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The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. The Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB) sign USD 200 Million Loan to improve State Highways in Bihar. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) announced results of the first ever States' Start-up Ranking 2018. World Bank Approved USD 147 Million to Improve Urban Services in Jharkhand, India. MHA approves new tourist and trekking routes in Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir. Hon'ble Union Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh laid Foundation stone of PUSA 'Kisan Haat' in ICAR's Agriculture Technology Information Centre (ATIC). Cabinet approves implementation of Shahpurkandi Dam (National Project) on river Ravi in Punjab

Hon'ble President of India Lays Foundation Stone of Kevadia Railway Station in Narmada, Gujarat. Hon'ble Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurates/lays the foundation for projects worth Rs 9533 Crore in Arunachal Pradesh. Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated 175 Km of sewerage network in Prayagraj. Minister of State Shri Shripad Yesso Naik and Dr. Jitendra Singh lay foundation stone of Institute of High Altitude Medicinal Plants (IHAMP) at Bhaderwah in J&K. Cabinet approved establishment of two new AIIMS at Tamil Nadu & Telangana under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana. Ministry of Textiles under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) had sanctioned a project to set up Apparel and Garmenting Centre in all North Eastern States. 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 Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB) sign \$200 Million Loan to improve State Highways in Bihar- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$200 million loan to finance widening and upgrading of about 230 Kilometers State Highways in Bihar to all-weather standards with road safety features. The signatories to the loan agreement for the Bihar State Highways III Project (BSHP-III) were Hon'ble Mr. Sameer Kumar Khare, Additional Secretary (Fund Bank and ADB), Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance, who signed on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. Rajeev P. Singh, Officer in-Charge of ADB's India Resident Mission, who signed for ADB. The project agreement was signed by Hon'ble Mr. Vipin Kumar, Resident Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar and Hon'ble Mr. Chandra Shekhar, Chief General Manager, Bihar State Roads Development Corporation Limited.

This loan will complement the efforts of the Government of Bihar to upgrade all State Highways to meet the minimum two-lane standard with better surfaces and improved road safety leading to improved connectivity. The New Loan will continue ADB's support in the development of the road sector in Bihar. The improved roads under the Project will contribute to savings in vehicle operating cost and travel time, reduce vehicle emissions, and improve road safety. The Project will also establish a State-level Road Research Institute to improve technical and management capacity of the Road Agency Staff.

This BSHP-III project, approved by the ADB Board in October 2018, will involve upgrading State Highways to standard two-lane width with road safety features and paved shoulders including reconstructing, widening, and strengthening culverts and bridges. The Project will also build institutional capacity of the State for road design and maintenance and incorporate appropriate new technologies in the State's road sub-sector.

1.2 Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB) Signs \$75 Million Loan to Improve Urban Services in 4 Karnataka Towns- Government of India and the Asian Development Bank signed a \$75 million loan to provide 24 x7 water supply in Karnataka's four coastal towns of Kundapura, Mangalore Puttur and Udupi and improve sanitation infrastructure for Mangalore town. The Program, approved by ADB Board in 2014, aims to improve urban water resource management in selected river basins in Karnataka through modernization and expansion of urban water supply and sanitation infrastructure and strengthening institutions to improve water use efficiency, water resource planning, monitoring and service delivery.

The project finances will be used to augment water treatment production capacity by about 16 MLD, lay about 90 kilometers of new water transmission lines and feeder mains, construct 29 overhead tanks and four ground-level service reservoirs and establish town level supervisory control and data acquisition system to strengthen the centralized supervision and control of

water flow and water pressure. Further, 1,300 km long distribution network and provision of about 140,000 household connections with new meters will also be facilitated. In Mangalore, about 11 km of pumping mains will be installed to rehabilitate the sewerage system.

1.3 Government of India and Asian Development Bank Sign \$85 Million Loan to Support Odisha Skill Development Project- The Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) signed a \$85 million loan on 3rd December 2018, to improve the skill development eco-system in Odisha and establish an advanced skill training center, the World Skill Center (WSC), in the state capital Bhubaneswar. The project will improve the quality of the State's TVET programs by making them relevant to industry and demand driven, and will impart advanced occupation-ready skills training aligned with international standards.

It would also complement the efforts to target the employment needs of the emerging sectors in India and globally. The project will engage Institute of Technical Education Services (ITEES), Singapore, to support Odisha Skill Development Authority in setting-up and operationalizing WSC which would offer internationally bench marked advanced training programs for the working age population of Odisha. The project will help over 150,000 people learn skills in priority sectors, including manufacturing, construction and services for formal employment. WSC will deliver eight training courses for 13,000 full-time students, provide training for 5,000 teachers, and train 1,000 assessors.

It will improve the overall eco-system of skill development in Odisha by providing integrated services through an entrepreneurship incubation center, a career counseling and placement center, a curriculum design and development center, and education technology deployment center. These important functions of WSC will support a network of Government ITIs and develop skills and capacity of polytechnics, college of engineering, and other private skilling centers. ADB will also administer a \$2 million technical assistance grant from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction, financed by the Government of Japan that will support capacity development activities under the project.

1.4 States' Startup Ranking 2018 Announced- The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) announced results of the first ever States' Start-up Ranking 2018 at an event in New Delhi. DIPP began this exercise from January, 2016. States have been identified as leaders across various categories such as Start-up policy leaders, incubation hubs, seeding innovation, scaling innovation, regulatory change champions, procurement leaders, communication champions, North-Eastern leader, and hill state leader.

Fifty-one officers from States and Union Territories have been identified as "Champions", who have made significant contributions towards developing their State's Start-up ecosystem. The key objective of the exercise was to encourage States and Union Territories to take proactive steps towards strengthening the Start-up ecosystems in their states. A total of 27 States and 3 Union Territories participated in the exercise. Evaluation committee comprising independent

experts from the Start-up ecosystem assessed the responses across various parameters. Many parameters involved getting feedback from beneficiaries. More than 40,000 calls were made in 9 different languages to connect with beneficiaries to get a real pulse at the implementation levels.

On the basis of performance in these categories, the States have been recognised as the Best Performer, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders, Emerging States and Beginners, as follows:

Best Performer	Gujarat
Top Performers	Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Rajasthan
Leaders	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana
Aspiring Leaders	Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
Emerging States	Assam, Delhi, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand
Beginners	Chandigarh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Puducherry, Sikkim, Tripura

1.5 More than 65 Lakhs Cumulative Number of Houses sanctioned under PMAY(U)- The cumulative number of houses sanctioned under PMAY(U) now is 65,04,037. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has approved the construction of another 2,05,442 more affordable houses for the benefit of urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). The approval was given in the 40th meeting of the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee.

Maharashtra has been sanctioned 1,16,042 houses while the sanction for Karnataka is 31,657 affordable houses. The number of houses sanctioned for Bihar is 26,880, while Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned 15,529 houses and Jammu & Kashmir 15,334 houses. A total of 392 projects with a project cost of Rs 7,391 crore with central assistance of Rs 3,082 crore has been approved. The approvals under the Beneficiary led construction (BLC) vertical is 85,227 while it is 1,20,215 under Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) vertical.

1.6 ADB Provides USD 100 Million to Boost Finances of Punjab- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a loan of USD 100 million as the third and last tranche of a USD 200 million policy-based program to strengthen the finances of Punjab. The state currently has huge revenue and fiscal deficits. Reining in the power subsidy burden on state finances will help

generate more resources for capital spending, while rationalizing expenditures such as salaries and pensions will help strengthen fiscal discipline. The program, first approved in November 2014, specified a total of 22 policy actions to be taken by Punjab to create fiscal space in the state to sustain capital investment and improve services.

Release of the third tranche required compliance with seven policy actions. These included adoption of the state fiscal responsibility and budget management rules in October 2018; approval of a medium-term framework for FY2017-2019 that sets realistic targets for a fiscal framework and capital outlay; implementation of a gender-responsive expenditure framework for the health, education, power, and public works departments; installation of a comprehensive electronic database on Punjab government employees and pensions to help keep better track of wages and benefits payable; and implementation of cash forecasting methodology for the treasury.

The Punjab government has fully complied with these five third-tranche policy actions while the other two policy actions—changes in the tax deduction at source for works contracts and revisions to the turnover tax rate— were subsumed under the Goods and Services Tax.

1.7 World Bank Approves USD 147 Million to Improve Urban Services in Jharkhand, India-

The World Bank Board has approved a USD 147 million loan to provide basic urban services to the people of Jharkhand and help improve the management capacity of the urban local bodies (ULBs) in the state. The Jharkhand Municipal Development Project will focus on improving the municipal sector's capacity to provide basic urban services. It will invest in urban services such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, and urban roads; and strengthen the capacity of the Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company (JUIDCO) as well as that of the ULBs to carry out reforms in the areas of urban finance and governance.

This is in keeping with the needs of a rapidly urbanizing state where about 31 million people reside in urban areas and urban population growth in nine of 24 districts in Jharkhand is above India's overall urbanization pace of 2.7%. Most of these components will be open to all 43 ULBs in the state who may wish to participate within an agreed framework under the project. Over 350,000 urban residents of the participating ULBs are expected to benefit, of which at least 45% will be women.

Interventions such as piped water supply, storm water drains, climate friendly road construction and energy efficient street lighting will help improve urban services but also make it environmentally sustainable. Work on two subprojects – Khunti water supply subproject and the Dhanbad roads subproject is expected to commence shortly. Through its other key components, the project will improve urban governance by assisting ULBs to improve their organizational capacity, manage finances in a sustainable manner, and focus on the development of its nodal implementing agency, JUIDCO. The loan, from the International Bank

for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a 7-year grace period, and a final maturity of 22.5 years.

1.8 The Government of India and the Asian Development Bank sign a USD 60 Million Loan Agreement to reduce floods and the riverbank erosion in Assam- The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a USD 60 Million Loan Agreement to continue financing riverbank protection works, renovation of flood embankments, and community-based flood risk management activities in critically flood-prone areas along the Brahmaputra River in Assam. The Tranche 2 loan is part of the USD 120 million multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) for the Assam Integrated Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program approved by the ADB Board in October 2010.

The Program is aimed at increasing the reliability and effectiveness of flood and riverbank erosion risk management systems in flood-prone areas of Assam, strengthening the disaster preparedness of the communities, and developing institutional capacity and knowledge base for flood forecasting. The Project 2 under the Program will fund a combination of structural and nonstructural measures in the three subproject areas of Palasbari-Gumi, Kaziranga, and Dibrugarh along the Brahmaputra river which include 20 km of riverbank protection works and upgrading of 13 km of flood embankments.

The non-structural measures will cover community involvement and community-based flood risk management activities through establishing and training disaster management committees for strengthening local disaster preparedness and emergency response. The Project will continue to support the institutional capacity development of the autonomous body anchored to the Assam Water Resources Department, named Flood and River Erosion Management Agency of Assam (FREMAA), and Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), as the executing and implementing agencies for this Project.

The loan will have a 20-year term, including a grace period of 5 years, an Annual Interest Rate determined in accordance with ADB's lending facility based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), and a commitment charge of 0.15% per year.

1.9 Kerala and Himachal Pradesh topped in SDG India Index: A Baseline Report 2018 by NITI Aayog- A composite score is computed for each State and UT of India based on their aggregate performance across 13 of the 17 SDGs. The value of the score indicates the average performance of the State/UT towards achieving the 13 SDGs and their respective targets. The SDG Index Score for Sustainable Development Goals 2030 ranges between 42 and 69 for States and between 57 and 68 for UTs. Among the States, Kerala and Himachal Pradesh are the front runners with an SDG India Index score of 69. Among the UTs, Chandigarh is a front runner with a score of 68.

Kerala's top rank is attributed to its superior performance in providing good health, reducing hunger, achieving gender equality and providing quality education. Himachal Pradesh ranks high on providing clean water and sanitation, in reducing inequalities and preserving mountain ecosystem. Among the UTs, Chandigarh takes the lead because of its exemplary performance in providing clean water and sanitation to its people. It has further made good progress towards providing affordable and clean energy, generating decent work and economic growth, and providing quality education.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 The Government of India and ADB sign a USD 31 Million Loan Agreement to develop Tourism and boost Jobs in Tamil Nadu- The Government of India and the Asian Development Bank signed in New Delhi a Loan Agreement for USD 31 million to build-up the State Tourism Industry and boost visitor arrivals. The Project is expected to improve the tourism infrastructure in Tamil Nadu and also help the State in preserving the natural and cultural heritage. The activities under the project would also boost economic opportunities for the local people. The increased tourism traffic generated by this Project will generate extra jobs in Tamil Nadu, especially through skills training and community-based activities targeting the poor and women.

Approved in September 2010, the USD 250 million IDIPT aims to build opportunities for local communities and boost local economy by enhancing tourism in three other states – Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand- besides Tamil Nadu. This will be achieved through developing and preserving sites of natural and cultural heritage, and building connectivity, capacity, and infrastructure around State tourist sites.

The Project will support the conservation and restoration of eight heritage monuments, one museum, three temples, and a pond. It will build various facilities at the sites, including information centers, rest centers, and toilet blocks, with facilities served by solar-powered lighting and energy efficient lighting. The total cost of the Project is USD 44.04 million, of which the Government will provide USD 13.04 million. The estimated completion date is June 2020.

2.2 MHA approves new tourist and trekking routes in Ladakh, Jammu & Kashmir- The Government of J&K has taken leap by proposing to open up more tourists/trekking routes in the region of Ladakh with the aim of recapturing the glory, rich culture and beauty of the region. The move was buoyed by the success of many tourism initiatives under Prime Minister's Development Package-2015.

With the objective of giving fillip to the tourism sector and enhancing the economic activity in the "Land of High Passes" (Ladakh region) of J&K, the Ministry of Home Affairs has approved

the proposal of State Government of J&K to open up more tourists/trekking routes in the region.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Foundation stone of PUSA 'Kisan Haat' in ICAR's Agriculture Technology Information Centre (ATIC) laid by Hon'ble Union Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh- Hon'ble Union Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh Minister laid the foundation stone of Pusa Kisan Haat in ICAR's Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) in New Delhi. Pusa Kisan Haat will be built across 2.5 acres in which 60 stalls measuring 3m x 3m will be erected in which farmers can sell their agricultural produce and value-added products. At the same time, the technology and value-added products developed by the institutions of the ICAR will be available for the farmers and visitors.

Pusa Kisan Haat will also have 'Technology Park' in which farmers can see Live crop technologies of Pusa. Facilities like food plaza, open-air theater with a seating capacity of 100 people, conference hall, museum, Lab and lecture hall would also be available. It will also have facility for agricultural consultation services, seeds and literature for farmers.

With a view to encourage and attract youth towards agricultural education and cater to the rising number of students, an international hostel is also being constructed in it. The hostel will be spread across 2 hectares with a built up area of 14,480 sqm. It will have 50 apartments with two bedrooms & kitchen, 50 single rooms with bath amenities and 400 single rooms. A food court catering to 600 students will also be constructed in this hostel along with a gym, games and activity room, sitting lodge; covered parking of which terrace would be used for organizing cultural events.

3.2 Cabinet approves Agriculture Export Policy, 2018- The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the Agriculture Export Policy, 2018. The Cabinet also approved the proposal for establishment of Monitoring Framework at Centre with Commerce as the nodal Department with representation from various line Ministries/Departments and Agencies and representatives of concerned State Governments, to oversee the implementation of Agriculture Export Policy.

The Government has come out with a policy to double farmers' income by 2022. In order to provide an impetus to agricultural exports, the Government has come out with a comprehensive "Agriculture Export Policy" aimed at doubling the agricultural exports and integrating Indian farmers and agricultural products with the global value chains. The Agriculture Export Policy has the following objectives:

- To double agricultural exports from present approximately more than US\$ 30 Billion to approximately more than US\$ 60 Billion by 2022 and reach US\$ 100 Billion in the next few years with a stable trade policy regime.

- To diversify export basket, destinations and boost high value and value added agricultural exports including focus on perishables.
- To promote novel, indigenous, organic, ethnic, traditional and non-traditional Agri products exports.
- To provide an institutional mechanism for pursuing market access, tackling barriers and deal with sanitary and phyto-sanitary issues.
- To strive to double India's share in world agri exports by integrating with global value chain at the earliest.
- Enable farmers to get benefit of export opportunities in overseas market.

3.3 Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO) Council approves India's proposal to observe an International Year of Millets in 2023- The 160th session of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Council, currently underway in Rome, approved India's proposal to observe an International Year of Millets in 2023. This will enhance global awareness to bring back these nutri-cereals to the plate, for food and nutrition security and hence increase production for resilience to challenges posed globally by climate change.

India's prowess in agriculture diplomacy has grown. This international endorsement comes in the backdrop of India celebrating 2018 as the National Year of Millets for promoting cultivation and consumption of these nutri-cereals. This is further supported by increase in Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of millets. Millets consists of Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and minor millets together termed as nutri-cereals.

The MSP of Jowar has been increased to Rs 2450 per quintal from Rs 1725, Bajra to Rs 1950 from Rs 1425 and Ragi to Rs 2897 from Rs 1900 per quintal from 2018-19. Through the Department of Food and Public Distribution, State Governments are allowed to procure jowar, bajra, maize and ragi from farmers at MSP. The FAO Council also approved India's membership to the Executive Board of the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) for 2020 and 2021.

4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

Improving India's regulatory framework for business is a key prerequisite for increasing investment in India and thereby creating jobs. The Government of India has already embarked on an ambitious agenda to improve India's Doing Business rank to under 50 in the forthcoming World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Ranking; however, this effort will only address a small subset of the regulatory burden on investors. Doing Business reforms will only address central

regulations, and regulations in Mumbai and Delhi; the rest of the country must also improve simultaneously if we are to convert our reforms into fruitful results. It is with this objective that, in December 2014, States agreed to a 98-point action plan to suggest potential reforms that should be undertaken to improve the regulatory framework for business nationwide. More importantly, this assessment allows us to generate a wide base of knowledge on how States have been addressing the task of reducing the regulatory burden on business, and identifying a series of good practices already underway in each State.

S. NO.	State	Rank	Score (%)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	98.30
2.	TELANGANA	2	98.28
3.	HARYANA	3	98.06
4.	JHARKHAND	4	98.05
5.	GUJARAT	5	97.99
6.	CHHATISGARH	6	97.31
7.	MADHYA PRADESH	7	97.30
8.	KARNATAKA	8	96.42
9.	RAJASTHAN	9	95.70
10.	WEST BENGAL	10	94.59
11.	UTTARAKHAND	11	94.24
12.	UTTAR PRADESH	12	92.89
13.	MAHARASHTRA	13	92.88
14.	ODISHA	14	92.08
15.	TAMIL NADU	15	90.68
16.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	16	87.90
17.	ASSAM	17	84.75
18.	BIHAR	18	81.91
19.	GOA	19	57.34
20.	PUNJAB	20	54.36
21.	KERALA	21	44.82
22.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22	32.76
23.	DELHI	23	31.69
24.	DAMAN & DIU	24	28.69
25.	TRIPURA	25	22.45
26.	DADRA NAGAR & HAVELI	26	21.88
27.	PUDUCHERRY	27	15.65
28.	NAGALAND	28	14.16
29.	CHANDIGARH	29	11.54
30.	MIZORAM	30	3.66
31.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	31	1.25
32.	MANIPUR	32	0.27
33.	SIKKIM	33	0.14
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 6th October 2018

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Hon'ble Vice President laid Foundation Stone for Kartapur Corridor- The Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu laid the foundation stone for construction of Dera Baba Nanak - Kartapur Sahib corridor on the Indian side that will provide a passage to Sikh pilgrims to visit the holy site of Gurudwara Darbar Sahib at Kartarpur in Pakistan.

This marked a new beginning in India-Pakistan relations and the possibility of reducing the tensions between the two countries. Pakistan has accepted the demand of India to develop a corridor with facilities on their side. The corridor is a bridge between the people of the two countries. The Centre and the State Government have been working together to construct the Kartarpur corridor in a true 'Team India' spirit.

5.2 Hon'ble Power Minister announced total 15 States have 100% household electrification- 8 States have achieved 100% saturation in household electrification under Saubhagya namely Madhya Pradesh, Tripura, Bihar, J&K, Mizoram, Sikkim, Telangana and West Bengal. Total 15 States in the country now have 100% household electrification. Saubhagya – 'Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana' was launched in September, 2017 with the objective to provide access to electricity to all the remaining households in the country. So far 2.1 crore connections have been released under Saubhagya. State like Maharashtra, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh etc. are left with small number of un-electrified households and can attain saturation soon.

For creating healthy competition amongst various DISCOMs/Power Departments of States, an award scheme has been instituted with awards of more than Rs 300crore to be won by States/Discoms. The first DISCOM/Power Departments to complete 100% household electrification will be felicitated with cash award of Rs. 50 Lakh for the employees and Rs.100 crore grant to be spent for distribution infrastructure. For the purpose of award, States have been divided into 3 categories and award would be given in each of these categories. The States completing 100% household electrification by 31st December 2018 will also receive additional grant of 15% of the project cost (5% for special category States) sanctioned under Saubhagya.

5.3 Cabinet approves implementation of Shahpurkandi Dam (National Project) on river Ravi in Punjab- The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved implementation of Shahpurkandi Dam Project, Punjab on river Ravi. For this project, Central Assistance of Rs. 485.38 crore (for irrigation component) would be provided over five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23. Implementation of this project would help minimising some of the water of the River Ravi which is going waste through the Madhopur Headworks downstream to Pakistan.

On completion of the project, Irrigation Potential of 5,000 ha in Punjab State and 32,173 ha in J&K State would be created. Funding for Central Assistance to Shahpurkandi Dam project shall be made through NABARD under existing system for funding of 99 PMKSY-AIBP projects under

LTIF. In addition to existing monitoring mechanism for projects by Central Water Commission, a committee headed by Member, Central Water Commission and consisting of concerned Chief Engineers of Punjab and J&K and other concerned officers would be constituted to supervise the implementation of project.

Irrigation in 5000 ha of land in Punjab and 32172 ha in J&K would be provided. The implementation of scheme would generate 6.2 lakh man-days employment for unskilled workers, 6.2 lakh man-days employment for semi-skilled and 1.67 lakh man-days employment for skilled workers.

5.4 Hon'ble Shri Nitin Gadkari flags off first container mainline vessel at Tuticorin- Hon'ble Shri Nitin Gadkari, Union Minister for Shipping and Road Transport & Highways and Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation flagged off the first container mainline vessel from VoC Port (Tuticorin Port) along with Hon'ble Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami, Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu. Such a positive move would be a game changer in container traffic of South India.

At present containers from Tuticorin to Far East countries viz Malaysia, Singapore, China and Hong Kong are transited by the feeder vessels to Colombo where they are further connected to the mother vessel. With Mainline call being done directly at Tuticorin, there will be saving on account of the transshipment cost. EXIM trade will benefit and there will be a saving of approximately USD 50 per container as handling of container at Colombo will not be required. This service will give benefit to the importers and exporters in terms of saving transshipment cost and transit time.

The Port is poised to attract more mainline vessels and has the potential to become a transshipment hub of South India. In the last four years, Tuticorin Port has made investments to the tune of Rs. 1,500 Crore towards improvement of infrastructure with the focus to unlock efficiencies at the Port as well as add capacity to reduce logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade under Sagarmala.

In order to make the Tuticorin port a mainline port the government has redesigned the development project of Rs 2000 Cr and now the deepening of the port would be done in less than Rs 500 Cr, after which all vessels with draft of 16 meters can call on the port.

5.5 Hon'ble President of India Lays Foundation Stone of Kevadia Railway Station in Narmada, Gujarat- Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, laid the foundation stone of the Kevadia Railway Station in district Narmada, Gujarat. The development of this railway station would speed up the development of the region. It would lead to an increased flow of tourists from across the country and beyond and make their travel to the 'Statue of Unity' faster as well as more convenient. The Kevadia Railway Station building will be the first green building of this railway line. It will have effective methods of water management with modern facilities.

5.6 Hon'ble PM at Prayagraj inaugurates new Airport Complex, Integrated Command and Control Centre for Kumbh Mela; launches development projects- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, inaugurated a new Airport Complex, and an Integrated Command and Control Centre for the Kumbh Mela, at Prayagraj. He also dedicated to the nation, inaugurated, or laid the Foundation Stone for various development projects at Andawa in Prayagraj. The projects would help both in infrastructure and connectivity.

5.7 Hon'ble PM launches development projects in Rae Bareli- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, flagged off the 900th coach, and a Humsafar Rake. He laid the Foundation Stone for various development projects at Rae Bareli. The projects that were dedicated, inaugurated, or for which Foundation Stones were laid are cumulatively worth Rs 1000 crore. The Modern Coach Factory is providing jobs to youth, and will make Rae Bareli a global hub of rail coach manufacturing.

5.8 Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated 175 Km of sewerage network in Prayagraj- Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated projects in Prayagraj including 175 KM of sewerage network. The projects will carry 7.8 Crore litres sewage water per day to existing STPs (Sewage Treatment Plants) at Salori, Kodra & Ponghat for treatment. The projects were inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in the presence of Hon'ble Governor UP Shri Ram Naik, Hon'ble CM of UP Yogi Adityanath, Hon'ble Deputy CM Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya, Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development Shri Suresh K Khanna among other dignitaries.

Hon'ble Shri Narendra Modi also laid the foundation stone for two projects in the trans Ganga/Yamuna area under One City-One Operator scheme with sanctioned cost of Rs 767.59 Crore. The project is based on Hybrid Annuity based PPP mode that includes Operations and Maintenance of all the sewerage infrastructure for 15 years. These projects include I&D (Intersection and diversion) of sewage network, 7 sewage pumping stations and 3 STPs of total capacity 72 Million Litres per Day (MLD) (Naini-42 MLD, Phaphamau-14 MLD and Jhusi- 16 MLD).

With these projects, there will be comprehensive sewerage coverage of Prayagraj, including areas on the other side of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers. The sanctioned projects will also involve rehabilitation and Operations & Maintenance of existing sewage treatment infrastructure at the cost of Rs 904 crores. Rehabilitation projects include six existing STPs with a total capacity of 254 MLD located at Naini, Numayadahi, Rajapur, Kodra, Ponghat and Salori and operations & maintenance of 10 existing sewage pumping stations.

5.9 Cabinet approves construction of New 4 - Lane Bridge (Parallel to the Existing MG Setu) with its approaches from km 0/0 to km 14/500 across river Ganga on NH-19 at Patna in the State of Bihar on EPC Mode- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the project for construction of a 5.634 km long new 4 - lane bridge across river Ganga, just 38 meters on upstream side of the existing MG Setu, along with approaches from km 0/0 to km 14/500 on NH-19 at Patna in the State of

Bihar with a capital cost of Rs 2926.42 crore. The construction period for the project is three and a half years and likely to be completed by January, 2023.

This mega project is 14.500 km long and passes through Patna, Saran and Vaishali districts of Bihar. The project includes 5634 meter long major bridge parallel to the existing old MG Setu, 4 number of Vehicular Underpasses (VUPs), one Rail Over Bridge (RoB), 1580 meter long one viaduct, 110 meter long one flyover, 4 minor bridges, 5 numbers bus shelters and 13 road junctions.

Though old MG Setu is 4- lane, but an additional bridge is required due to increased volume of traffic, which is more than 60,000 PCUs at present. This new 4-lane bridge will provide for an arrangement of 8-lane movement of traffic by supporting existing old 4-lane MG Setu. The traffic crossing river Ganga through the combination of this 8 – lane bridge will get best mobility, comfort and convenience alongwith safer travel. The project will greatly facilitate the traffic movement without any congestion for the road users alongwith socio - economic benefits to the society at large. In addition, this project of new bridge will generate direct employment of about 20.94 lakh mandays during construction.

5.10 Hon'ble PM unveils important projects relating to housing and urban development in Maharashtra- The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, unveiled important projects related to housing and urban transportation during his visit to Maharashtra. At a public meeting in Kalyan, the Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the Foundation Stone of two important metro corridors, the Thane-Bhiwandi-Kalyan Metro; and the Dahisar-Mira-Bhayander Metro.

In Kalyan he also launched the 90,000 units' EWS and LIG Housing scheme under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. The total worth of projects for which the Foundation Stone laid in Kalyan is about Rs 33,000 crore. The hon'ble PM reiterated the Union Government's vision of "Housing For All" by 2022. In Pune, the Prime Minister laid the Foundation Stone of Pune Metro Phase-3. The focus of government is on providing next generation infrastructure, and integration of the transport sector.

5.11 Hon'ble Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurates/lays the foundation for projects worth Rs 9533 Crore in Arunachal Pradesh- Hon'ble Union Minister for Road Transport & Highways, Shipping and Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurated/ laid the foundation for national highways projects worth Rs 9533 crore at separate events in Roing and Ziro in Arunachal Pradesh.

These infrastructure projects will transform the picture of states in the North Eastern region of the country by way of development, job creation, tourism and employment for the youth. These projects will ensure 24X7 connectivity between places and save travel time between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

In Roing, Hon'ble Shri Gadkari inaugurated bridges across Dibang and Lohit River System, including approach road between Chowkham-Digar. The total length of this project is 30.95

km and cost Rs 1508.30 Crore. The Minister also inaugurated the two-laned, 25.14 km Mahadevpur to Buri Dihing section of NH-52 B, constructed at a cost of Rs 136.60 Crore and 22.23 km Bordumsa- Namchik section of NH-52 B constructed at a cost of Rs 189.91 Crore.

In Ziro, hon'ble Shri Gadkari laid the foundation for 472 km of national highways costing Rs 5583.92 Crore. These include the 26.12 Km Akajan-Likabali-Bame road at Rs 374.73 Crore, and 6 packages on Joram-Kolorlang Road on NH 713 for a total length of 94.39 km and cost Rs 1253.19 Crore, and relaunched a project for 2-laning of 351.38 km of Potin to Pangin section of NH-229 at a cost of Rs 3956 Crore.

5.12 Hon'ble President of India Lays Foundation Stone of Kevadia Railway Station in Narmada, Gujarat- Hon'ble President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, laid the foundation stone of the Kevadia Railway Station in district Narmada, Gujarat. The development of this railway station would speed up the development of the region. It would lead to an increased flow of tourists from across the country and beyond and make their travel to the 'Statue of Unity' faster as well as more convenient. The Kevadia Railway Station building will be the first green building of this railway line. It will have effective methods of water management with modern facilities.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Hon'ble Minister of State Shri Shripad Yesso Naik and Dr. Jitendra Singh lay foundation stone of Institute of High Altitude Medicinal Plants (IHAMP) at Bhaderwah in J&K- The Hon'ble Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for AYUSH Shri Shripad Yesso Naik and Hon'ble Union Minister of State in Prime Minister's Office (PMO) Dr. Jitendra Singh laid the foundation stone of Institute of High Altitude Medicinal Plants (IHAMP) at Bhaderwah in District Doda in J&K.

The estimated cost of this prestigious project is Rs 100 crore that is to be established in the lush green valleys of charming region of Bhaderwah. The institute will be a pioneer in research about medicinal plants found at high altitude. This project shall also become a major source of income for the farmers in cultivation of medicinal plants.

6.2 Cabinet approves establishment of two new AIIMS at Tamil Nadu & Telangana under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana- The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the establishment of two new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Madurai, Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs 1,264 crore and Bibinagar, Telangana at a cost of Rs 1,028 crore. The AIIMS will be set up under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY).

Establishment of new AIIMS would involve creation of Hospital, Teaching Block for medical & nursing courses, residential complex and allied facilities/services, broadly on the pattern of

AIIMS, New Delhi and other six new AIIMS taken up under Phase-I of PMSSY. The objective is to establish the new AIIMS as Institutions of National Importance for providing quality tertiary healthcare, medical education, nursing education and research in the Region.

The proposed institution shall have a hospital with capacity of 750 beds which will include Emergency / Trauma Beds, AYUSH Beds, Private Beds and ICU Speciality and Super Speciality beds. In addition, there will be a Medical College, AYUSH Block, Auditorium, Night Shelter, Guest House, Hostels and residential facilities.

The establishment of the new AIIMS will create capital assets for which requisite specialized manpower will be created, based on the pattern of the six new AIIMS, for their maintenance and upkeep. The recurring cost on these Institutions shall be met through Grant-in-Aid to them from Plan Budget Head of PMSSY of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The timeframe for establishment of the new AIIMS Tamil Nadu and AIIMS Telangana will be 45 months, broadly comprising a pre-construction phase of 10 months, a construction phase of 32 months and stabilization/commissioning phase of 3 months. Cost of construction and running of the new AIIMS would be met by the Central Government under PMSSY.

Setting up new AIIMS in the states will lead to employment generation for nearly 3000 people in various faculty & non faculty posts in each of the AIIMS. Further, indirect employment generation will take place due to facilities & services like shopping centre, canteens, etc. coming in the vicinity of new AIIMS. The construction activity involved for creation of the physical infrastructure for the various new AIIMS is also expected to generate substantial employment in the construction phase as well.

6.3 Boost to educational infrastructure in tribal areas- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its in-principle approval for setting up of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in every block with more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal persons. To begin with, the CCEA has approved a financial cost of Rs 2242.03 crore during 2018-19 and 2019-20 for rolling out the revamped scheme.

The CCEA has further approved that there will be an Autonomous Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs similar to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti to run the EMRSs; upgradation of already sanctioned EMRSs on need basis with unit cost subject to a maximum of Rs 5 crore per school; setting up sports facilities in 163 tribal dominated districts at a unit cost of Rs 5 crore each to be constructed by the year 2022. Financial provisions for 15 sports facilities during 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been agreed to; enhancing the grants for maintenance which are admissible every five years from Rs 10 lakh to Rs 20 Lakh.

102 of such blocks are already having EMRSs. Thus, 462 new EMRSs will be established in these blocks across the country. The new scheme envisages increase in construction cost of EMRS from current Rs 12 crore to Rs 20 crore to improve the construction quality and ensure better

facilities for the students. Recurring cost to be enhanced to Rs 1,09,000/- per student per year from the existing Rs 61500/- per student per year from 2019-20 onwards. Additional 20% would be provided towards construction cost in North East, hilly areas, difficult areas and areas affected by Left Wing Extremism

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Launch of Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) for Himachal Pradesh- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh, recently launched Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) for Himachal Pradesh at Mandi. Himachal Pradesh is the first state to launch pan-India single emergency number '112' under ERSS. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister inaugurated the 112-single emergency number, 112 India mobile app and ERSS website and provided financial assistance of Rs. 4.71 Crore for the project. The Hon'ble Union Home Minister also approved a dedicated NDRF Battalion for the State of Himachal Pradesh, Rs. 4.2 Crore for modernization of State Police force under MPF scheme and approved enhancement of monthly salary of SPOs in district of Chamba and Lahaul Spiti from Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 6,000/-.

This event marked the beginning of commencement of a single number based 112 emergency services which will connect to Police, Fire, Health and other helplines through an Emergency Response Centre in the State. This service obviates the need for citizens to remember multiple helpline numbers. Under this project, one Emergency Response Centre (ERC) has been established in Shimla along with 12 District Command Centers (DCCs) covering entire State. Emergency Response Centre has been integrated with Police (100), Fire (101), Health (108) and Women helpline (1090) Services to provide emergency services via single emergency number - 112.

The service also includes a '112 India' mobile app integrated with Panic Button of smartphones and ERSS State website for ease of citizen in availing immediate assistance. To increase the effectiveness of Emergency Response, the ERC has also been integrated with Location Based Services provided by Telecom Service Providers. To ensure safety of women, a SHOUT feature has been introduced in '112 India' mobile app to seek immediate assistance from registered volunteers in the vicinity apart from the immediate assistance from Emergency Response Centre. The SHOUT feature is exclusively available to women.

The '112 India' mobile app will be subsequently rolled out in all States & Union Territories to help people across the country access the unified emergency services. Central Government has allocated ₹321.69 Crore under Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of ERSS project across the country.

7.2 Union Home Minister launches Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) for Nagaland- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh launched Emergency Response

Support System (ERSS) for the State of Nagaland at Kohima, coinciding with the Formation Day of Nagaland and the inaugural day of Hornbill Festival 2018. Residents in Nagaland do not require to remember multiple helpline numbers now. They can dial 112 or use Panic Button on their phones or 112 India mobile App to connect to a single number based 112 emergency services which will connect to Police, Fire, Health and other helplines through an Emergency Response Centre in the State. Hon'ble Shri Rajnath Singh also flagged off Emergency Response Vehicles fitted with mobile device terminals.

Central Government has allocated Rs. 321.69 Crore under Nirbhaya Fund for implementation of ERSS project across the country. Nagaland has been allocated Rs.4.88 crore for the project. Nagaland is the first amongst the North-Eastern States and the second State in India to launch Pan-India single emergency number '112' under ERSS. Under this project, one Emergency Response Centre (ERC) has been established in Kohima along with 3 District Command Centers (DCCs), namely Kohima, Dimapur and Mokokchung. The Emergency Response Centre is capable of receiving emergency calls through voice call to 112, email, panic buttons activated calls and 112 India mobile App.

State of Nagaland has integrated ERSS with Tourist Police and Highway patrol and will expand to interior districts subsequently. As a special feature, to ensure safety of women, a unique 'SHOUT' feature has been introduced in 112 India mobile App. This allows victims to seek immediate assistance from registered volunteers in the vicinity apart from contacting Emergency Response Centre. The SHOUT feature is exclusively available to women. The '112 India' mobile app will be subsequently rolled out in all States & Union Territories to help people across the country access the unified emergency services.

7.3 Hon'ble Union Home Minister chairs High Level Committee meeting for Central assistance to Kerala, Nagaland and Andhra Pradesh- The Hon'ble Union Home Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh chaired a meeting of the High Level Committee (HLC) at New Delhi to consider the additional Central Assistance to the States of Kerala, Nagaland, and Andhra Pradesh, which were affected by floods, landslides and cyclone Titli respectively during the recent months.

The HLC approved the additional assistance from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) of Rs 3048.39 crore to Kerala, Rs. 131.16 crore to Nagaland and Rs 539.52 crore to Andhra Pradesh.

7.4 Cabinet 'In Principle' approves strategic sale of the Government of India's existing 52.63% of total paid up equity shareholding in Rural Electrification Corporation to Power Finance Corporation along with transfer of management control- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has given its 'In Principle' approval for strategic sale of the Government of India's existing 52.63% of total paid up equity shareholding in Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) to Power Finance Corporation (PFC) along with transfer of management control.

The acquisition intends to achieve integration across the Power Chain, obtain better synergies, create economies of scale and have enhanced capability to support energy access and energy

efficiency by improved capability to finance power sector. It may also allow for cheaper fund raising with increase in bargaining power for the combined entity. Both REC and PFC are Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Ministry of Power.

7.5 Ministry of Textiles under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) had sanctioned a project to set up Apparel and Garmenting Centre in all North Eastern States- Ministry of Textiles under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) had sanctioned a project to set up one each Apparel and Garmenting Centre consisting of three units in all North Eastern States at a cost of Rs. 18.18 crore per Centre. Construction and installation of machinery in 21 units in seven States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura) were completed and the facilities have since been handed over to the Project Implementing Agencies of respective State Governments. Project Implementing Agencies are in the process of operationalizing the units through entrepreneurs.

As the consumption of silk is more than the domestic production, India is importing raw silk from China and other countries. India mainly imports Bivoltine raw silk from China. With the significant increase in the Bivoltine raw silk production in the country, the share of Bivoltine silk in the total silk production has gone up from 8.38% in 2012-13 to 18.41 % in 2017-18. As a result, the share of imported raw silk has reduced drastically from 17.32 % in 2012-13 to 10.42 % in 2017-18. There is thrust for increasing the Bivoltine and Vanya silk production in the country with a goal to become self-reliant in silk production by 2022.

7.6 Gujarat bans livestock export from ports- The Gujarat government has banned export of livestock from Tuna and Kandla ports with immediate effect under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and imposed strict restrictions on the transportation of animals in the state to check cow slaughter. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of state Shri Vijay Rupani issued instructions to customs superintendent at the Kandla Port to ensure no export of animals was allowed from Tuna-Kandla ports till the centre issued revised notifications on the livestock port.

8. Special Feature- Gujarat at a glance

On May 1, 1960, Gujarat was created out of 17 northern districts of the former state of Bombay. Located on the western coast of India, has the longest coastline of 1,600 Km. Gujarat is bounded by the Arabian Sea to the west and south west and by Pakistan in the North. Gujarat has States of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh towards the north east and east, Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Daman, Diu and Nagar Haveli, towards the south. The state has diverse climatic conditions with mild and pleasant winters and hot and dry summers and heavy monsoon. The state is the world's largest producer of processed diamonds; Gujarat is also the largest manufacturer of denim in the country and the third largest in the world.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Gandhinagar
Ho'ble Chief Minister	Shri. Vijay Rupani
Area (Sq.km)	196244
Population Density (Sq.km)	308
No. of Districts	33
GSDP at current prices (FY2018)	1162287
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018)	10.1%
Per capita income	156527
Population below poverty line (%)	16.6
Literacy Rate (%)	78.03
Infant Mortality Rate	30
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	5 th
Life Expectancy (years) ^{&}	69.1
Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million) [!]	800314.2
Key Industries	Agro and food processing, Dairy, Chemicals and petrochemicals, Textiles and apparels, Engineering and auto, Gems and jewellery, Oil and gas, Pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, IT, Minerals, Ports, power and Tourism

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, RBI handbook of statistics on Indian states 2017-18; [!] depicts data for 2016-17; 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 Economic survey 2017-2018 (Statistical Appendix); * 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 2015-16

Economy of Gujarat

The GSDP at current prices of Gujarat has increased at a growth rate of 43.91% over the years 2013-14 to 2016-17. The growth of primary sector declined from 18.10% in 2013-14 to 9.37% in 2016-17. The growth of secondary sector has increased from 3.83% in 2013-14 to 9.74% in 2016-17. The growth of tertiary sector has increased from 5.92% in 2013-14 to 9.79% in 2016-17.

The contribution of agriculture sector in state's GSVA has declined slightly from 20.89% in 2013-14 to 20.43% in 2016-17. However, it has increased from 19.75% to 20.43% in 2015-16 to 2016-17. The share of industry sector has increased from 41.94% in 2013-14 to 44.08% in 2016-17. The share of services sector has decreased from 37.17% in 2013-14 to 35.49% in 2016-17. However, the share of industry sector has been the maximum as compared to other two sectors namely the agriculture and services throughout the years from FY 2013-14 to FY 2016-17.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	FY2013-14	FY2014-15	FY2015-16	FY2016-17
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	807623	921773	1029010	1162287
NSDP at current prices(Rs crore)	707456	804764	893997	1018190
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	7.6%	10.5%	10.2%	10.1%
Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)				
Primary Sector	18.10%	1.49%	10.21%	9.37%
Secondary Sector	3.83%	16.17%	12.48%	9.74%
Tertiary Sector	5.92%	8.58%	7.74%	9.79%
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)				
Agriculture	20.89%	19.43%	19.75%	20.43%
Industry	41.94%	44.28%	44.65%	44.08%
Services	37.17%	36.29%	35.60%	35.49%

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from MOSPI, Central Statistics Office

9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components		AP*	Arunachal Pradesh*	Assam*	Bihar**	Chhattisgarh**	Goa*	Gujarat*
Real GDP (Rs. Crore)		547021	14994	200790	361504	227866	51847	984453
Geographical Area(Sq Km)		275045	83743	78438	94163	135192	3702	196244
Number of Districts		13	21	33	38	27	2	33
Population Density%		308#	17	397	1,102	189	394	308
Economic Growth		11.6	4.9	5.1	11.3	6.7	12.5	10.1
Per- Capita Income(Rs)&		142054	119481	67303	38860	92035	375550	156527
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		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 2016-17;*** Data refers 2015-16; **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 GDP (Rs. Crore)		434608	109564	102206	203358	949111	481839	469393	1959920
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	859	236	365

State Development Monitor



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Economic Growth	8.7	6.4	5.4	4.6	8.5	7.4	12.3	7.3
Per-Capita Income(Rs)^{&}	180174	160719	78163	63754	181788	163475	74590	180596
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	11.2	8.1	10.4	36.9	20.9	7.1	31.7	17.4
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) (%)	75.6	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 2016-17 ;*** Data refers 2015-16; **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.)

Macro-Economic components	Manipur *	Meghalaya *	Mizoram *	Nagaland*	Odisha*	Punjab *	Rajasthan **	Sikkim **
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	16989	22051	13789	15511	346294	352421	641940	16390
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[%]	122	132	52	119	269	550	201	86
Economic Growth	3.4	6.8	11.9	5.8	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8
Per- Capita Income (Rs)^{&}	58501	79807	128998	90168	80991	128890	100551	297765
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) (%)	89.2	74.4	91.3	89.5	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 2016-17 ;*** Data refers 2015-16; **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.)

Macro-Economic components		TN**	Telangana**	Tripura***	UP**	Uttarakhand**	Delhi*	WB**
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	1090802	564539	27820	1036149	173444	556800	718054
Geographical (Sq Km)	Area	130060	112,077	10486	240928	53483	1483	88752
Number of Districts		32	31	8	75	13	11	23
Population Density%		555	306	350	829	189	11320	1,028
Economic Growth		8.1	10.4	12.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.1
Per- Capita Income (Rs)&		166934	181034	80027	55339	173820	329093	95562
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		11.3	#	14.1	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 2016-17 ;*** Data refers 2015-16; **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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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. Recently, the Research Bureau has undertaken various policy projects of Government of India including Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research assigned by DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, Study on SEZ for C&AG of India, Study on Impact of Project Imports under CTH 9801 for C&AG of India and has attracted a World Bank Project on free trade zones.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macro Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forex and FEMA Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure 	<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"> • Foreign exchange market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS) newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases on Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Trade • Global Economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Development Monitor (SDM) • Industry Development Monitor (IDM) 	

Studies undertaken by the PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
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)

State Development Monitor

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. Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy (September 2018)

B: State profiles

72. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
73. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
74. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
75. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
76. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
77. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
78. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
79. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
80. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
81. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
82. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
83. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
84. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
85. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
86. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
87. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
88. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
89. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
90. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
91. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
92. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
93. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select Sates (March 2018)
94. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
95. Rajasthan Steady Strides into the Future Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward(September 2018)

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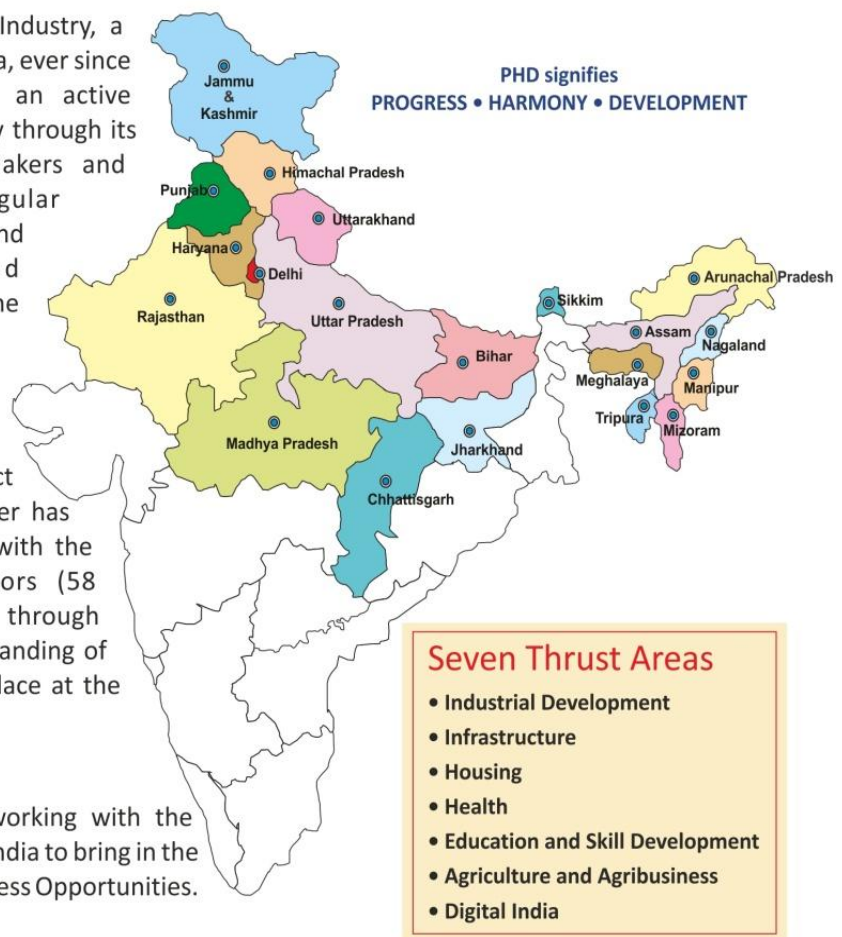
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About the PHD Chamber

PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a leading Industry Chamber of India, ever since its inception in 1905, has been an active participant in the India Growth Story through its Advocacy Role for the Policy Makers and Regulators of the Country. Regular interactions, Seminars, Conference and Conclaves allow healthy and constructive discussions between the Government, Industry and International Agencies bringing out the Vitals for Growth. As a true representative of the Industry with a large membership base of 48000 direct and indirect members, PHD Chamber has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the Industry knowledge across sectors (58 Industry verticals being covered through Expert Committees), a deep understanding of the Economy at large and the populace at the micro level.

At a Global level we have been working with the Embassies and High Commissions in India to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunities.



"Towards an Inclusive & Prosperous India"



PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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