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NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

# State development Monitor



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

PHD Chamber of Commerce and industry

### State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. World Bank signed USD 147 Million Loan Agreement to Improve Urban Services in Jharkhand, the Government of Japan has decided to invest a significant amount in several ongoing as well as new projects in different states of India's North- Eastern region, the first Cabinet meeting of the NDA Government offers pension coverage to crores of farmers, PM-KISAN Scheme extends to include all eligible farmer families irrespective of the size of land holdings, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare Releases the Second Advanced Estimate (2018-19) of Area and Production of various Horticulture Crops, Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu and World Bank sign USD 287 million loan agreement for the Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Programme. 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 World Bank signs USD 147 Million Loan Agreement to Improve Urban Services in Jharkhand-

The Government of India, the Government of Jharkhand and the World Bank signed a USD 147 million loan agreement 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%. Over 350,000 urban residents of the participating ULBs are expected to benefit, of which at least 45% will be women. 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.

### 1.2 India signs Loan Agreement with the World Bank for USD 31.58 Million for Uttarakhand Public Financial Management Strengthening Project-

The Government of India, the Government of Uttarakhand and the World Bank signed a Loan Agreement of USD 31.58 million for the Uttarakhand Public Financial Management Strengthening Project that will help improve the State's ability to manage its Financial Systems and lead to Better Utilization of Development Resources. The Uttarakhand Public Financial Management Strengthening Project will support the State Government's initiative to build and modernize the Technical and Financial Management Capabilities of its Local Bodies and the State-owned Enterprises. This Project will help the State deploy relevant technologies to further streamline the management of its finances – leading to a more efficient execution of public projects. This, in turn, will help the people of Uttarakhand access more and better quality public services. The Project components will improve capacity in the areas of cash and debt management, planning and budgeting, appraisal and monitoring of high value projects and public audit. It will support measures to improve transparency of Budget and Procurement Information. Using GIS mapping technologies, the Project will also strengthen the state's revenue management systems, including that of urban local bodies.

### 1.3 Japan to invest Rs 13,000 crore in Northeast-

The Government of Japan has decided to invest an amount of 205.784 billion Yen, equivalent to approximately Rs.13,000 crore, in several ongoing as well as new projects in different states of India's North- Eastern region. Some of the important projects in which Japan will collaborate include Guwahati Water

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Supply Project and Guwahati Sewage Project in Assam, Northeast Road Network Connectivity Improvement Project spread over Assam and Meghalaya, Northeast Network Connectivity Improvement Project in Meghalaya, Bio-diversity Conservation and Forest Management Project in Sikkim, Sustainable Forest Management Project in Tripura, Technical Cooperation Project for Sustainable Agriculture & Irrigation in Mizoram, Forest Management Project in Nagaland, etc.

## 2. Developments in Tourism Sector

**2.1 Two projects are being implemented under Ramayana circuit in the State of Uttar Pradesh-** The Ministry of Tourism under its Swadesh Darshan Scheme- Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourist Circuits is developing tourism infrastructure in the circuits, across the country, having tourist potential in a planned and prioritized manner. Under the scheme fifteen thematic circuits have been identified including themes covering religious sites for development, namely: Spiritual Circuit, Ramayana Circuit, Krishna Circuit, Tirthankar Circuit, Buddhist Circuit and Sufi Circuit. Ramayana Circuit is one of the fifteen thematic circuits identified for development under the Scheme. The details of projects sanctioned under the theme are as follows:

(Rs in crore)

S. No.	State/ Sanction Year	Project	Amt. Sanctioned
1.	Uttar Pradesh (2016-17)	Development of Chitrakoot and Shringverpur	69.45
2.	Uttar Pradesh (2017-18)	Development of Ayodhya	133.31

The projects have timeline of 36 months and work is in progress under both the projects.

## 3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

**3.1 First Cabinet meeting of the NDA Government offers pension coverage to crores of farmers-** The Union Cabinet, chaired by the hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi has approved a new Central Sector Scheme that will empower farmers across India. This is a path breaking scheme that will provide pension cover to industrious farmers. It is also for the first time since independence that such a pension coverage has been envisioned for farmers. It is

estimated that 5 crore small and marginal farmers will benefit in the first three years itself. The Central Government would spend Rs 10774.50 crore for a period of 3 years towards its contribution (matching share) for providing social security cover as envisaged under the scheme.

**3.2 PM-KISAN Scheme extension to include all eligible farmer families irrespective of the size of land holdings-** The ambit of the Pradhan Mantri KisanSamman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) would be comprehensively extended. All land holding eligible farmer families (subject to the prevalent exclusion criteria) would avail of the benefits under this scheme. The revised Scheme is expected to cover around 2 crore more farmers, increasing the coverage of PM-KISAN to around 14.5 crore beneficiaries, with an estimated expenditure by Central Government of Rs. 87,217.50 crores for year 2019-20.

**3.3 Union Cabinet clears new initiative to control Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis to support the livestock rearing farmers-** During the Union Cabinet Meeting chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the first since the outcome of the 2019 Lok Sabha election, a novel initiative was cleared that will benefit crores of farmers and improve the health of animals. This initiative pertains to controlling Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis to support the livestock rearing farmers. The Cabinet had cleared a total outlay of Rs. 13,343 crores to fully control these diseases amongst the livestock in the country in the next five years and subsequently eradicate these diseases. If a cow/buffalo gets infected with FMD, the milk loss is upto 100% which could last for four to six months. Further, in case of Brucellosis the milk output reduces by 30%, during the entire life cycle of animal.

**3.4 Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare Releases the Second Advanced Estimate (2018-19) of Area and Production of various Horticulture Crops-** Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has released the Second Advanced Estimate (2018-19) of Area and Production of various Horticulture Crops, as compiled from information received from different State/UTs and source agencies. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has released the Second Advanced Estimate (2018-19) of Area and Production of various Horticulture Crops, as compiled from information received from different State/UTs and source agencies.

Total Horticulture	2017-18	2018-19 (Second Advanced Estimate)
Area (Million Ha)	25.43	25.61
Production (Million)	300.64	314.87

Tonnes)		
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- Fruits Production is estimated to be around 97.38 Million Tonnes, compared to 97.36 Million Tonnes in last year.
- Vegetables Production is estimated to be around 187.36 Million Tonnes, which is 1.61% higher than Production in 2017-18.
- Onion Production is estimated to be around 23.28 Million Tonnes, which is slightly higher than production in 2017-18.
- Potato Production is estimated to be around 52.96 Million Tonnes, which is 3.2% higher than Production in 2017-18.
- Tomato Production is estimated to be around 19.66 Million Tonnes, which is 0.5%, lower than Production in 2017-18.
- Spices Production is estimated to be around 8.61 Million Tonnes, which is 6.01% higher than Production in 2017-18.

**3.5 3rd Advance Estimates of production of major crops for 2018-19-** The 3rd Advance Estimates of production of major crops for 2018-19 have been released by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare. The estimated production of various crops as per the 3rd Advance Estimates for 2018-19 vis-à-vis the comparative estimates for the years 2005-06 onwards is enclosed. As per 3rd Advance Estimates, the estimated production of major crops during 2018-19 is as under:

- Foodgrains –283.37 million tonnes.
- Rice – 115.63 million tonnes. (record)
- Wheat – 101.20 million tonnes (record)
- Nutri / Coarse Cereals – 43.33 million tonnes.
- Maize –27.82 million tonnes.
- Pulses –23.22 million tonnes.
- Gram – 10.09 million tonnes.
- Tur –3.50 million tonnes.
- Oilseeds –31.42 million tonnes.
- Soyabean – 13.74 million tonnes
- Rapeseed and Mustard – 8.78 million tonnes
- Groundnut – 6.50 million tonnes
- Cotton – 27.59 million bales (of 170 kg each)
- Sugarcane – 400.37 million tonnes (record)

#### 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

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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 24<sup>th</sup> June 2019

## 5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

### 5.1 Rs 11 crore released by North Eastern Council for JNU Hostel for students of North east-

The Union Minister of State for Development of North Eastern Region (IC) Dr Jitendra Singh chaired a review meeting with the officials of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) and North Eastern Council (NEC). An amount of Rs 11 crore has been released for the construction of JNU hostel for north eastern students in Delhi. The tendering by CPWD is in process. This is the first of its kind hostel in JNU. The hostel will have 224 rooms and accommodate 424 students. Out of 224 rooms, 24 rooms have been assigned for Divyang students. The remaining rooms will be occupied by equal number of boys and girls i.e 200 boys and 200 girls. The four storey hostel will be built in approximately one and a half acre area. The construction work will start in the coming weeks. In addition to these hostels, the land acquisition process has started for the Rohini hostel for North eastern students studying in colleges and institutions related to Delhi University and Rs 2.5 crore has been released to DDA. The hostel will be built in an area of about 5 acres. The Government will make all efforts for the implementation of ongoing development projects in North East and will take measures to introduce new projects for the benefit of people of North East.

### 5.2 Hardeep Puri inaugurates Central ATFM Complex-

Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Hon'ble Minister of State (I/c) for Civil Aviation inaugurated the Air Traffic Flow Management - Central Command Centre at Vasant Kunj, New Delhi. The C-ATFM system is primarily meant to address the balancing of capacity against the demand to achieve optimum utilization of the major resources viz., airport, airspace and aircraft at every Indian airport where there is a capacity constraint. The C-ATFM system integrates flight data from various sub-systems like ATC Automation System, flight updates and flight update messages. The system also displays weather information along with static information about airports, airspaces and air routes. The system processes the demand and capacity information and provides decision-making tools to the ATFM Flow Manager for collaborative decision making and to ensure regulated flow of traffic at each airport in India. The C-ATFM system is supported by 36 Flow Management Positions (FMP) at various airports including Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Bengaluru and Hyderabad among others. Eight defense airports are also part of the ATFM network which are provided with FMPs. After successfully implementing the Air Traffic Flow Management System, India has become the seventh country after the US, Europe, Australia, South Africa, Japan,

Brazil.

## 6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

**6.1 Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu and World Bank sign USD 287 million loan agreement for the Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Programme-** The Government of India, Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) and the World Bank today signed a USD 287 million loan agreement for the Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Programme. The programme aims to improve the quality of health care, reduce the burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and fill equity gaps in reproductive and child health services in Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is also dealing with a growing burden of NCDs as they account for nearly 69% of deaths in the state. The Tamil Nadu Health System Reform Program will support the state government to develop clinical protocols and guidelines; achieve national accreditation for primary, secondary, and tertiary-level health facilities in the public sector; strengthen physicians, nurses and paramedics through continuous medical education; strengthen the feedback loop between citizens and the state by making quality and other data accessible to the public.

The programme supports interventions to strengthen institutional and state capacity to achieve results. The programme will promote population-based screening, treatment and follow-up for NCDs, and improve monitoring and evaluation. Patients will be equipped with knowledge and skills to self-manage their conditions. Lab services and health provider capacity will also be strengthened to address mental health. To tackle road injuries, the programme will improve in- hospital care, strengthen protocols, strengthen the 24x7 trauma care services and establish a trauma registry. Another key aim of this programme is to reduce the equity gaps in reproductive and child health. Special focus will be given to nine priority districts, which constitute the bottom quintile of the RCH indicators in the state and have a relatively large proportion of tribal populations.

## 7. Other Economic Developments

**7.1 Doubling and Electrification of Madurai-Vanchi Maniyachi-Thoothukudi Route-** Madurai-Vanchi Maniyachi-Tuticorin (Thoothukudi) doubling (160 Km) with electrification was included in the Budget 2015-16 subject to requisite approvals. Sanction to the project and its Detailed Estimate amounting to ₹1182.31 crore has been obtained in August 2017. An expenditure of ₹ 341.83 crore has been incurred upto March, 2019 and outlay of ₹ 170 crore has been provided for the year 2019-20. During 2019-20, Kadambur-Tattapparai (30 Km) section is targeted for



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commissioning and Madurai-Kalligudi (30.92 Km) & Kalligudi-Satur (38.26 Km) sections are planned for commissioning during 2020-21 and remaining portion of the project is planned for commissioning by 2021-22.

**7.2 Call Centre Inaugurated in Mumbai DGFT-** A call center has been set up by the Mumbai office of the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) to address doubts/queries/questions of exporters and importers. General information about foreign trade policy and international trade may also be asked. A specially trained dedicated staff is in charge at the call center. Public may reach the call center on 022-20820961, 022-20820962, 022-20820963 and 022-20820927 from 10:00 am to 5:30 pm on all working days.

## 8. Special Feature- Madhya Pradesh at a glance

Madhya Pradesh is the central state of India and is often referred as the “Heart of India” The state is second largest state in the country in terms of area and sixth largest in terms of population. It borders the states of Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Because of its central location in India, Madhya Pradesh has remained a crucible of historical currents from North, South, East and West parts of the country.

### Summary of socio-economic indicators

<b>State Capital</b>	Bhopal
<b>Hon’ble Chief Minister</b>	Shri Kamal Nath
<b>Area (Sq.km)</b>	308252
<b>Population Density (Sq.km)</b>	236
<b>No. of Districts</b>	51
<b>GSDP at current prices (FY2019)<sup>+</sup></b>	Rs 809327 crores
<b>Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018)</b>	7%
<b>Per capita income</b>	Rs 90998
<b>Literacy Rate (%)</b>	69.3
<b>Sex Ratio (2011 census)</b>	931 females per 1000 males
<b>Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*</b>	7 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Gross Capital Formation (Rupees million)<sup>!</sup></b>	128035.9
<b>Key Industries</b>	Textile, agriculture, automobile & engineering, defence, cement, pharmaceutical and tourism

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, RBI handbook of statistics on Indian states 2017-18; <sup>!</sup>depicts data for 2017-18; Literacy rate data refers to IBEF; Population Density and No. of Districts data refers to Districts of India, Infant Mortality Rate data refers to Handbook of statistics on Indian states, RBI; Population below poverty line data refers to RBI.; Infant mortality rate data refers to 2016; \* The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 6<sup>th</sup> October,2018, & indicates data for 2011-15 Quinquennial survey; <sup>!</sup>Indicates data for 2016-17; <sup>+</sup>indicates AE from Haryana State budget 2019-2020

## Economy of Madhya Pradesh

The GSDP at current prices of Madhya Pradesh has increased at a growth rate of 49.5% over the years 2015-16 to 2018-19. The average growth of the state at constant prices is around 8.7% from FY2016 to FY2019. The growth of primary sector increased to 5.48% in 2018-19. The growth of secondary sector has decreased from 16.62% in 2015-16 to 5.71% in 2018-19. The growth of tertiary sector has decreased from 8.06% in 2015-16 to 7.06% in 2018-19.

The contribution of primary sector in state's GSVA has increased from 38.19% in 2015-16 to 44.26% in 2018-19. The share of secondary sector has decreased from 23.05% in 2015-16 to 19.8% in 2018-19. The share of tertiary sector has decreased from 38.76% in 2015-16 to 35.94% in 2018-19. However, the share of primary sector has been the maximum as compared to other two sectors namely the industry and tertiary throughout the years from FY2015-16 to FY2018-19.

### Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	FY2015-16	FY2016-17	FY2017-18	FY2018-19
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	541189	648849	728242	809327
NSDP at current prices(Rs crore)	486155	589168	663000	738076
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	9.1	12.5	6.2	7
<b>Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)</b>				
Primary Sector	0.15%	25.87%	3.35%	5.48%
Secondary Sector	16.62%	3.21%	5.31%	5.71%
Tertiary Sector	8.06%	5.56%	7.44%	7.06%
<b>Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)</b>				
Primary Sector	38.19%	44.18%	44.91%	44.26%
Secondary Sector	23.05%	20.23%	19.73%	19.80%
Tertiary Sector	38.76%	35.59%	35.36%	35.94%

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources

## 9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components		AP**	Arunachal Pradesh**	Assam* **	Bihar **	Chhattisgarh *	Goa** *	Gujarat** *
<b>Real (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	612794	16314	200790	361504	231820	51847	984453
<b>Geographical (Km)</b>	<b>Area(Sq)</b>	275045	83743	78438	94163	135192	3702	196244
<b>Number of Districts</b>		13	25	33	38	27	2	33
<b>Population Density%</b>		308#	17	398	1,106	189	394	308
<b>Economic Growth(%)</b>		11.3	9.8	5.1	11.3	6.1	12.5	10.1
<b>Per- Capita Income(Rs)&amp;</b>		143935	135165	67303	38860	96887	375550	156527
<b>Poverty (2011-12)</b>	<b>Rate</b>	9.2	34.7	31.9	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
<b>IMR@</b>		34	36	44	38	39	8	30
<b>Primary ^</b>		16.8%	-6.2%	-3.4%	1.4%	3.8%	55.0%	9.3%
<b>Secondary ^</b>		8.4%	14.3%	12.7%	2.5%	6.0%	14.4%	9.7%
<b>Tertiary ^</b>		9.1%	8.4%	6.1%	14.6%	9.5%	5.0%	9.8%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>		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 2018-19;\*\* Data refers 2017-18; \*\*\*Data refers to 2016-17; #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 **
<b>Real (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	434608	11775 1	10220 6	203358	108253 4	48183 9	535362	1959920
<b>Geographical (Sq Km)</b>	<b>Area</b>	44212	55673	22223 6	79716	191791	38852	308252	307713
<b>Number of Districts</b>		22	12	22	24	30	14	51	36
<b>Population Density%</b>		573	123	124	414	319	860	236	365

<b>Economic Growth (%)</b>	8.7	7.3	5.4	4.6	9.6	7.4	7	7.3
<b>Per-Income(Rs)<sup>&amp;</sup></b>	180174	176967	78163	63754	207062	163475	90998	180596
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>	11.2	8.1	10.35	36.9	20.9	7.05	31.6	17.3
<b>IMR<sup>@</sup></b>	33	25	24	29	24	10	47	19
<b>Primary<sup>^</sup></b>	7.0%	1.4%	-0.1%	2.3%	5.6%	2.5%	26.3%	-5.4%
<b>Secondary<sup>^</sup></b>	6.0%	6.5%	11.0%	-0.2%	5.9%	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%
<b>Tertiary<sup>^</sup></b>	10.8%	7.6%	5.1%	9.6%	10.6%	7.2%	4.9%	9.7%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>	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 2018-19;\*\* Data refers 2017-18; \*\*\*Data refers to 2016-17; &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 **	Meghalay a*	Mizora m**	Nagaland ***	Odisha **	Punja b*	Rajastha n*	Sikki m*
<b>Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)</b>	17548	25475	13484	15511	346294	398170	680151	16390
<b>Geographical Area (Sq Km)</b>	22327	22429	21081	16579	155707	50362	342239	7096
<b>Number of Districts</b>	16	11	8	11	30	22	33	4
<b>Population Density<sup>%</sup></b>	115	132	52	119	270	551	200	86
<b>Economic Growth(%)</b>	4.4	9.5	(-)2.3	5.8	7.1	5.9	7.3	6.8
<b>Per- Capita Income (Rs)<sup>&amp;</sup></b>	62640	85609	129057	90168	80991	153061	108696	297765
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
<b>IMR<sup>@</sup></b>	11	39	27	12	44	21	41	16
<b>Primary<sup>^</sup></b>	-1.3%	3.6%	9.4%	3.0%	-0.37%	6.1%	3.8%	6.1%
<b>Secondary<sup>^</sup></b>	3.8%	8.6%	36.3%	8.2%	5.4%	5.3%	4.7%	8.2%
<b>Tertiary<sup>^</sup></b>	2.9%	10.0%	3.1%	15.7%	12.4%	6.9%	10.2%	4.0%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>	76.9	74.4	91.3	79.6	72.9	75.8	66.1	81.4

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Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; \*Data refers to 2018-19;\*\* Data refers 2017-18; \*\*\*Data refers to 2016-17; &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*	Telanga na*	Tripura **	UP*	Uttarakhand **	Delhi*	WB**
<b>Real (Rs. Crore)</b>	<b>GSDP</b>	1179843	625003	32253	110940 8	172849	60270 8	718054
<b>Geographical (Sq Km)</b>	<b>Area</b>	130060	112,077	10486	240928	53483	1483	88752
<b>Number of Districts</b>		32	33	8	75	13	11	23
<b>Population Density%</b>		555	312	350	829	189	11320	1,028
<b>Economic Growth(%)</b>		8.2	10.6	10.7	6.5	6.8	8.6	9.1
<b>Per- Capita Income (Rs)<sup>&amp;</sup></b>		186178	206107	105044	61351	173820	36552 9	95562
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>		11.3	#	14.05	29.4	11.3	9.9	19.9
<b>IMR<sup>@</sup></b>		17	31	24	43	38	18	25
<b>Primary <sup>^</sup></b>		15.1%	7.6%	20.6%	6.0%	5.0%	6.7%	1.9%
<b>Secondary <sup>^</sup></b>		7.6%	6.1%	-2.0%	4.4%	6.2%	6.0%	16.9%
<b>Tertiary <sup>^</sup></b>		6.5%	11.2%	10.2%	6.9%	7.8%	7.3%	9.2%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>		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 2018-19;\*\* Data refers 2017-18; \*\*\*Data refers to 2016-17; # 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"> <li>Research Studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>India's Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forex and FEMA Newsletter</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impact Assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>States' Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Economic Monitor (GEM)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thematic Research Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>International Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trade &amp; Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Releases on Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Development Monitor (SDM)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Foreign exchange market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Industry Development Monitor (IDM)</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developments in International Trade</li> </ul>		



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

## Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

### A: Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
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)



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

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)

## **B: State profiles**

79. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
80. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
81. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
82. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
83. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
84. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
85. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
86. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
87. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
88. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
89. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
90. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
91. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),



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92. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
93. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
94. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
95. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
96. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
97. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
98. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
99. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
100. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select States (March 2018)
101. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
102. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
103. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
104. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
105. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
106. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)