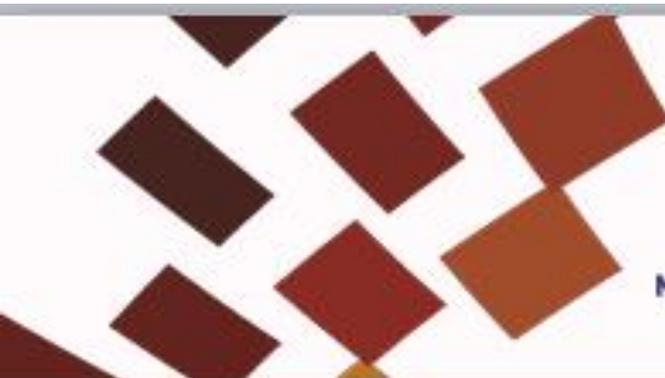




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State development Monitor



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States



PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
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State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. ADB and India signed \$132.8 million loan to strengthen Meghalaya's power distribution Sector, 27 States availed the benefits of the "Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure, Haryana cabinet approved new enterprises and employment policy, Hon'ble PM unveiled key projects in Gujarat, Shri Gadkari inaugurated a major NH project in Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh took the lead in undertaking Urban Local Bodies reforms. 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 ADB, India sign \$132.8 million loan to strengthen Meghalaya's power distribution Sector-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$132.8 million loan to strengthen and modernize the distribution network and improve the quality of power supplied to households, industries, and businesses in India's northeastern state of Meghalaya. Technological Improvements to the distribution network adapted to extreme weather, introduction of smart meters and online meter reading, billing, and collection systems will help improve operational efficiencies and financial sustainability of the state's distribution system. Though Meghalaya has achieved 100% electrification, remote rural areas in the state suffer from frequent power interruptions due to overloaded distribution networks and substations that use outdated technology, resulting in high aggregate technical and commercial (AT&C) losses. The Government of India and the state government of Meghalaya embarked on a joint 24x7 Power for All Meghalaya initiative to provide uninterrupted, quality, reliable, and affordable power supply to all electricity consumers. The project will construct 23 substations; renovate and modernize 45 substations, including the provision of control room equipment and protection systems; install and upgrade 2,214 kilometers of distribution lines and associated facilities covering three out of the six circles in the state. Installation of smart meters will benefit about 180,000 households. The loan is proposed to be supplemented by a \$2 million grant from ADB's Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction that will finance renewable energy mini-grids for improving power quality and supporting income generation activities, especially for women and other socially disadvantaged groups in three villages and three schools.
- 1.2 ADB, India sign \$50 million loan to boost West Bengal's digital platforms for public finance reforms-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India here signed a \$50 million policy-based loan to improve financial management procedures and operational efficiencies aimed at achieving more fiscal savings, promote informed decision making, and improve service delivery in the state of West Bengal. Integration of the state's financial and information systems through the programme's whole-of-government approach will help improve delivery of public services and generate fiscal savings that could help the state augment growth-enhancing development financing. Development projects could be better tracked and monitored with the help of a new module within the integrated financial management system (IFMS) leading to improved project management. A centre for fiscal policy and public finance will be established to deepen capacity of the state government officials on public finance management while developing a web-based grievance redress system for transport corporations and urban local bodies will provide a credible citizen-government interface. The loan builds up on past ADB policy-based programmes in 2012 and 2017, supporting the Government of

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West Bengal on sustainable public financial management reforms. These programmes helped develop and implement an IFMS, established successful e-Governance systems for improved revenue administration, undertook measures for expenditure rationalisation, and promoted the private sector's involvement in service delivery. The loan is proposed to be supplemented by a \$350,000 technical assistance grant for capacity building, monitoring of IFMS reforms, and strengthening the integration of social and gender aspects in reform areas.

- 1.3 27 States avail benefits of the “Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure”-** All the States except Tamil Nadu have availed benefits of the newly announced scheme for “Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure”. The scheme was announced by the Hon’ble Finance Minister on 12th October, 2020 as a part of the AatmaNirbhar Bharat package. The Scheme is aimed at boosting capital expenditure by the State Governments who are facing difficult financial environment this year due to the shortfall in tax revenue arising from the COVID 19 pandemic. Capital Expenditure has a higher multiplier effect, enhancing the future productive capacity of the economy, and results in a higher rate of economy growth. Therefore, despite the adverse financial position of the Central Government, it was decided to extend a special assistance to the State Governments in respect of capital expenditure, in financial year 2020-21. The Scheme has got very warm response from the State Governments. So far capital expenditure proposals of Rs. 9,879.61 crore of 27 States have been approved by the Ministry of Finance. An amount of Rs. 4,939.81 crore has already been released to the States as the first instalment under the scheme. State-wise allocation, approval granted and funds released is attached. The capital expenditure projects have been approved in diverse sectors of economy like, Health, Rural Development, Water Supply, Irrigation, Power, Transport, Education, Urban Development.
- 1.4 ADB, India sign \$300 million loan to upgrade power distribution network in Uttar Pradesh-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$300 million loan to upgrade rural power distribution networks to provide reliable electricity supply to consumers in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Upgrading the distribution network will help improve the quality and reliability of electricity supply, reduce the aggregate technical and commercial (ATC) losses and restore the financial sustainability of the rural electricity supply in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The project will establish separate feeders for electricity supply to agriculture and residential consumers to promote better rationing and utilization of unmetered power; strengthen financial management of the state power distribution entity and improve bill collection in rural areas through community engagement involving the women’s self-help groups. Overall, the \$430 million multi-tranche financing facility (MFF) approved for the project constituting two tranches, envisages conversion of 65,000 kilometers (km) of rural low-voltage distribution lines from bare conductors to aerial bundle conductors (ABC) to create a

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robust distribution network that will benefit an estimated 70 million people in 46,000 villages.

- 1.5 ADB, India sign facility to support preparation of infrastructure projects in Tripura-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$4.21 million project readiness financing (PRF) facility for the preparation of infrastructure development projects to improve urban amenities and develop tourism infrastructure in the northeastern state of Tripura. This is ADB's first PRF facility for a state in the northeastern region of India. Inadequate urban infrastructure and low institutional capacity of urban local bodies (ULBs) have impeded urbanization-led growth in Tripura. The PRF will help finance preparation of integrated infrastructure development plans for 7 districts headquarter towns (DHT) and 13 ULBs focused on water supply, sanitation, storm water drainage, urban roads, and urban amenities.
- 1.6 \$231 Million ADB Loan to Help Increase Supply of Clean Energy in India-** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a \$231 million loan to construct the Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Power (LKHEP) plant in Central Assam, India. This loan is the third and largest tranche of the \$300 million Assam Power Sector Investment Program approved by ADB in 2014. The project has so far upgraded the 70-megawatt (MW) Lakwa gas project and improved distribution networks in the state.
- 1.7 Haryana cabinet approves new enterprises and employment policy-** The Haryana government has approved the Haryana enterprises and employment policy 2020. The policy aims to establish the state as a competitive and favoured investment destination. The policy aims to achieve regional development and provide livelihood opportunities to its people through resilient economic development. The objective of the policy is to attract investment of over Rs 1 lakh crore and generate 5 lakh jobs in the state.

2. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

2.1 Hon'ble PM, Shri Narendra Modi addresses Kisan Sammelan held in Madhya Pradesh-

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi addressed Kisan Sammelan held across Madhya Pradesh through video conferencing. He also inaugurated and laid foundation stone for cold storage infrastructure and other facilities. He urged the business world to contribute in developing modern storage facilities, cold storage and setting up new food processing ventures. He said this will serve the farmers and in the true sense, serve the country. The Prime Minister remarked that to promote fisheries, the Blue Revolution Scheme is operationalized. He assured the farmers that MSP would continue to be given like before. He stressed that the government has not only increased the MSP, but has also procured a lot more on MSP.

2.2 Hon'ble PM unveils key projects in Gujarat-

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi unveiled various developmental projects in Gujarat. These projects include a desalination plant, a hybrid renewable energy park, and a fully automated milk processing and packing plant. He said this indicates the innovative zeal of our farmers. He said the agriculture, dairy and fisheries sectors have prospered in Gujarat over the last two decades due to minimum interference from the Government. The Hon'ble Prime Minister said that farmers are being misled about the agriculture reforms. He pointed out that the agriculture reforms that have taken place is exactly what farmer bodies and even opposition parties have been asking over the years. He reiterated that the Government of India is always committed to farmer welfare and we will keep assuring the farmers, addressing their concerns.

3. Tourism Developments

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

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

4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

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

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



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

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

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Shri Gadkari inaugurates a major NH project in Nagaland and lays foundation stone for 14 other NH projects with total length of about 266 KM and cost of about Rs 4127 crore- Hon'ble Union Minister for Road Transport, Highways and MSMEs Shri Nitin Gadkari virtually inaugurated and laid foundation stones for 15 National Highways projects in Nagaland. Shri Gadkari further informed that for development and improvement of National Highways, 55 nos. of works of total length 1063.41 km and total cost of Rs. 11,711 Cr have been approved in last 6 years. This includes about 48 km of 3 projects concrete roads as part of improvement of Dimapur City (Largest city of Nagaland) project at a total cost of about Rs. 1,598 crore. He said 16 No. of work of length 690 Km amounting Rs 7,955 crore are in progress. Another seven works of 105 Km amounting to Rs 966.75 Crore are in tendering stage. He also indicated that 11 works of 178 km length costing Rs. 2,127 crore are to be approved during 2020-21 with enhanced sanction ceiling. Five works of 524 km costing over Rs.6,000 Cr are in DPR stage. The Hon'ble Union Minister added that under CRF, total Sanction till now from 2002 is Rs 1,334.3 Cr, of which Rs. 487.14 Crore has been released. He announced that a sum of Rs 45 crore is being released for Nagaland soon. He also pointed out that the State's BoS ratio is 11.5% today, which is very high.

5.2 Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurates and lays foundation stone of about 1200 kms long 33 NH projects worth nearly Rs 11,000 crore in Karnataka- Hon'ble Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurated and laid foundation of 33 NH projects in Karnataka through virtual mode. These projects include 1197 kms long roads worth Rs 10,904 crore.

5.3 Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurates and lays foundation stone of over 765 kms long 14 NH projects worth over Rs 13,000 crore in Telangana- Hon'ble Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurated and laid foundation of 14 NH projects in Telangana through virtual mode. These projects include 765.663 kms long roads worth Rs 13,169 crore.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar Lays Foundation Stone of 100 Bedded ESIC Hospital- Hon'ble Minister of State (I/C) for Labour and Employment Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar laid the foundation stone of 100 bedded Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC) Hospital at Ompura, Budgam. The four-storied, 100 bedded hospital will be built over an area of five acres and will provide services covering 23 specialities and three super specialities. The facility will come up at an expenditure of Rs 160 Crore and is expected to be completed in the next one and a half years. Besides covering registered Insured Persons (IPs), the healthcare facilities will also be available to the general population.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 25 States and all Union Territories with Legislative Assembly have favoured Option-1- Governments of Kerala and West Bengal have communicated their acceptance of Option-1 to meet the revenue shortfall arising out of GST implementation. The number of States who have chosen this option has gone up to 25. All the 3 Union Territories with Legislative Assembly (i.e. Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir and Puducherry) have also decided in favour of Option-1.

7.2 All States choose Option-1 to meet the GST implementation shortfall- All the 28 States and 3 Union Territories with legislature have decided to go for Option-1 to meet the revenue shortfall arising out of the GST implementation. Jharkhand, the only remaining State, has now communicated its acceptance of Option-1. All the 3 Union Territories with Legislative Assembly who are members of the GST council have already decided in favour of Option-1. The Government of India has set up a special borrowing window for the States & Union Territories who choose Option-1 to borrow the amount of shortfall arising out of GST implementation. The window has been operationalised since 23rd October, 2020 and the Government of India has already borrowed an amount of Rs.30,000 crore on behalf of the States in five instalments and passed it on to the States and Union Territories, who chose Option-1. Now the State of Jharkhand will also receive funds raised through this window starting from the next round of borrowing. The next instalment of Rs.6,000 crore will be released to the States/UTs on 7th December, 2020. Under the terms of Option-1, besides getting the facility of a special window for borrowings to meet the shortfall arising out of GST implementation, the States are also entitled to get unconditional permission to borrow the final instalment of 0.50% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) out of the 2% additional borrowings permitted by the Government of India, under Atma Nirbhar Abhiyaan on 17th May, 2020. This is over and above the Special Window of Rs.1.1 lakh crore. On receipt of the choice of Option-1, the Government of India has granted additional borrowing permission of Rs.1,765 crore to the State Government of Jharkhand (0.50 % of Jharkhand's GSDP).

7.3 Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh take the lead in undertaking Urban Local Bodies reforms- Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have taken the lead in undertaking the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) reforms. The two States have successfully completed the set of reforms in functioning of ULBs, as specified by the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. To motivate the States to undertake reforms in various citizen centric sectors, the Ministry of Finance has linked a part of additional borrowing permission granted to the States to completion of reforms.

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



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

On successfully undertaking the ULBs reforms, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have been granted permission to mobilise additional financial resources to the tune of Rs.4,898 crore through open market borrowings. Out of these, Andhra Pradesh has received permission of Rs.2,525 crore, while Madhya Pradesh has been permitted to mobilize additional Rs.2,373 crore.

8. Special Feature- Uttar Pradesh at a glance

The state falls under the influence area of key industrial corridors such as North-South and East-West (NS-EW) Corridor and several expressways and highways, conveniently connecting it with remote parts of the country. Twelve major rivers pass through the state including the Ganges, India's largest river.

Uttar Pradesh is a popular tourist destination due to the presence of Taj Mahal, Buddhist places of pilgrimage such as Sarnath and Kushinagar and prominent Hindu pilgrimage places such as Allahabad and Varanasi. The state was ranked second and third in terms of domestic and foreign tourist arrival, respectively, in 2017.

Uttar Pradesh is India's largest milk-producer, second largest producer of hydel power and third largest producer of thermal power. It has a total installed power capacity of over 25,000 MW. The state is also a leader in the production of multiple food and horticulture crops such as wheat, sugarcane, potato and mango, among others.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Lucknow
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Yogi Adityanath
Area (Sq.km)	240,928
Population Density (Sq.km)	829
No. of Districts	71
GSDP at current prices (FY2020)	1794508
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	4.4
Per capita income(2019)	70419
Literacy Rate (%)	63.82
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	933
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	2
Key Industries	Information technology, agro processing, tourism, mineral-based industries, textiles, handloom and handicrafts, food processing and sports goods.

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

Economy of Uttar Pradesh

The economy of Goa has witnessed a significant growth path during the recent years. The growth rate of Uttar Pradesh's economy has been around an average of 5.6% for the years FY2018 to FY2020. The GSDP of the state has increased to Rs 1794508 crore in FY2020 from Rs 1460443 crore in FY2018. The state NSDP of the state has increased significantly to Rs 1603083 crore in FY 2020 from Rs 1298980 crore in FY2018. The share of tertiary sector increased to 49% in FY2020 from 46.5% in FY2018.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
GSDP at current prices (Rs crore)	1460443	1668229	1794508
NSDP at current prices(Rs crore)	1298980	1491311	1603083
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	7.24	5.33	4.38
Growth of Sectors at Constant Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	9.08%	2.06%	2.18%
Secondary Sector	4.22%	4.53%	1.11%
Tertiary Sector	8.29%	7.64%	7.46%
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	26.1%	25.8%	25.2%
Secondary Sector	27.4%	27.0%	25.8%
Tertiary Sector	46.5%	47.2%	49.0%

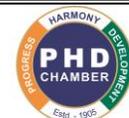
Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources

9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components		AP	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	672018	16676	234048	414977	243477	62539	1186379
Geographical (Km)	Area(Sq)	275045	83743	78438	94163	135194	3702	196244
Number of Districts		13	25	33	38	27	2	33
Population Density%		308#	17	398	1,106	189	394	308
Economic Growth(%)		8.16	4.59	6.42	10.47	5.32	14.46	9.20
Per- Capita Income(Rs)&		169519	139588	82837	46664	98281	430081	195845
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	9.2	34.7	32	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
IMR@		29	37	41	32	41	7	28
Primary ^		2.91%	-0.37%	2.71%	0.0%	3.8%	-1.37%	-7.06%
Secondary ^		0.77%	7.49%	7.83%	6.29%	5.95%	24.82%	11.67%
Tertiary ^		6.59%	4.42%	9.21%	13.30%	6.9%	6.88%	9.54%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)		67.0	65.4	72.2	61.8	70.3	88.7	78.0

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

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Macro-Economic components		HR*	HP*	J&K	Jharkhand	KA*	Kerala	MP*	Maharashtra**
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	572240	124403	112755	240036	1201031	559412	561801	2039074
Geographical (Sq Km)	Area	44212	55673	222236	79716	191791	38852	308252	307713
Number of Districts		22	12	22	24	30	14	51	36
Population Density%		573	123	124	414	319	860	236	365
Economic (%)	Growth	7.75	5.56	6.08	6.69	6.81	7.46	7.62	5.99
Per-Income(Rs)&	Capita	264207	195255	92347	79873	231246	204105	99763	191736
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	11.2	8.1	10.4	37	20.9	7.1	31.7	17.4
IMR@		30	19	22	30	23	7	48	19
Primary^		4.60%	9.29%	1.34%	3.54%	3.67%	- 1.43%	7.74%	4.14%
Secondary^		6.78%	3.94%	4.34%	3.76%	4.94%	8.79%	4.56%	7.68%
Tertiary^		8.85%	5.89%	6.14%	8.15%	7.93%	8.40%	8.10%	8.13%
Literacy (2011) (%)	Rates	75.5	82.8	67.2	66.4	75.4	94.0	69.3	82.3

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *Data refers to 2019-20; ** depicts 2017-18; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18; HR : Haryana, J&K : Jammu and Kashmir, KA : Karnataka; ^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

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Macro-Economic components	Manipur	Meghalay a*	Mizora m*	Nagaland	Odisha *	Punja b	Rajastha n*	Sikki m
Real GDP (Rs. Crore)	19300	26695	14524	17647	4023 83	41886 8	711627	2001 7
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	22327	22429	21081	16579	15570 7	50362	342239	7096
Number of Districts	16	11	8	11	30	22	33	4
Population Density [%]	115	132	52	119	270	551	200	86
Economic Growth(%)	2.93	8.16	1.92	7.05	5.28	5.33	5.05	6.92
Per- Capita Income (Rs) ^{&}	75226	92174	147602	116882	1068 04	16683 0	118159	4256 56
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
IMR@	11	33	5	4	40	20	37	7
Primary [^]	-4.33%	2.12%	14.23%	1.50%	5.56%	2.34%	4.10%	7.41%
Secondary [^]	8.88%	8.92%	14.58%	5.97%	5.48%	5.83%	2.83%	8.19%
Tertiary [^]	8.69%	10.82%	8.20%	11.20%	6.84%	7.06%	6.89%	4.38%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	76.9	74.4	91.3	79.6	72.9	75.8	66.1	81.4

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

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Macro-Economic components		TN*	Telanga na*s	Tripura	UP*	Uttarakhand	Delhi*	WB
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	131292 9	663258	40527	118727 7	193273	63440 8	793223
Geographical (Sq Km)	Area	130060	112,077	10486	240928	53483	1483	88752
Number of Districts		32	33	8	75	13	11	23
Population Density[%]		555	312	350	829	189	11320	1,028
Economic Growth(%)		8.03	8.23	9.64	4.38	6.87	7.42	7.26
Per- Capita Income (Rs)^{&}		218599	228216	123630	70419	198738	38914 3	115748
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		11.3	#	14.1	29.4	11.3	9.9	20
IMR[@]		15	27	27	43	31	13	22
Primary [^]		6.34%	10.70%	9.07%	2.18%	1.70%	6.53%	1.20%
Secondary [^]		5.46%	1.73%	10.04%	1.11%	5.79%	7.39%	6.14%
Tertiary [^]		8.30%	9.60%	11.60%	7.46%	9.14%	7.00%	19.70%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)		80.1	66.4	87.2	67.7	78.8	86.2	76.3

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *Data refers to 2019-20; # Data Not Available; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18; TN : Tamil Nadu, UP : Uttar Pradesh, WB: West Bengal ; ^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

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PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. The Research Bureau has undertaken various policy studies for Government of India and State Governments.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research Studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Profiles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India's Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forex and FEMA Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> States' Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thematic Research Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Releases on Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Development Monitor (SDM) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign exchange market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry Development Monitor (IDM) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developments in International Trade 		

Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

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

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

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

State Development Monitor



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

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