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# State development Monitor



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States



PHD RESEARCH BUREAU  
PHD Chamber of Commerce and industry

**State Development Monitor Newsletter**

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from Government of India signed US\$32 million loan with World Bank for improving healthcare services in Mizoram, NITI Aayog released SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020–21, Hon'ble Union Minister Shri Narendra Singh Tomar virtually inaugurated Indus Best Mega Food Park at Raipur, Chhattisgarh, ADB, India signed agreement to support preparation of road upgradation project in Sikkim and Shri Dharmendra Pradhan inaugurated several important projects in Karnataka, including an Oxygen Generator Plant and 50 Beds at Government Hospital, among others. 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 signs \$32 million loan with World Bank for improving healthcare services in Mizoram-** The Government of India, Government of Mizoram and the World Bank have signed a \$32 million **Mizoram Health Systems Strengthening Project** to improve management capacity and quality of health services in Mizoram, particularly for the benefit of under-served areas and vulnerable groups.

The project will strengthen the governance and the management structure of the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW) and its subsidiaries, improve the quality and coverage of services delivered by the state government health systems, and invest in a comprehensive Quality Assurance program which would enable quality certification of health facilities.

A key focus will be to strengthen the effectiveness of the state health insurance programme; build synergies with the Government of India's Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (PMJAY); and thereby reduce financial barriers in accessing hospital services, prevent catastrophic out of pocket expenditure for health by poor families and expand coverage.

The Mizoram Health Systems Strengthening Project will benefit the people across all eight districts of the state. It will also benefit health sector staff, specifically at the secondary and primary levels, by strengthening their planning and management capacity along with building their clinical skills and competencies.

The project will also invest in improving the overall ecosystem for bio-medical waste management (both solid and liquid waste). It will include segregation, disinfection, and collection while safeguarding the environment and improving the quality of health service and patient safety.

**1.2 Cabinet approves Model Tenancy Act for circulation to the States/Union Territories for adoption-** The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the Model Tenancy Act for circulation to all States / Union Territories for adaptation by way of enacting fresh legislation or amending existing rental laws suitably.

It will help overhaul the legal framework with respect to rental housing across the country, which would help spur its overall growth. The Model Tenancy Act aims at creating a vibrant, sustainable and inclusive rental housing market in the country. It will enable creation of adequate rental housing stock for all the income groups thereby addressing the issue of homelessness. Model Tenancy Act will enable institutionalisation of rental housing by gradually

shifting it towards the formal market. The Model Tenancy Act will facilitate unlocking of vacant houses for rental housing purposes. It is expected to give a fillip to private participation in rental housing as a business model for addressing the huge housing shortage.

### 1.3 NITI Aayog Releases SDG India Index and Dashboard 2020–21-

The SDG India Index 2020–21, developed in collaboration with the United Nations in India, tracks progress of all States and UTs on 115 indicators that are aligned to MoSPI's National Indicator Framework (NIF). The initiative to refine and improve this important tool with each edition has been steered by the need to continuously benchmark performance and measure progress, and to account for the availability of latest SDG-related data on States and UTs. The process of selecting these 115 indicators included multiple consultations with Union Ministries. Feedback was sought from all States and UTs and as the essential stakeholder and audience of this localisation tool, they played a crucial role in shaping the index by enriching the feedback process with localised insights and experience from the ground.

The SDG India Index 2020–21 is more robust than the previous editions on account of wider coverage of targets and indicators with greater alignment with the NIF. The 115 indicators incorporate 16 out of 17 SDGs, with a qualitative assessment on Goal 17, and cover 70 SDG targets. This is an improvement over the 2018–19 and 2019–20 editions of the index, which had utilised 62 indicators across 39 targets and 13 Goals, and 100 indicators across 54 targets and 16 Goals, respectively.

The SDG India Index computes goal-wise scores on the 16 SDGs for each State and Union Territory. Overall State and UT scores are generated from goal-wise scores to measure aggregate performance of the sub-national unit based on its performance across the 16 SDGs. These scores range between 0–100, and if a State/UT achieves a score of 100, it signifies it has achieved the 2030 targets. The higher the score of a State/UT, the greater the distance to target achieved.

States and Union Territories are classified as below based on their SDG India Index score:

- Aspirant: 0–49
- Performer: 50–64
- Front-Runner: 65–99
- Achiever: 100

The top-five and bottom-five States in SDG India Index 2020–21:

Top 5 states	75 Kerala 74 Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu 72 Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Uttarakhand
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	71 Sikkim 70 Maharashtra
Bottom 5 states	61 Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Odisha 60 Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh 57 Assam 56 Jharkhand 52 Bihar

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, NITI Aayog, compiled from various sources

Kerala retained its rank as the top State with a score of 75. Chandigarh too maintained its top spot among the UTs with a score of 79. Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh took the second spot while Goa, Uttarakhand, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh shared the fourth spot on the table.

#### Performance of States and UTs on SDGs

S.No.	State	Scores
1	Kerala	75
2	Himachal Pradesh	74
3	Tamil Nadu	74
4	Andhra Pradesh	72
5	Goa	72
6	Karnataka	72
7	Uttarakhand	72
8	Sikkim	71
9	Maharashtra	70
10	Gujarat	69
11	Telangana	69
12	Mizoram	68
13	Punjab	68
14	Haryana	67
15	Tripura	65
16	Manipur	64
17	Madhya Pradesh	62
18	West Bengal	62
19	Chhattisgarh	61
20	Nagaland	61
21	Odisha	61
22	Arunachal Pradesh	60
23	Meghalaya	60



S.No.	State	Scores
24	Rajasthan	60
25	Uttar Pradesh	60
26	Assam	57
27	Jharkhand	56
28	Bihar	52
29	Chandigarh	79
30	Delhi	68
31	Puducherry	68
32	Lakshadweep	68
33	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	67
34	Jammu and Kashmir	66
35	Ladakh	66
36	Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	62

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, NITI Aayog, compiled from various sources

Mizoram, Haryana, and Uttarakhand are the top gainers in 2020–21 in terms of improvement in score from 2019, with an increase of 12, 10 and 8 points, respectively.

#### Top Fast-Moving States (Score-Wise):

State	2019-20 Score	2020-21 Score	Change in Score
Mizoram	56	68	12
Haryana	57	67	10
Uttarakhand	64	72	8

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, NITI Aayog, compiled from various sources

While in 2019, ten States/UTs belonged to the category of Front-Runners (score in the range 65–99, including both) twelve more States/UTs find themselves in this category in 2020–21. Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Punjab, Haryana, Tripura, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh graduated to the category of Front-Runners (scores between 65 and 99, including both).

OVERALL	Aspirant (0-49)	Nil
	Performer (50-64)	Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Jharkhand, Bihar
		Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
	Front Runner (65-99)	Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Telangana, Mizoram, Punjab, Haryana, Tripura
		Chandigarh, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Puducherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh
	Achiever (100)	Nil

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, NITI Aayog, compiled from various sources

## 2. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

**2.1 Processed & organic certified jackfruit from Bengaluru exported to Germany-** In a boost to exports of organic products, a consignment of 10.20 MT of value added products of organically certified gluten free jackfruit powder & retort packed jackfruit cubes were exported to Germany from Bengaluru today via sea route. The has been processed in the APEjackfruit DA assisted pack house owned by Phalada Agro Research Foundations (PARF), Bengaluru.

APEDA registered PARF represents a group of 1500 farmers with a wide coverage of around 12,000 acres farms. These farmers grow Medicinal and aromatic herbs, coconut, jackfruit, mango puree products, spices and Coffee.

PARF facilitates the certification process as per National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP), European Union, National Organic Programme (the United States) standards to their small farmers groups. Processing unit of PARF has been certified by APEDA under its accredited Organic Certification.

Recently, a shipment of 1.2 metric tonne (MT) of fresh jackfruit was exported from Tripura to London. Jackfruits were sourced from the Tripura based KrishiSanyoga Agro Producer Company Ltd. The consignment was packed at APEDA assisted pack-house facility of Salt Range Supply

Chain Solution Ltd and exported by Kiega EXIM Pvt Ltd. This was the first APEDA assisted pack house for exports to European Union, which was approved in May 2021.

Under the NPOP, organic products are grown under a system of agriculture without the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides with an environmentally and socially responsible approach. This method of farming works at grassroot level preserving the reproductive and regenerative capacity of the soil, good plant nutrition, and sound soil management, produces nutritious food rich in vitality which has resistance to diseases. APEDA is currently implementing the NPOP, which involves the accreditation of certification bodies, standards for organic production, promotion of organic farming and marketing etc.

In 2020-21, India produced around 3.49 million tonne of certified organic products which includes all varieties of food products namely oil seeds, sugarcane, cereals, millets, cotton, pulses, aromatic & medicinal plants, tea, coffee, fruits, spices, dry fruits, vegetables, processed foods etc.

Madhya Pradesh has covered largest area under organic certification followed by Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Sikkim and Uttar Pradesh. In 2020-21, the total volume of organic products export was 8.88 lakh metric tonne and the export realization was around Rs 7,078 crores (1040 million USD).

**2.2 Hon'ble Union Minister Shri Narendra Singh Tomar virtually inaugurates Indus Best Mega Food Park at Raipur, Chhattisgarh-** Union Minister for Food Processing Industries Shri Narendra Singh Tomar virtually inaugurated the Indus Best Mega Food Park today along with Shri Bhupesh Baghel, Chief Minister, Chhattisgarh, and in presence of Shri Rameswar Teli, Union Minister of State for Food Processing Industries. The Mega Food Park will ensure value addition, longer shelf life for farm produce, better price realization for farmers, excellent storage facility and will provide an alternate market for farmers in the region. The Park will also provide direct and indirect employment to about 5,000 persons and benefit about 25,000 farmers in the CPC and PPC catchment areas.

**2.3 Sixteen varieties of mangoes including three GI certified varieties exported to Bahrain from West Bengal & Bihar-** In a major boost to mango exports potential from eastern region, sixteen varieties of mangoes including three GI certified *Khirsapati* & *Lakshmanbhog* (West Bengal), *Zardalu* (Bihar) are being exported to Bahrain commencing today.

The fruits have been sourced from farmers in Bengal and Bihar by APEDA registered exporter, DM enterprises, Kolkata and imported by Al Jazeera group, Bahrain.



APEDA has been initiating measures to boost mango exports from the non-traditional regions and states. APEDA has been conducting virtual buyer seller meet and festival to promote mango exports.

**2.4 In a boost to exports from eastern region, 24 MT of groundnuts exported to Nepal from West Bengal-** Opening a window of possibilities of boosting groundnut exports from eastern region, a consignment of 24 metric tonne (MT) of groundnuts was exported to Nepal from West Bengal.

The consignment was sourced from farmers of west Midnapore district of West Bengal, was exported by APEDA registered Laduram Promoters Pvt Ltd, Kolkata.

Traditionally, Gujarat and Rajasthan have a major share in groundnut exports. The groundnut exports from West Bengal would boost exports potential of the crop from the eastern region.

India exported 6.38 lakh tonnes (worth of Rs 5381 crore) of groundnuts during 2020-21. The groundnuts are exported to mostly countries such as Indonesia, Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Russia, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates and Nepal.

**2.5 3 Centers of Excellence established in Karnataka under Indo-Israel Agriculture project-** For taking forward the Israeli technologies in the field of Horticulture, Sh. B. S. Yediyurapp, Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka and Sh. Narendra Singh Tomar, Minister for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India jointly inaugurated the 3 Centers of Excellence (COEs) established in Karnataka under Indo-Israel Agricultural Project (IIAP).

MIDH Division of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare, Government of India and MASHAV - Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation - are leading Israel's largest G2G cooperation, with 29 operational Centres of Excellence (COEs) across India in 12 States, implementing advanced Israeli Agro-Technology tailored to local conditions.

### 3. Tourism Developments

**3.1 Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways sign an MoU for Cooperation in Development of National Maritime Heritage Complex(NMHC) at Lothal, Gujarat-** The Ministry of Culture (MoC) and Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways (MoPSW) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for 'Cooperation in Development of National Maritime Heritage Complex (NMHC) at Lothal, Gujarat' in New Delhi. This MoU and the museum will play a big role in highlighting the cultural heritage of the country both domestically as well as to the world. The Maritime Museum at Lothal is only a beginning. The Culture Ministry will extend all support as a knowledge partner to other similar projects at other locations, he added.

#### 4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

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

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

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

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

## 5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

### 5.1 ADB, India sign agreement to support preparation of road upgradation project in Sikkim-

The Asian Development Bank and the Government of India today signed a \$2.5 million project readiness financing (PRF) loan to support project preparation and design activities to upgrade major district roads in Sikkim that will help improve connectivity to important towns, rural areas, and pilgrimage and tourist destinations in the northeastern state. The PRF will support the state government's priority in improving road connectivity in the hill state through planning and designing of major district and other roads and bridges that will help boost the state's economy and improve accessibility for people in remote villages.

### 5.2 Powergrid installs Oxygen Plant at District hospital, Jaisalmer-

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), a Maharatna CPSU under Ministry of Power, Government of India installed an Oxygen Plant at District Hospital, Jaisalmer, which was inaugurated by Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Ashok Gehlot. The plant has been built at an estimated cost of ₹1.11 crore under CSR initiative. The installed oxygen plant has an 850 Litre/Min capacity, which will augment public health infrastructure of the state. The District Hospital had been functioning with about 30 oxygen beds, and with POWERGRID's effort of installation of Oxygen plant, now all 200 beds are equipped with oxygen support, which shall benefit around 10 lakh people living in and around the Jaisalmer district.

### 5.3 POWERGRID provides support to Municipal Corporation Shimla for creating Smart City Infrastructure-

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID), central PSU under Ministry of Power as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiative has provided support to Municipal Corporation of Shimla, Himachal Pradesh for creating Smart City Infrastructure. POWERGRID had sanctioned funds amounting to ₹1.98 crore for providing four Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Shri Jai Ram Thakur, Chief Minister Himachal Pradesh, flagged off truck mounted sewer jetting and litter picking machines, provided to the Municipal Corporation Shimla, Himachal Pradesh by Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (POWERGRID).

### 5.4 ADB, India sign \$484 million loan to upgrade road network in Tamil Nadu industrial corridor-

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$484 million loan to improve transport connectivity and facilitate industrial development in the Chennai-Kanyakumari Industrial Corridor (CKIC) in the state of Tamil Nadu. CKIC is part of India's East Coast Economic Corridor (ECEC), which stretches from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu and connects India to the production networks of South, Southeast, and East Asia. ADB is the lead partner of the Government of India in developing ECEC.



## 6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

**6.1 More than 21.89 crore vaccine doses provided to States/UTs-** As part of the nationwide vaccination drive, Government of India has been supporting the States and UTs by providing them COVID Vaccines free of cost. In addition, the Govt. of India has also been facilitating direct procurement of vaccines by the States/UTs. Vaccination is an integral pillar of the comprehensive strategy of Government of India for containment and management of the pandemic, along with Test, Track, Treat and COVID Appropriate Behaviour. Implementation of the Liberalized and Accelerated Phase-3 Strategy of Covid-19 Vaccination has started from 1st May 2021.

**6.2 Shri Dharmendra Pradhan inaugurates the 270 Bedded Oxygenated COVID Care Centre at JSPL, Angul, Odisha-** Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas & Steel Shri Dharmendra Pradhan today dedicated the COVID Care Centre at Jindal Steel & Power Ltd (JSPL) Plant Angul, Odisha in the presence of Odisha Health & Family Welfare Minister Shri Naba Kisore Das and JSPL's Chairman Shri Naveen Jindal. Sambalpur MP Shri Nitesh Ganga Deb, Chhendipada MLA Shri Susanta Kumar Behera, state Government and JSPL officials were also present on the occasion.

**6.3 Shri Dharmendra Pradhan dedicates 100-bedded COVID care facility in Rourkela Steel Plant, Odisha-** Hon'ble Union Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas & Steel Shri Dharmendra Pradhan dedicated to the nation, Ispat Nidaan Kendra, a 100-bedded COVID care facility in SAIL's Rourkela Steel Plant, Odisha. The facility will be later scaled up to 500 beds. All the beds in this Jumbo COVID-care facility have the provision of gaseous oxygen directly through dedicated line drawn directly from the oxygen unit of the steel plant. The provision of gaseous oxygen will help in getting rid of the need to replenish cylinders and the logistic issues, besides ensuring uninterrupted availability of the life saving gas. This jumbo facility, which has been set up within a record time, is in addition to the beds and ICU beds already made available earlier for fight against COVID.

**6.4 Hon'ble Union Education Minister approves the release of Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2019-20 for States and Union Territories-** Hon'ble Union Education Minister, Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' approved the release of Performance Grading Index (PGI) 2019-20 for States and Union Territories of India. The Government has introduced the Performance Grading Index with a set of 70 parameters to catalyse transformational change in the field of school education.

The PGI for States and Union Territories was first published in 2019 with reference year 2017-18. The PGI : States/UTs for 2019-20 is the third publication in this series. The PGI exercise envisages that the index would propel States and UTs towards undertaking multi-pronged

interventions that will bring about the much-desired optimal education outcomes. The PGI helps the States/UTs to pinpoint the gaps and accordingly prioritise areas for intervention to ensure that the school education system is robust at every level.

Punjab, Chandigarh, Tamil Nadu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Kerala occupy the highest grade (Grade A++) for 2019-20.

Most of the States/UTs have improved their grade in PGI 2019-20 compared to the earlier years.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Puducherry, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have improved overall PGI score by 10%, i.e., 100 or more points.

Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and Punjab have shown improvement by 10% (8 points) or more in the PGI domain: Access.

As many as thirteen States and UTs have shown improvement by 10% (15 points) or more in the PGI domain: Infrastructure and Facilities. Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Odisha have shown improvement by 20% or more.

Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Odisha have shown more than 10% improvement in the PGI domain: Equity.

Nineteen States and UTs have shown improvement by 10% (36 points) or more in the PGI domain: Governance Process. Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have shown improvement by at least 20% (72 points or more).

**6.5 NITI Aayog & Piramal Foundation Launch Surakshit Hum Surakshit Tum Abhiyaan in 112 Aspirational Districts-** NITI Aayog and Piramal Foundation today launched Surakshit Hum Surakshit Tum Abhiyaan in 112 Aspirational Districts to assist district administrations in providing home-care support to Covid-19 patients who are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms. The Abhiyaan is being part of a special initiative, Aspirational Districts Collaborative, in which local leaders, civil societies and volunteers work with district administrations to address emerging problems across key focus areas of the Aspirational Districts Programme.

Surakshit Hum Surakshit Tum Abhiyaan will be led by district magistrates in partnership with over 1000 local NGOs, which will enlist and train over 1 lakh volunteers to connect with patients through inbound/outbound calls. Piramal Foundation will work with district magistrates to support the training of NGOs and volunteers.

**6.6 Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport & Highways, Shri Nitin Gadkari Lays Foundation Stone and Inaugurates Various National Highway Projects in Himachal Pradesh-** Hon'ble Minister for Road Transport & Highways and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises, Shri Nitin

Gadkari today laid Foundation stone and inaugurated various National Highway Projects in Himachal Pradesh. The total outlay of the 222-kilometre long nine road corridors is Rs.6,155 crore. These road projects will ensure prosperity for the people of Himachal Pradesh.

**6.7 Shri Dharmendra Pradhan inaugurates several important projects in Karnataka, including an Oxygen Generator Plant and 50 Beds at Government Hospital-** The Hon'ble Minister of Steel and Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Dharmendra Pradhan inaugurated several important projects in Karnataka, executed by the Steel PSU KIOCL. These included an Oxygen Generator Plant, 50 Beds at Governemnt Hospital, 5 MW Solar Power Plant, and Barrel type Blender Reclaimer. On this occasion, the Minister of state for Steel Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste was also present.

## 7. Other Economic Developments

### 7.1 Rs. 1,605 Crore Central Grant Released to North Eastern States Under Jal Jeevan Mission-

With the focus on faster development of North Eastern (NE) States, Government of India released Rs. 1,605 Crore to 8 North Eastern States for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission to provide tap water supply to rural homes in the financial year 2021-22. This is the first tranche of the four to be released in this financial year. This kind of huge funding for making provision of piped drinking water supply in rural homes clearly indicates the priority of the Union Government in improving the lives of people living in rural areas.

Jal Jeevan Mission: Allocation & Release of Funds			
			(Amount in Rs. Crore)
S. No.	NE State	Allocation	Release
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,013.53	253.38
2.	Assam	5,601.16	700.00
3.	Manipur	481.19	120.30
4.	Meghalaya	678.39	169.60
5.	Mizoram	303.89	75.97
6.	Nagaland	444.81	111.20
7.	Sikkim	124.79	31.20
8.	Tripura	614.09	142.91
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,261.85</b>	<b>1,604.56</b>

Union Government led by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has been giving top priority for the development of North-Eastern region of the country. The commitment of the Prime Minister to realize the full potential of the North-East and to accelerate its development is well known. During financial year 2021-22, Rs. 9,262 Crore has been allocated as Central grant for NE States under Jal Jeevan Mission. The enhanced allocation as well as release of funds at this challenging time to provide tap water connections to rural homes in NE States, will boost the economy of the region.

**7.2 Central Government allocates Rs. 5,117 Crores grant to Madhya Pradesh under Jal Jeevan Mission and also releases Rs. 1,185 Crores-** To provide safe and potable piped drinking water to all the rural household in Madhya Pradesh, the first tranche of Rs. 1,184.86 Cores have been released by the National Jal Jeevan Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India to the State. Keeping in view the commitment of the State to make provision of tap water supply in every rural home by 2023, in 2021-22, Rs. 5,116.79 Crore Central grant-in-aid has been allocated to Madhya Pradesh for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. In 2019-20, Central

Government allocated Rs. 571.60 Crore which was increased to Rs. 1,280.13 Crore in 2020-21. Union Minister, Jal Shakti Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat during his meeting with the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh at Bhopal has assured full funding for Jal Jeevan Mission to make provision of tap water supply to every rural home.

**7.3 Central Government allocates Rs. 5,601 Crore Grant to Assam under Jal Jeevan Mission for providing tap water in every rural home-** To translate Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of providing clean tap water to every household, this year Central Government has allocated Rs. 5,601.16 Crore grant to Assam under the Jal Jeevan Mission, which was Rs. 1,608.51 Crore in 2020-21. National Jal Jeevan Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti has also released Rs. 700 Crores to the State as first tranche. Hon'ble Union Minister, Jal Shakti, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat while approving this four-fold increase in allocation has assured full assistance to the State for making provision of tap water supply in every rural home by 2024.



## 8. Special Feature- Assam at a glance

Assam is the largest economy in the northeast region. Owing to its relative proximity to the rest of the country and availability of quality infrastructure, the state offers a favourable environment for industry.

Assam has the largest tea growing area in the world, constituting around one-seventh of the global tea production. In 2019-20, the state accounts for over 51.10% in the country's overall tea production. Between April 2020 and July 2020, production of tea in the state stood at 210.13 million kgs, contributing 48% to the total tea production in India. It also has 20 industrial estates, three industrial growth centres, 11 Integrated Infrastructure Development Depots, 17 industrial areas, 12 growth centres, eight mini industrial estates, one export promotion park and one food processing industrial park. Assam is also the most popular tourist destination among the northeast states.

### Summary of socio-economic indicators

<b>State Capital</b>	Dispur
<b>Hon'ble Chief Minister</b>	Dr. Himanta Biswa Sarma
<b>Area (Sq.km)</b>	78438
<b>Population Density (Sq.km)</b>	398
<b>No. of Districts</b>	33
<b>GSDP at current prices (FY2020)</b>	Rs 351318 crore
<b>Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)</b>	6.3%
<b>Per capita income(2020)</b>	Rs 90758
<b>Literacy Rate (%)</b>	72.2
<b>Sex Ratio (2011 census)</b>	958
<b>Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*</b>	20
<b>Key Industries</b>	Plastics & petrochemicals, power, pharmaceuticals & medical equipments, river transport and port township, information technology, textiles, handlooms & handicrafts, tourism, hospitality & wellness, agri-horticulture & food processing

Sources:PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, Assam gov

## Economy of Assam

The economy of Assam has witnessed a significant growth path during the recent years. The state's economy grew at a rate of 6.3% in FY2020. The secondary sector of the state grew at 8.3% in FY2020. The tertiary sector of the state has the highest contribution in GSVA of the state of 47.2% which increased from 46.8% in FY2018.

### Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	283165	315881	351318
Per capita NSDP at current prices(Rs)	75151	82837	90758
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	8.83	6.42	6.30
<b>Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)</b>			
Primary Sector	5.8%	7.3%	4.9%
Secondary Sector	13.5%	9.6%	8.3%
Tertiary Sector	12.2%	3.9%	4.5%
<b>Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)</b>			
Primary Sector	29.6%	29.7%	29.1%
Secondary Sector	23.6%	23.7%	23.7%
Tertiary Sector	46.8%	46.6%	47.2%

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, Compiled from various sources

## 9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components	AP	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	668848	17852	248796	414977	245452	64982	1274229
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	275045	83743	78438	94163	135194	3702	196244
Number of Districts	13	25	33	38	27	2	33
Population Density <sup>#</sup>	308#	17	398	1,106	189	394	308
Economic Growth(%)	7.23	9.55	6.30	10.47	-1.77	2.48	7.40
Per- Capita Income(Rs) <sup>&amp;</sup>	168480	164615	90758	46664	105089	466585	216329
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	9.2	34.7	32	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
IMR <sup>@</sup>	29	37	41	32	41	7	28
Primary <sup>^</sup>	2.91%	-0.37%	2.71%	0.0%	3.8%	-1.37%	-7.06%
Secondary <sup>^</sup>	0.77%	7.49%	7.83%	6.29%	5.95%	24.82%	11.67%
Tertiary <sup>^</sup>	6.59%	4.42%	9.21%	13.30%	6.9%	6.88%	9.54%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	67.0	65.4	72.2	61.8	70.3	88.7	78.0

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources 2018-19, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; \*; \*Data refers to 2019-20; #Data relates to undivided Andhra Pradesh; estimates for newly created state of Telangana; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18; AP : Andhra Pradesh; ^Data pertains to growth in Primary, Secondary and tertiary sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

## State Development Monitor



Macro-Economic components	HR*	HP*	J&K	Jharkhand	KA*	Kerala	MP*	Maharashtra*
<b>Real GDP (Rs. Crore)</b>	528070	114729	116352	240036	1113818	568636	560845	2134065
<b>Geographical Area (Sq Km)</b>	44212	55673	222236	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>	-5.65	-6.18	9.16	6.69	-2.62	3.45	-3.37	4.95
<b>Per-Capita Income(Rs)&amp;</b>	247628	190407	95448	79873	223175	221904	103288	202130
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>	11.2	8.1	10.4	37	20.9	7.1	31.7	17.4
<b>IMR@</b>	30	19	22	30	23	7	48	19
<b>Primary^</b>	4.60%	9.29%	1.34%	3.54%	3.67%	-1.43%	7.74%	4.14%
<b>Secondary^</b>	6.78%	3.94%	4.34%	3.76%	4.94%	8.79%	4.56%	7.68%
<b>Tertiary^</b>	8.85%	5.89%	6.14%	8.15%	7.93%	8.40%	8.10%	8.13%
<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 2019-20; \*\* depicts 2017-18; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18; HR : Haryana, J&K : Jammu and Kashmir, KA : Karnataka;^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

## State Development Monitor



Macro-Economic components	Manipur	Meghalaya *	Mizoram *	Nagaland	Odisha *	Punjab	Rajasthan *	Sikkim
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	20673	24469	18797	19327	376998	386215	643222	20017
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	22327	22429	21081	16579	155707	50362	342239	7096
Number of Districts	16	11	8	11	30	22	33	4
Population Density%	115	132	52	119	270	551	200	86
Economic Growth(%)	7.11	-8.34	14.07	6.35	-4.92	-6.41	-6.61	6.92
Per- Capita Income (Rs) <sup>&amp;</sup>	84746	92175	204018	130230	104566	161083	115492	425656
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
IMR@	11	33	5	4	40	20	37	7
Primary <sup>^</sup>	-4.33%	2.12%	14.23%	1.50%	5.56%	2.34%	4.10%	7.41%
Secondary <sup>^</sup>	8.88%	8.92%	14.58%	5.97%	5.48%	5.83%	2.83%	8.19%
Tertiary <sup>^</sup>	8.69%	10.82%	8.20%	11.20%	6.84%	7.06%	6.89%	4.38%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	76.9	74.4	91.3	79.6	72.9	75.8	66.1	81.4

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; \*Data refers to 2019-20;&Data pertains to as on 28.08.18;^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)



## State Development Monitor



Macro-Economic components	TN*	Telangana*s	Tripura	UP*	Uttarakhand	Delhi*	WB
<b>Real GDP (Rs. Crore)</b>	1339448	643459	42985	1092624	199718	578971	793223
<b>Geographical Area (Sq Km)</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>	2.02	-1.26	5.92	-6.36	4.30	-5.68	7.26
<b>Per- Capita Income (Rs)&amp;</b>	218599	225756	125191	65704	202895	376221	115748
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>	11.3	#	14.1	29.4	11.3	9.9	20
<b>IMR@</b>	15	27	27	43	31	13	22
<b>Primary ^</b>	6.34%	10.70%	9.07%	2.18%	1.70%	6.53%	1.20%
<b>Secondary ^</b>	5.46%	1.73%	10.04%	1.11%	5.79%	7.39%	6.14%
<b>Tertiary ^</b>	8.30%	9.60%	11.60%	7.46%	9.14%	7.00%	19.70%
<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 2019-20; # Data Not Available;&Data pertains to as on 28.08.18;TN : Tamil Nadu, UP : Uttar Pradesh, WB: West Bengal ;^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

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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>		

## State Development Monitor

### 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)
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)

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61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN(January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)
66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)
67. Impact of GST on Business, Industry and Exporters (April 2018)
68. India – Sri Lanka Bilateral Relations: Reinforcing trade and investment prospects (May 2018)
69. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(May 2018)
70. India's Free Trade Agreements Dynamics and Diagnostics of Trade Prospects(May 2018)
71. India – UK Trade Relations and Societal Links: Way Forward (June 2018)
72. Rural Economy: Road to US \$5 Trillion Economy(September 2018)
73. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (Interim): Steady...strong...fastest moving economy (January 2019)
74. Interim Budget 2019-2020: A Dynamic, Inclusive & Pragmatic Budget (February 2019)
75. Women Entrepreneurship: Transforming from Domestic Households to Financial Independence (March 2019)
76. Prospects for Exports from India: Five Pronged Strategy to Achieve USD700 Billion Merchandise Exports by 2025 (March 2019)
77. India Towards Shared Prosperity: Economic Agenda for the Next five Years (March 2019)
78. Job Creation: A Pan India Survey of Households (March 2019)
79. India Inc. Speaks Live: Wish List for the Next Five Years (May 2019)
80. Suggestive Roadmap for Revitalizing Economic Growth (June 2019)
81. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2019-20 (July 2019)
82. Union Budget 2019-20: Road to US\$ 5 trillion economy (July 2019)
83. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs (September 2019)
84. Report Emerging contours in the defence and homeland security
85. Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research DSIR
86. India's Trade and Investment opportunities with ASEAN Economies (November 2019)
87. Indian Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2020-21 (February 2020)
88. Union Budget 2020-21: Aspirational, Caring and Developmental Budget (February 2020)
89. Macroeconomic Indicators and Pandemic COVID-19 Stimulus provided by Select Economies (April 2020)
90. Analysis on Relief Measures -Salaries wages by pandemic COVID-19 impacted countries (April 2020)
91. Report on impact of Pandemic COVID-19 by PHDCCI (April 2020)
92. Tax relief measures provided by Pandemic COVID-19 impacted Countries (April 2020)
93. Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 : PHD Chamber's detailed representation on short term and long term measures submitted to the Government (April 2020)
94. Mitigating the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19 on Trade & Industry: PHDCCI Representations to Government of India and State Governments (April 2020)
95. Compendium of various relief measures provided by the States to mitigate the impact of pandemic COVID-19 (April 2020)
96. Calibrated Approach to Exit from Lockdown (April 2020)
97. Compendium on Relief Measures provided by the Govt. under Direct & Indirect Taxes to mitigate the impact of pandemic COVID (April 2020)
98. Relief Measures provided by Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce & others (April 2020)
99. Relief measures provided by various countries to mitigate the daunting impact of pandemic COVID-19 on economy, trade and industry(April 2020)
100. Analysis of COVID at International and Sub-national Level- Speed of Spread, Mortality and Recovery(April 2020)
101. Supplement of Recent Notifications by the Central Government, State Governments and Tax Authorities to Mitigate the Impact of Pandemic COVID-19
102. PHDCCI COVID-19 Updates
103. PHDCCI Quick Survey on Post Lockdown Business Scenario (May 2020)
104. Impact of GST on Economy and Businesses
105. Report on India's imports from China-Strategy for domestic capacity building (September 2020)
106. PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index (November 2020)
107. The Future of Expanding India-USA Bilateral Relations- Strengthening bilateral ties through FTA (November 2020)
108. PHDCCI Economy GPS Index January 2021
109. PHD Chamber Analysis on the Union Budget 2021-22 (February 2021)
110. Analysis of State Budgets FY2021-2022 (April 2021)
111. Impact of Coronavirus 2.0 on Economy and Businesses (May 2021)

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### B. State Reports

112. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
113. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
114. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
115. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
116. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
117. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
118. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
119. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
120. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
121. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
122. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
123. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
124. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
125. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
126. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
127. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
128. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
129. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
130. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
131. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
132. Kashmir: The way forward (February 2018)
133. Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19: Select Sates (March 2018)
134. Rising Uttar Pradesh One District One Product Summit (August 2018)
135. Rajasthan: Steady Strides into the Future- Emerging Growth Dynamics and the Way Forward (September 2018)
136. Rising Jharkhand: Economic Profile (January 2019)
137. Rising Jharkhand: Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth (January 2019)
138. Progressive Haryana: Economic Profile (February 2019)
139. Progressive Haryana: The Agricultural Hub of India (February 2019)
140. Progressive Haryana Steady Growth Strides into the Future (June 2020)