana	33.23
5	Kerala	30.58
6	Haryana	25.81
7	Andhra Pradesh	24.19
8	Gujarat	23.63
9	Uttar Pradesh	22.85
10	Punjab	22.54
11	West Bengal	21.69
12	Rajasthan	20.83
13	Madhya Pradesh	20.82
14	Odisha	18.94
15	Jharkhand	17.12
16	Chhattisgarh	15.77
17	Bihar	14.48
	NE And Hill States	
1	Himachal Pradesh	25.06
2	Uttarakhand	23.5
3	Manipur	22.78
4	Sikkim	20.28
5	Mizoram	16.93
6	Assam	16.38
7	Arunachal Pradesh	14.9
8	Nagaland	14.11
9	Tripura	12.84
10	Meghalaya	12.15
	UT and City	

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	States	
1	Delhi	46.6
2	Chandigarh	38.57
3	Daman & Diu	26.76
4	Puducherry	25.23
5	Goa	24.92
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	22.74
7	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	18.89
8	Jammu & Kashmir	18.62
9	Lakshadweep	11.71

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, NITI Aayog

The 2020 edition builds on the previous year’s methodology by introducing more metrics to provide a more holistic outlook of the Indian economy. The framework is updated to include globally considered parameters for measuring innovation, such as the percentage of GDP spent on research and development, while keeping them specific to the Indian economy. The India Innovation Index is the outcome of extensive research and analysis for evaluating India’s innovation readiness at a sub-national level, highlighting the obstacles that deter governments, businesses, and individuals from fully capturing the benefits of innovation. The report broadly consists of four thematic sections—the first talks about innovation and its ability to drive economic growth; the crucial role it plays in not only facilitating the country’s recovery but also sustaining competitiveness during these times.

Another section in the report lays out the unique framework of innovation and the methodology used to calculate the index, followed by key findings and rankings. The third section provides learnings and recommendations at the national and state level for policymakers to ponder on. Also included are profiles of all the states and union territories, providing a comprehensive snapshot of each region’s current innovation landscape. Finally, the last section of the report consists of detailed data tables for all the framework indicators, along with sources and definitions. The study aims to help relevant stakeholders track the regional progress on innovation ecosystems and inform policy choices that can address the identified gaps.

2. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

2.1 Tamil Nadu becomes the 11th State to complete One Nation One Ration Card system reform- Tamil Nadu has become the 11th State in the country to successfully undertake “One Nation One Ration Card system” reform stipulated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Thus, the State has become eligible to mobilise additional financial resources of Rs.4,813 crore through Open Market Borrowings. Permission for the same was issued by the Department of Expenditure.

Tamil Nadu has now joined 10 other States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh, who have completed this reform. On completion of One Nation One Ration Card system reform, these 11 States have been granted additional borrowing permission of Rs.30,709 crore by the Department of Expenditure. State wise amount of the additional borrowing permitted is as under:

Sl.No.	State	Amount (Rs in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,525
2.	Goa	223
3.	Gujarat	4,352
4.	Haryana	2,146
5.	Karnataka	4,509
6.	Kerala	2,261
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,373
8.	Tamil Nadu	4,813
9.	Telangana	2,508
10.	Tripura	148
11.	Uttar Pradesh	4,851

One Nation One Ration Card System is an important citizen centric reform. Its implementation ensures availability of ration to beneficiaries under National Food Security Act (NFSA) and other welfare schemes, especially the migrant workers and their families, at any Fair Price Shop (FPS) across the country.

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The reform especially empowers the migratory population mostly labourers, daily wagers, urban poor like rag picker, street dwellers, temporary workers in organised and unorganised sectors, domestic workers etc, who frequently change their place of dwelling to be self reliant in food security. This technology driven reform enables the migrant beneficiaries to get their entitled quota of food grains from any electronic point of sale (e-PoS) enabled fair Price Shops of their choice anywhere in the country.

The reform also enables the States in better targeting of beneficiaries, elimination of bogus/duplicate/ineligible card holders resulting in enhanced welfare and reduced leakage. Further, to ensure seamless inter-state portability of a ration card, Aadhar seeding of all ration cards as well as biometric authentication of beneficiaries through automation of all Fair Price Shops (FPSs) with installation of electronic point of sale (e-PoS) devices are essential. Therefore, additional borrowing limit of 0.25 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is allowed to the States only on completion of both of the following actions:

- (i) Aadhar Seeding of all the ration cards and beneficiaries in the State
- (ii) Automation of all the FPSs in the State.

In view of the resource requirement to meet multiple challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India had on 17th May, 2020 enhanced the borrowing limit of the States by 2 percent of their GSDP. Half of this special dispensation i.e. 1 percent of GSDP was linked to undertaking citizen centric reforms by the States. The four citizen centric areas for reforms identified by the Department of Expenditure were (a) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card System, (b) Ease of doing business reform, (c) Urban Local body/ utility reforms and (d) Power Sector reforms.

So far 11 States have implemented the One Nation One Ration Card System, 8 States have done ease of doing business reforms, and 4 States have done local body reforms. Total additional borrowing permission issued so far to the States who have done the aforesaid reforms stands at Rs.61,339 crore.

3. Tourism Developments

3.1 Hon'ble Vice President calls for tapping immense tourism potential of North-East region-

The Hon'ble Vice-President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu today called for fully tapping the immense tourism potential of the North-Eastern states and underlined the need to improve air connectivity to the region. He said that eco-tourism and cultural tourism can become the mainstay of development in the North-East if the tourism potential was fully leveraged. Improving air connectivity to the region can singularly bring a significant positive impact on tourist inflows.

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.

State/UT	Rank 2019
Andhra Pradesh	1
Uttar Pradesh	2
Telangana	3
Madhya Pradesh	4
Jharkhand	5
Chhattisgarh	6
Himachal Pradesh	7
Rajasthan	8
West Bengal	9
Gujarat	10
Uttarakhand	11
Delhi	12
Maharashtra	13
Tamil Nadu	14
Lakshadweep	15
Haryana	16
Karnataka	17
Daman and Diu	18
Punjab	19
Assam	20
Jammu and Kashmir	21
Andaman & Nicobar	22
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23
Goa	24



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Mizoram	25
Bihar	26
Puducherry	27
Kerala	28
Arunachal Pradesh	29
Chandigarh	29
Manipur	29
Meghalaya	29
Nagaland	29
Odisha	29
Sikkim	29
Tripura	29

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 5th September 2020

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah launched several development projects in Assam- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah launched several development projects in Assam. Shri Amit Shah laid the foundation stone of New Medical College in Guwahati. To be built at a cost of around Rs 850 crore, this will be the second medical college in Guwahati city. Shri Shah also laid the foundation stone of nine law colleges to be built in different parts of Assam. He also distributed financial grants to 8,000 Namghars (traditional Vaisnavite monasteries of Assam) under the Assam Darshan programme.

5.2 Shri Gadkari inaugurates and lays foundation stone for 27 highway projects in Assam- Hon'ble Union Minister for Road Transport, Highways and MSMEs Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurated and laid foundation stone for 27 highway projects in Assam. These projects carry a road length of nearly 439 kilometers, involving construction value of Rs. 2,366 crore. These projects will ease the transportation of commercial goods within and across the State, will improve connectivity at the borders, enhance employment opportunities, save time and fuel, improve tourism and infra development, and will result in providing connectivity for agricultural produce up to larger markets.

5.3 Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah launched several development projects in Manipur- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah inaugurated several development projects in Manipur. Shri Amit Shah inaugurated the e-office and Thoubal Multipurpose Project (Thoubal Dam) in Imphal through virtual mode. He also laid the foundation stone of seven major development projects, including the Churachandpur Medical College, IT-SEZ at Mantripukhri, Manipur Bhawan in Dwarka, New Delhi and the Integrated Command and Control Center at Imphal.

5.4 Hon'ble PM Inaugurates the New Bhaupur- New Khurja Section and the Operation Control Centre of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated the New Bhaupur- New Khurja section and the Operation Control Centre of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor today through video conference.

5.5 Hon'ble PM lays foundation stone of Light House projects (LHPs) across six states- Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of Light House projects (LHPs) under Global Housing Technology Challenge (GHTC)- at six sites across six States, through video conference. He announced the winners under Affordable Sustainable Housing Accelerators - India (ASHA-India) and gave away annual awards for excellence in implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) Mission. He also released a certification course on innovative construction technologies named NAVARITIH (New, Affordable, Validated, Research Innovation Technologies for Indian Housing).

5.6 Government approves Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in its meeting considered and approved the proposal of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade for Central Sector Scheme for Industrial Development of Jammu & Kashmir. The scheme is approved with a total outlay of Rs. 28,400 crore upto the year 2037.

Government of India has formulated New Industrial Development Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir (J&K IDS, 2021) as Central Sector Scheme for the development of Industries in the UT of Jammu & Kashmir. The main purpose of the scheme is to generate employment which directly leads to the socio economic development of the area. Considering the historic development of reorganization of Jammu & Kashmir with effect from 31.10.2019 into UT of Jammu & Kashmir under the J&K Reorganisation Act, 2019, the present scheme is being implemented with the vision that industry and service led development of J&K needs to be given a fresh thrust with emphasis on job creation, skill development and sustainable development by attracting new investment and nurturing the existing ones.

The following incentives would be available under the scheme:

Capital Investment Incentive at the rate of 30% in Zone A and 50% in Zone B on investment made in Plant & Machinery (in manufacturing) or construction of building and other durable physical assets(in service sector) is available. Units with an investment upto Rs. 50 crore will be eligible to avail this incentive. Maximum limit of incentive is Rs 5 crore and Rs 7.5 crore in Zone A & Zone B respectively

Capital Interest subvention: At the annual rate of 6% for maximum 7 years on loan amount up to Rs. 500 crore for investment in plant and machinery (in manufacturing) or construction of building and all other durable physical assets(in service sector).

GST Linked Incentive: 300% of the eligible value of actual investment made in plant and machinery (in manufacturing) or construction in building and all other durable physical assets(in service sector) for 10 years. The amount of incentive in a financial year will not exceed one-tenth of the total eligible amount of incentive.

Working Capital Interest Incentive: All existing units at the annual rate of 5% for maximum 5 years. Maximum limit of incentive is Rs 1 crore.

Key Features of the Scheme:

Scheme is made attractive for both smaller and larger units. Smaller units with an investment in plant & machinery upto Rs. 50 crore will get a capital incentive upto Rs. 7.5 crore and get

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capital interest subvention at the rate of 6% for maximum 7 years

The scheme aims to take industrial development to the block level in UT of J&K, which is first time in any Industrial Incentive Scheme of the Government of India and attempts for a more sustained and balanced industrial growth in the entire UT

Scheme has been simplified on the lines of ease of doing business by bringing one major incentive- GST Linked Incentive- that will ensure less compliance burden without compromising on transparency.

Scheme envisages greater role of the UT of J&K in registration and implementation of the scheme while having proper checks and balances by having an independent audit agency before the claims are approved

It is not a reimbursement or refund of GST but gross GST is used to measure eligibility for industrial incentive to offset the disadvantages that the UT of J&K face

Earlier schemes though offered a plethora of incentives. However, the overall financial outflow was much lesser than the new scheme.

Major Impact and employment generation potential:

Scheme is to bring about radical transformation in the existing industrial ecosystem of J&K with emphasis on job creation, skill development and sustainable development by attracting new investment and nurturing the existing ones, thereby enabling J&K to compete nationally with other leading industrially developed States/UTs of the country.

It is anticipated that the proposed scheme is likely to attract unprecedented investment and give direct and indirect employment to about 4.5 lakh persons. Additionally, because of the working capital interest subvention the scheme is likely to give indirect support to about 35,000 persons.

Expenditure involved:

The financial outlay of the proposed scheme is Rs.28,400 crore for the scheme period 2020-21 to 2036-37. So far, the amount disbursed under various special package schemes is Rs. 1,123.84 crore.

5.7 Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah inaugurates three different projects in Bengaluru- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah inaugurated three different projects in Bengaluru, Karnataka. Greeting the people on the occasion of Makar Sankranti festival, Shri Amit Shah, in his address on the occasion, said that 'Vaccination', an important

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stage in the fight against Corona, started today under leadership of the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. Shri Shah said that it is a matter of pride for all of us that both the vaccines have been made India. Shri Shah also said that in a way a situation will be seen in the next couple of months when India, under the leadership of Modi ji, will lead the world in the fight against Corona as the process of vaccination picks pace across the world.

5.8 Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah launched several projects in Bagalkot district of Karnataka- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Amit Shah launched several projects in Bagalkot district of Karnataka. On his two-day visit to Karnataka, the Union Home Minister inaugurated the expansion project of a Sugar Mill and the 75th branch of Vijaya Bank. He also laid the foundation stone of Ayurvedic Medical College and several farming projects.

5.9 Madhya Pradesh takes the lead in undertaking Power Sector reforms- Madhya Pradesh has taken the lead in undertaking power sector reforms stipulated by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. As part of the reforms, the State has started Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of electricity subsidy to farmers in one district of the state with effect from December, 2020. Thus, the State has successfully implemented one out of the three stipulated reforms in the power sector.

Successful implementation of the reform has made the State eligible to mobilise additional financial resources equivalent to 0.15 percent of its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Accordingly, the Department of Expenditure has granted permission to the State to mobilise additional financial resources of Rs. 1,423 crore through Open Market Borrowings. This has provided the much needed additional financial resources to the State to fight COVID-19 pandemic.

Power Sector reforms stipulated by the Ministry of Finance aim at creating a transparent and hassle free provision of power subsidy to farmers and prevent leakages. They also aim at improving the health of power distribution companies by alleviating their liquidity stress in a sustainable manner.

As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Expenditure, the States undertaking reforms in power sector are granted permission to raise additional financial resources of up to 0.25 percent of the GSDP. This is linked to a set of 3 reforms in the sector:

0.05 % of GSDP for reduction in Aggregate Technical & Commercial losses in the State as per prescribed targets. Another, 0.05 % of GSDP is allowed for reduction in the gap between Average Cost of Supply and Average Revenue Realisation (ACS-ARR gap) in the State as per prescribed targets.

Finally, 0.15 % of GSDP of the State on introduction of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to all farmers in the State in lieu of free/ subsidised electricity. For this, the State government has to



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frame a Scheme for transfer of cash and implement the Scheme in at least one district by 31st December, 2020.

Madhya Pradesh has framed a DBT Scheme for agricultural consumers in the State. The Scheme has been implemented in Vidisha District of the State, where electricity is supplied through the M.P. Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co. Limited with effect from December, 2020. Under the Scheme an amount of Rs. 32.07 crore was transferred to the bank accounts of 60,081 beneficiaries in the month of December, 2020. Parallely, the State has also initiated a process to implement the DBT scheme in Jhabua and Seoni districts as well. Based on the learnings from implementation of the Scheme in 3 districts in Phase-I, the Scheme will be rolled out in the entire State in the financial year 2021-22.

In view of the resource requirement to meet the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of India had on 17th May, 2020 enhanced the borrowing limit of the States by 2 percent of their GSDP. Half of this special dispensation was linked to undertaking citizen centric reforms by the States.

The States get permission to raise additional funds equivalent to 0.25 percent of GSDP on completion of reforms in each sector. The four citizen centric areas identified for reforms were (a) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card System, (b) Ease of doing business reform, (c) Urban Local body/ utility reforms and (d) Power Sector reforms.

Till now, 14 States have carried out at least one of the four stipulated reforms and have been granted reform linked borrowing permissions. Out of these, 11 States have implemented the One Nation One Ration Card System, 8 States have done ease of doing business reforms, 4 States have done local body reforms and Madhya Pradesh has implemented power sector reforms. Total reform linked additional borrowing permission issued so far to the States stands at Rs.--- 62,762 crore.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Skill Ministry and Tata launch first batch of Indian Institute of Skills, Mumbai- With the vision of propelling India to the forefront of skill development and job creation under Skill India Mission and to provide an impetus to Skill India programme through private sector participation, the first batch of trainings at the Tata-Indian Institute of Skills, Mumbai was launched at a virtual event by Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey, Hon'ble Union Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The institute is a joint initiative between Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE), Government of India and Tata Indian Institute of Skills. Formal agreement for setting up institute has been signed between MSDE and TATA IIS on 11th November, 2020.

The first batch at TATA-Indian Institute of Skills will commence training with two courses in Factory Automation, with duration ranging from 1 to 4 weeks, depending upon the pre-qualification profile of the trainee. The institute will also offer scholarships to the first 100 students along with attractive fee options during this initial launch phase. An early bird scholarship scheme of 75% has also been announced for the first 100 students/trainees.

6.2 Hon'ble PM launches Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY SEHAT to extend coverage to all residents of Jammu & Kashmir- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launched Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY SEHAT to extend coverage to all residents of Jammu & Kashmir through video conference. Jammu and Kashmir Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY SEHAT scheme, involves free treatment up to 5 lakh rupees under this scheme would improve the ease of living.

6.3 Hon'ble Union Minister of Education virtually lays foundation stone of 'TiHAN-IIT Hyderabad'- India's first Test bed for Autonomous Navigation Systems (Terrestrial and Aerial)- Hon'ble Union Minister of Education Shri. Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank', virtually laid foundation stone of 'TiHAN-IIT Hyderabad', India's first Test bed for Autonomous Navigation Systems (Terrestrial and Aerial) in the presence of Honorable Minister of State for Education Shri. Sanjay Dhotre, Dr. B. V. R. Mohan Reddy (Chair Person, Board of Governors, IIT Hyderabad), Prof. B. S. Murty (Director IIT Hyderabad) and senior officials from Ministry, Department of Science & Technology (DST), GoI and IIT Hyderabad.

6.4 Hon'ble Union Minister of Education virtually inaugurates the Academic Building and Student Welfare (Activity) Centre and lays the foundation stone of Boys and Girls Hostels of NIT, Jalandhar- Hon'ble Union Minister of Education Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' virtually inaugurated the Academic Building and Student Welfare (Activity) Centre of Dr B R Ambedkar National Institute of Technology Jalandhar. He laid the foundation stone of Boys and Girls Hostels during the event. Sh Subhash Chander Ralhan, Chairperson Board of Governors, Professor Lalit Awasthi, Director, NIT, Jalandhar and others officials were present on the

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occasion.

6.5 Cabinet approves Industrial Corridor nodes at Krishnapatnam and Tumakuru under CBIC-

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved proposals of Department of Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade (DPIIT) for construction of various trunk infrastructure components for:

Krishnapatnam Industrial Area in Andhra Pradesh with an estimated cost of the project of Rs. 2,139.44 crore;

Tumakuru Industrial Area in Karnataka with an estimated cost of Rs. 1,701.81 crore;

Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) and Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) at Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs. 3,883.80 crore.

Envisioned on the backbone of major transportation corridors like Eastern & Western Dedicated Freight Corridors, Expressways and National Highways, proximity to ports, airports, etc., the objective of Industrial Corridor Programme is the creation of greenfield industrial cities with sustainable, 'plug n play', ICT enabled utilities to facilitate the manufacturing investments into the country by providing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to industries. The developed land parcels in these cities will be ready for immediate allotment for attracting investments into manufacturing and positioning India as a strong player in the Global Value Chain. The Industrial Corridor Programme thrives to attain the objective of creation of an "Atmanirbhar Bharat" to drive the growth of industries and create greater avenues for investments across the country.

These projects have been planned on the backbone of multi modal connectivity infrastructure. Krishnapatnam Industrial Area in Andhra Pradesh and Tumakuru Industrial Area in Karnataka under Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) have been approved to kick start the development in Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor Project. These greenfield industrial cities will be self-sustained with world-class infrastructure, road and rail connectivity for freight movement to and from ports and logistic hubs along with reliable power and quality social infrastructure.

These projects will generate ample employment opportunities through industrialisation. For Krishnapatnam node, estimated employment projection on completion of the first phase of development is likely to be around 98,000 persons of which about 58,000 persons are likely to be employed at the site. For Tumakuru node, employment of about 88,500 persons is estimated, out of which 17,700 persons will be from service industries such as retail, offices and other commercial opportunities in the initial development phase.

Multi Modal Logistics Hub (MMLH) & Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) Projects at Greater Noida, U.P. are in close proximity to Eastern peripheral expressway, NH91, Noida- Greater Noida Expressway, Yamuna Expressway, Eastern & Western Dedicated Freight Corridors.

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Logistics Hub project will be developed as a world-class facility that will provide efficient storage/transitioning of goods to/from the Dedicated Freight Corridors (DFC) and offer a one-stop destination to freight companies and customers. The facility will not only provide standard container handling activities but also provide various value-added services to reduce logistics cost with improved efficiency of operations.

Multi Modal Transport Hub (MMTH) project located near the already existing Indian Railways station of Boraki will act as a transport hub with provisioning of Rail, Road and MRTS accessibility for the passengers in a seamless manner. MMTH will have space for Inter State Bus Terminal (ISBT), Local Bus Terminal (LBT), Metro, commercial, retail & hotel space and green open spaces. The project will provide world-class passenger movement facilities for the growing population of the catchment zone catering to upcoming developments in U.P. sub-region of the NCR and thus, decongest Delhi. The employment generation estimated is about 1,00,000 persons by 2040 for both these projects and will have a positive impact on the growth opportunities in the surrounding area.

6.6 Hon'ble PM lays Foundation Stone of AIIMS at Rajkot- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone of AIIMS Rajkot through a video conference. Speaking on the occasion, the Prime Minister remembered the efforts of the millions of doctors, health workers, scavengers and other frontline corona warriors who have constantly put their lives at stake to protect humanity. He lauded the efforts of the scientists and all those who provided food to the poor in this difficult period with full dedication.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Hon'ble President of India in DIU; Inaugurates/Lays the Foundation Stone for Various Developmental Projects in DIU- The Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind inaugurated/laid the foundation stone for various developmental projects in Diu on December 26th, 2020. These includes inauguration of - first academic session of IIIT Vadodara-International Campus Diu; and Kamleshwar School, Ghoghla; laying of foundation stone for - construction of a school at Saudwadi; improvement of 1.3 kilometers heritage walk-way on Diu City Wall; conservation and facade restoration of heritage precincts (Zampa and market precinct); upgradation of fruits and vegetable market at Fort Road; and development of integrated municipal solid waste management system for entire urban and rural areas of Diu district.

7.2 POWERGRID signs agreement with State Government to improve telecom connectivity in hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh- To improve telecom connectivity in hilly areas, Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), the PSU under Ministry of Power, has recently signed an agreement with Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board Ltd. (HPSEBL) in Shimla (H.P.) for utilization of 500 Kms of OPGW Telecom network. This is in addition to the existing 350 Kms of OPGW laid on HPSEBL Extra High Voltage (EHV) lines already being used in the state to boost its connectivity. This total 850 Kms long telecom network will enable POWERGRID Telecom to reach remote areas of Kangra, Una, Mandi, Kullu, Bilaspur, Sirmour, Palampur, Sundernagar, Banikhet, Amb, Paonta Sahib, Nahan etc.

Due to rough weather conditions, landslides and difficult terrains, the state had been facing limited telecom network reach, and this will give much needed connectivity to remote areas of the state.

Through this OPGW Network, Telecom Service providers will be able to provide uninterrupted mobile/Internet services to the people of the state.

POWERGRID has created over 67,500 km of OFC network connecting over 1000 plus locations across the country carrying traffic in multiple of 10G/100G in rings. The POWERGRID OFC network covers all the important towns & cities of the country along with the hilly & difficult terrains of J&K and North Eastern Region. The Company has also provided the domestic leg of International Connectivity to Bhutan and Nepal, and proposed connectivity to Bangladesh up to the Indian border to International Long Distance (ILD) Licensees.

7.3 States to join the Centre and the Private sector to improve the Country's Logistics performance- The National Conference with States on Logistics was organized on Tuesday 19th January, 2021 by the Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry,



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Government of India, with the objective to initiate a consultative and collaborative framework for the Central and State Governments to work in a coordinated manner in the logistic sector.

The Conference emphasized that States have a key role to play in improving the country's logistics performance. A comprehensive 18 Point Agenda was presented to the States to improve the logistics. Thrust areas for logistics improvements in the States were identified as city logistics, simplification of approvals for warehouses, facilitation for warehousing development, reducing burden on truck movement and addressing shortage of truck drivers. It was decided that Ministry of Commerce & Industry will work with Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to focus on 50 cities for logistics planning initially. A plan for facilitation to reduce enforcement burden on truck drivers will be developed. Many States have already appointed senior officers as nodal officers for logistics and others will do the same in a short period of time. State Level Coordination Committees on Logistics will be formed. Central Ministries looking after the transportation will appoint State Nodal Officers to coordinate with the States. The Logistics Division of the Ministry of Commerce & Industry will embark on things on survey to assess and rank States on logistics performance. The State ranking will focus on data in addition to perspective on logistics performance. Support will be provided to the States to improve the capacity for logistics coordination. A City Conference will also be organized to take forward the initiatives of the Conference.

The States of Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tripura, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh made presentations, during the Conference, on policy initiatives taken by their respective States in the logistics sector.

In his address, Hon'ble Union Minister of Railways, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs and Food & Public Distribution Shri Piyush Goyal said that a National Logistic Policy which is under consultation, will work as a template for better coordination and integrated development in logistics sector. He said that logistic team in the Ministry of Commerce & Industry is trying to integrate various means of transport, documentation and stakeholders through technology platforms, into a much-simplified way of working, which will enhance the Ease of Doing Business.

Lauding the cooperative spirit of the Conference, Shri Goyal said that this will truly give confidence to the business communities and stakeholders. He said that logistic is about ensuring customer satisfaction. The Minister said that logistic is all about: Getting the Right product - In the Right condition - At the Right place - At the Right time - To the Right customer. Describing Logistics as the lifeline of the nation's economy and industry, he said that in the midst of the lockdown, we were able to ensure that not a single person had to suffer for want of food grains, power or essential commodities. He stressed on the need for having special coordinated efforts to end the problem of overhang on trucks which should be tackled in a mission mode. He said that India has been able to demonstrate to the world its resilience and capacity to face adversities.



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Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry Shri Som Parkash emphasized on strengthening the logistic ecosystem, as it is the backbone of the country. He called for reducing the logistics costs from the present 13% to 8% which will help Indian trade become competitive, create jobs, improve India's ranking and make it a logistics hub for global supply chain. He said that each State must have a logistics policy and State should focus and develop the infrastructure.

Speaking on the occasion, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry Shri Hardeep Singh Puri stressed on the importance to have institutional mechanism to synergize all stakeholders concerning city logistics. He said that the Logistics Division of the Commerce Ministry and the Smart City Mission of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs will collaborate with identified cities to assist them, wherever required, in setting up a mechanism for coordination with Central Government agencies. Shri Puri said that cities need to develop supply chain awareness and plan for infrastructure and its efficient use in existing and future scenarios. He emphasized on rapid increase in urban space and assimilation and analysis of data to identify data flow in life city growth aspirations and infrastructure plans.

8. Special Feature- Bihar at a glance

Bihar is located in the eastern part of India. The state is surrounded by Nepal in the north, West Bengal in the east, Uttar Pradesh in the west, and Jharkhand in the south. The state enjoys a unique location specific advantage because of its proximity to the vast markets of eastern and northern India, access to ports such as Kolkata and Haldia, and to raw material sources and mineral reserves from the neighbouring states.

Bihar is one of the strongest agricultural states. The percentage of population employed in agricultural production in Bihar is around 80%, which is much higher than the national average. It is the fourth largest producer of vegetables and the eight largest producers of fruits in India. Food processing, dairy, sugar, manufacturing, and healthcare are some of the fast-growing industries in the state. The state has planned initiatives for the development of other sectors such as education and tourism and also provides incentives for information technology and renewable energy. The state has a large base of cost-effective industrial labour, making it an ideal destination for a wide range of industries.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Patna
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Nitish Kumar
Area (Sq.km)	94163
Population Density (Sq.km)	1106
No. of Districts	38
GSDP at current prices (FY2020)	611804
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	10.5
Per capita income(2019)	46664
Literacy Rate (%)	61.8
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	918
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	26
Key Industries	Food and beverages, rubber and plastics, transport equipment, chemicals, tobacco, textile, leather and dairy

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT

Economy of Bihar

The economy of Bihar has witnessed a significant growth path during the recent years. The growth rate of Bihar's economy has been around an average of 8.7% for the years FY2018 to FY2020. The GSDP of the state has increased to Rs 611804 crore in FY2020 from Rs 468746 crore in FY2018. The state NSDP of the state has increased significantly to Rs 562710 crore in FY 2020 from Rs 431128 crore in FY2018. The share of tertiary sector has increased to 59.4% in FY2020 from 58.1% in FY2018.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	468746	530363	611804
NSDP at current prices(Rs crore)	431128	486776	562710
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	6.45	9.27	10.47
Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	4.8%	2.3%	3.6%
Secondary Sector	4.8%	8.5%	8.2%
Tertiary Sector	9.6%	11.2%	8.5%
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	24.6%	23.1%	23.6%
Secondary Sector	17.2%	17.3%	17.0%
Tertiary Sector	58.1%	59.7%	59.4%

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, 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	672018	16676	234048	414977	243477	62539	1186379
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(%)		8.16	4.59	6.42	10.47	5.32	14.46	9.20
Per- Capita Income(Rs)&		169519	139588	82837	46664	98281	430081	195845
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	9.2	34.7	32	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
IMR@		29	37	41	32	41	7	28
Primary ^		2.91%	-0.37%	2.71%	0.0%	3.8%	-1.37%	-7.06%
Secondary ^		0.77%	7.49%	7.83%	6.29%	5.95%	24.82%	11.67%
Tertiary ^		6.59%	4.42%	9.21%	13.30%	6.9%	6.88%	9.54%
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 2018-19, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *; *Data refers to 2019-20; #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 (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	572240	124403	112755	240036	1201031	559412	561801	2039074
Geographical (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	7.75	5.56	6.08	6.69	6.81	7.46	7.62	5.99
Per-Income(Rs)&	Capita	264207	195255	92347	79873	231246	204105	99763	191736
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	11.2	8.1	10.4	37	20.9	7.1	31.7	17.4
IMR@		30	19	22	30	23	7	48	19
Primary^		4.60%	9.29%	1.34%	3.54%	3.67%	- 1.43%	7.74%	4.14%
Secondary^		6.78%	3.94%	4.34%	3.76%	4.94%	8.79%	4.56%	7.68%
Tertiary^		8.85%	5.89%	6.14%	8.15%	7.93%	8.40%	8.10%	8.13%
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 2019-20; ** depicts 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*	Sikkim
Real GDP (Rs. Crore)	19300	26695	14524	17647	402383	418868	711627	20017
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(%)	2.93	8.16	1.92	7.05	5.28	5.33	5.05	6.92
Per- Capita Income (Rs) ^{&}	75226	92174	147602	116882	106804	166830	118159	425656
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
IMR@	11	33	5	4	40	20	37	7
Primary [^]	-4.33%	2.12%	14.23%	1.50%	5.56%	2.34%	4.10%	7.41%
Secondary [^]	8.88%	8.92%	14.58%	5.97%	5.48%	5.83%	2.83%	8.19%
Tertiary [^]	8.69%	10.82%	8.20%	11.20%	6.84%	7.06%	6.89%	4.38%
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 2019-20; &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.)

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Macro-Economic components		TN*	Telanga na*s	Tripura	UP*	Uttarakhand	Delhi*	WB
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	131292 9	663258	40527	118727 7	193273	63440 8	793223
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(%)		8.03	8.23	9.64	4.38	6.87	7.42	7.26
Per- Capita Income (Rs)^{&}		218599	228216	123630	70419	198738	38914 3	115748
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		11.3	#	14.1	29.4	11.3	9.9	20
IMR[@]		15	27	27	43	31	13	22
Primary [^]		6.34%	10.70%	9.07%	2.18%	1.70%	6.53%	1.20%
Secondary [^]		5.46%	1.73%	10.04%	1.11%	5.79%	7.39%	6.14%
Tertiary [^]		8.30%	9.60%	11.60%	7.46%	9.14%	7.00%	19.70%
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 2019-20; # 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 		

Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

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

43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade(October 2017)
61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN(January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
67. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and Exporters (April 2018)
68. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: Reinforcing trade and investment prospects (May 2018)
69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal Links: Way Forward (June 2018)
72. Rural Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(September 2018)
73. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (Interim): Steady...strong...fastest moving economy (January 2019)
74. Interim Budget 2019-2020: A Dynamic, Inclusive & Pragmatic Budget (February 2019)
75. Women Entrepreneurship: Transforming from Domestic Households to Financial Independence (March 2019)
76. Prospects for Exports from India: Five Pronged Strategy to Achieve USD700 Billion Merchandise Exports by 2025 (March 2019)
77. India Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic Agenda for the Next five Years (March 2019)
78. Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households (March 2019)
79. India Inc. Speaks Live: Wish List for the Next Five Years (May 2019)
80. Suggestive Roadmap for Revitalizing Economic Growth (June 2019)

81. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (July 2019)
 82. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (July 2019)
 83. Union Budget 2019-20: Road to US\$ 5 trillion economy (July 2019)
 84. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs (September 2019)
 85. Report Emerging contours in the defence and homeland security
 86. Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research DSIR
 87. India's Trade and Investment opportunities with ASEAN Economies (November 2019)
 88. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2020-21 (February 2020)
 89. Union Budget 2020-21: Aspirational, Caring and Developmental Budget (February 2020)
 90. Macroeconomic Indicators and Pandemic COVID-19 Stimulus provided by Select Economies (April 2020)
 91. Report on impact of Pandemic COVID-19 by PHDCCI (April 2020)
 92. Tax relief measures provided by Pandemic COVID-19 impacted Countries (April 2020)
 93. Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 : PHD Chamber's detailed representation on short term and long term measures submitted to the Government (April 2020)
 94. Mitigating the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Trade & Industry: PHDCCI Representations to Government of India and State Governments (April 2020)
 95. Relief Measures provided by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce & others
 96. Analysis on Relief Measures -Salaries wages by pandemic COVID-19 impacted countries (April 2020)
 97. Relief measures provided by various countries to mitigate the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19 on economy, trade and industry (April 2020)
 98. Analysis of COVID at International and Sub-National Level- Speed of spread, Mortality and Recovery (April 2020)
 99. Supplement of Recent Notifications by the Central Government, State Governments and Tax Authorities to Mitigate the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 (May 2020)
 100. PHDCCI Quick Survey on Post Lockdown Business Scenario (May 2020)
- B: State profiles**
101. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
 102. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
 103. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
 104. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
 105. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
 106. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
 107. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
 108. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
 109. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
 110. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
 111. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
 112. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
 113. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
 114. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
 115. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
 116. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
 117. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
 118. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
 119. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
 120. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
 121. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)

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122. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select States (March 2018)
123. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
124. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
125. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
126. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
127. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
128. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
129. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)
130. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)