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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. A review was done by the Steel Ministry for preparation of feasibility report for establishing steel plant in YSR Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh, as envisaged under Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development and Lady Irwin College, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing ROSHNI – Centre of Women Collectives led Social Action. The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon’ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the establishment and operationalisation of permanent campuses of the two new Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) and Behrampur (Odisha). The total cost estimated to be incurred is Rs. 3074.12 crore (Non-Recurring Rs. 2366.48 crore and Recurring: Rs. 707.64 crore).

Central University of Jammu signed MoU with ISRO to set up Space Applications Center. Capital Goods (CG) producers from across the globe inked 38 MoUs with Indian steel companies which will reduce imports for the steel sector worth Rs 39,400 crore. The MoUs were signed at a Conclave in Bhubaneswar which was organized by Ministry of Steel, Government of India, in association with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and MECON. 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 Union Minister Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal inaugurates PMKK Patiala- The Union Minister for Food Processing Industries, Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal inaugurated Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK) Patiala where 1000 students will get free training in skill Development every year in the multiple courses like Hair Styling, Manual Arc Welding, Plumber, Field Technician – Other Home Appliances and Mobile Phone Hardware Repair Technician.

This initiative will result in transformation of the lives of the youth through wage employment and self employment by gaining access to Mudra Loans. The opening of such a centre is a landmark in the history of Patiala. Having such a vocational and skilling centre in the vicinity will enable youth of the region to take benefit of the courses being offered here and earn a livelihood. PMKK is the flagship scheme of Union Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship under Government of India is setting up 600 PMKK's in identified districts.

1.2 Gujarat's first Mega Food Park in Surat inaugurated by Union Minister Smt Harsimrat Badal- The first Mega Food Park in Gujarat was inaugurated by Hon'ble Union Minister for Food Processing Industries Smt Harsimrat Kaur Badal. Promoted by M/s Gujarat Agro Infrastructure Mega Food Park Pvt. Ltd the Park is located at Village Shah and Vasravi, Taluka Mangrol, District Surat. A 2nd Mega Food Park has been sanctioned by the Ministry in Mehsana District of Gujarat.

The Gujarat Agro Mega Food Park will benefit the people of Surat District and the people of nearby Districts of Navsari, Tapi, Narmada & Bharuch. This Mega Food Park has been set up in 70.15 acre of land at a cost of Rs. 117.87 crore. The facilities being created by the developer at Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park include Multi Chamber Cold Store of 3,500 MT (1,500 MT Frozen & 2,000 MT MA), Warehouse of 5,000 MT, IQF of 2 TPH, Pulping Line, QC Laboratory and other related food processing facilities. The Park also has a common administrative building for office and other uses by the entrepreneurs and 4 PPCs at Bharuch, Padra (Vadodara), Valsad and Navsari having facilities for primary processing and storage near the farms.

The Mega Food Park will leverage an additional investment of about Rs. 250 crores in 25-30 food processing units in the park and generate a turnover of about Rs. 450-500 crore annually. The Park will also provide direct and indirect employment to 5,000 persons and benefit about 25,000 farmers in the CPC and PPC catchment areas.

1.3 Twelve Projects Worth Rs 929 Crore Approved Under Namami Gange- The Executive Committee (EC) of the National Mission for Clean Ganga approved 12 projects worth Rs. 929 Crore under the Namami Gange programme in its 16th meeting.

Two Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) have been sanctioned for Delhi for creating 340 MLD waste treatment capacity at a cost of Rs 580 Crore. The first is an STP of 318 MLD capacity at Coronation Pillar. The second is a project in Chattarpur assembly constituency where various sewage pumping stations and 9 STPs of total 22.5 MLD capacity will be constructed.

For Uttar Pradesh many projects have been approved with total cost of Rs 128 Cr. One existing Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) of 6.25 MLD capacity for textile printing units in Mathura Industrial Area has been taken up for upgradation. Apart from this, one project for treatment of Rampur Drain in Rampur, using NSN-Technology based Bio Oxygenation and another project for treatment of 30 drains and third party inspection of 123 drains in the state has been approved.

For West Bengal, two projects have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 50 Cr. One project has been approved for upgrading the STP in Kancharapara from 13 MLD to 18 MLD capacity, along with its operation and maintenance for the next 15 years. Another project has been sanctioned for Hilsa fisheries improvement at Farraka barrage.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Uttarakhand has comparative advantage in Tourism, needs to fine-tune its resources - Finance Commission held a detailed meeting with the representatives of Tourism industry. According to Hon'ble Chairman Shri N.K. Singh, Uttarakhand has a comparative advantage in tourism sector. It has highest rate of return on investment and multiplier effects for growth and employment. It would be a task for State government to fine-tune its resources towards this.

Other issues which were discussed during the presentation are Plea for 'Green Bonus' fund owing to the ecosystem services provided by the state; CD Ratio should also be considered for devolution in addition to Per Capita Income; Grant of Rs. 25655 crore for special problems and up-gradation of infrastructure; Certain share of devolution should be earmarked for hilly states; Out migration from remote and hilly areas due to difficulty in providing the quality public services; Pilgrimage tourism and pressure of floating population; Limited availability of land creates difficulty in expanding the agriculture base.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 MoU signed between Lady Irwin College and Ministry of rural Development for Roshni- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and Lady Irwin College, have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing ROSHNI – Centre of Women Collectives led Social Action. ROSHNI is technically and financially supported by UNICEF India serving as a technical support



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unit at national level for DAY-NRLM and is embedded in the Department of Development Communication and Extension, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi.

DAY-NRLM aims to reach out to 8-10 crore rural poor households (based on SECC 2011) in a time bound manner, and, stay engaged with them till they come out of abject poverty. It envisions breaking the self-perpetuating cycle of malnutrition- illness- out-of-pocket expenditure for treatment-poverty through its savings and enterprise approach and layering of Food, Health, Nutrition and WASH (FHNW) interventions through Self-help groups (SHG) and their federations.

This is also referred to DAY-NRLM’s Dashasutra (10 principles) strategy. Since launch, 5.39 crore women have been mobilised for SHGs and over 47 lakh SHGs created. DAY-NRLM is also MoRD’s nodal agency for implementation of the convergent action plan under the POSHAN Abhiyaan, which in addition to MORD includes the Ministry of Woman and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The four areas of convergence are - mobilisation for fixed day health, nutrition and WASH camps (Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Day-VHSND), convergence through behaviour change communication, convergence through common use of infrastructure and promotion of nutri-based livelihoods for women collectives.

4. Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

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

S. NO.	State	Rank	Score (%)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	98.30
2.	TELANGANA	2	98.28
3.	HARYANA	3	98.06
4.	JHARKHAND	4	98.05
5.	GUJARAT	5	97.99
6.	CHHATISGARH	6	97.31
7.	MADHYA PRADESH	7	97.30
8.	KARNATAKA	8	96.42

9.	RAJASTHAN	9	95.70
10.	WEST BENGAL	10	94.59
11.	UTTARAKHAND	11	94.24
12.	UTTAR PRADESH	12	92.89
13.	MAHARASHTRA	13	92.88
14.	ODISHA	14	92.08
15.	TAMIL NADU	15	90.68
16.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	16	87.90
17.	ASSAM	17	84.75
18.	BIHAR	18	81.91
19.	GOA	19	57.34
20.	PUNJAB	20	54.36
21.	KERALA	21	44.82
22.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22	32.76
23.	DELHI	23	31.69
24.	DAMAN & DIU	24	28.69
25.	TRIPURA	25	22.45
26.	DADRA NAGAR & HAVELI	26	21.88
27.	PUDUCHERRY	27	15.65
28.	NAGALAND	28	14.16
29.	CHANDIGARH	29	11.54
30.	MIZORAM	30	3.66
31.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	31	1.25
32.	MANIPUR	32	0.27
33.	SIKKIM	33	0.14
34.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34	0.00
35.	LAKSHADWEEP	34	0.00
36.	MEGHALAYA	34	0.00

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 6th October 2018

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 Setting up of Steel Plant in YSR Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh- A review was done by the Steel Ministry for preparation of feasibility report for establishing steel plant in YSR Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh, as envisaged under Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014. A High Powered Task Force comprising representatives from Central and State Governments, SAIL, RINL, NMDC, MECON and MSTC is working to evolve a plan and prepare a technical report. MECON has already submitted a draft report.

Union Steel Minister, Chaudhary Birender Singh, instructed MECON to give its technical report to the Task Force immediately without waiting for any other details that is yet to be provided by the State government. He further instructed that MECON may continuously follow up with the State government to furnish the details of mining leases and availability of iron ore at the earliest so as to enable the Task Force to evaluate the technical report of the project and its feasibility. It was also decided that the Task Force will study the mode of investment for the proposed steel plant as a Public Sector, Private Sector, a Joint Venture or a combination of any or all these. The steel plant in YSR Kadapa District of Andhra Pradesh is a very important project for the overall development of that region.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 Cabinet approves establishment and operationalisation of permanent campuses of the Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) at Tirupati and Berhampur- The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the establishment and operationalisation of permanent campuses of the two new Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) at Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh) and Berhampur (Odisha). The total cost estimated to be incurred is Rs. 3074.12 crore (Non-Recurring Rs. 2366.48 crore and Recurring: Rs. 707.64 crore). Creation of two posts of Registrar, one in each IISER in Level 14 of 7th CPC has also been approved by the Cabinet. The total cost is assessed at Rs. 3074.12 crore, out of which Rs. 2366.48 crore will be spent for construction of permanent campuses of these institutes, as per the following details:

Institutes	Capital	Recurring	Total
IISER Tirupati	1137.16	354.18	1491.34
IISER Berhampur	1229.32	353.46	1582.78
Grand Total	2366.48	707.64	3074.12

Both the IISERs will be constructed in an area of 117000 sq.metre which will have complete infrastructural facilities for 1855 students in each IISER. The construction of permanent campuses of these institutes is likely to be completed by December 2021. The IISERs will provide top quality science education at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels, PHDs & Integrated PHDs. They will carry out research in frontier areas of science. They will enable India move towards being a knowledge economy by attracting the best scientific talent as faculty and prepare a strong base of scientific manpower in India.

6.2 Central University of Jammu signs MoU with ISRO to set up Space Applications Center- The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) signed an MoU with the Central University of Jammu (CUJ) in Jammu for setting up of the Satish Dhawan Center for Space Science in the University in the presence of the Union Minister of State for Development of North Eastern Region (I/C), PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Department of Atomic Energy and Department of Space, Dr Jitendra Singh. Secretary, Department of Space and ISRO Chairman, Dr. K. Sivan, Prof. Ashok Aima, Vice Chancellor, CUJ and former ISRO Chairman Dr. K. Radhakrishnan were also present on the occasion.

Another MoU was signed between CUJ and the Central Scientific Instruments Organization (CSIR-CSIO). To create awareness about space research and to motivate young minds to take up research related to space, astronomy, geology, atmospheric sciences and related fields, a two day workshop was also inaugurated at the CUJ campus.

The Satish Dhawan Centre for Space Science at CUJ will have facilities for Geospatial Data analysis that will help in sustainable use of natural resources and planning land-use pattern. It will have ground-based observations for Atmospheric Studies, research lab for astrophysics, Atmospheric Sensing and Glacier studies Lab for better use of large quantity of water stored in the form of seasonal snow, ice and glaciers in the rivers of North India. Apart from this, Disaster Management Center will also be set up here that would be able to take up research in the area of different disasters like flood, Landslides, forest fires, drought and climate change. This is the first of its kind institute coming up in Jammu and Kashmir and the building is proposed in an area of about 1,150 sq. m.

6.3 Arunachal Pradesh, British Council sign MoU for cultural, educational cooperation- The state government of Arunachal Pradesh on October 27, 2018 signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the British Council to strengthen educational and cultural cooperation, in order to support the knowledge ambitions and economic growth of the state.

The agreement aims to enhance the opportunities for the youth of Arunachal Pradesh and connect them to international expertise and ideas. It was signed by Tayek Talom, Director of Higher and Technical Education of Arunachal Pradesh and Alan Gemmell, Director of British Council India, on the sidelines of the Tawang Festival. The key provisions of the MoU include:

- As per the provisions of the MoU, as many as 50 faculty members from government higher education institutions will be trained by the British Council every year, starting from December 2018.
- Among these, 30 faculty members will be from government colleges, 10 from governmental polytechnic institutes, eight from central institutions established in Arunachal and 2 from officers of the higher education administration.
- Besides this, 50 students of higher and technical education institutes will be trained by the British Council in English language skills each year.
- The agreement will also work towards improving English communication of Arunachal Pradesh's civil servants.
- It will also help develop capacity-building initiatives in the state and support improvements in the teaching of mathematics and science and capacity-building programmes for faculty and senior administrators of higher education institutions
- The agreement will also seek to increase student and academic mobility for Arunachal Pradesh.

The British council had signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the North Eastern Council (NEC), to strengthen educational and cultural cooperation in all eight states of the region. To strengthen employability and promote gender inclusion, the British Council had launched

Premier Skills Guwahati earlier in 2018, in which UK Premier League coaches trained 57 Indian football coaches from the Northeast, including Arunachal Pradesh.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 UP government plans uninterrupted power supply to districts with below 15% line losses- The Uttar Pradesh government has introduced a plan to ensure uninterrupted electricity supply to districts with less than 15 per cent line losses. As an incentive, the state government would ensure uninterrupted power supply in the district where line loss of power is less than 15 per cent. The incentive is meant for promoting and encouraging the honest consumers.

The state government has prepared a comprehensive plan to provide round-the-clock power supply in every district of the state by the year 2034. The process of revamping, production, transmission and distribution has been geared up. Efforts are underway to reduce line losses and bring it down to the minimum level to a single digit. Account of power of every sub-station, would be maintained and feeders registering more line loss would be identified.

7.2 A Museum on Prime Ministers of India to be set up in Delhi- A Museum on Prime Ministers of India is to be set up in Delhi. Union Minister for Culture Dr. Mahesh and Minister for Housing and Urban Affairs Shri Hardeep Singh Puri laid the Foundation stone for proposed Museum at Teen Murti Estate, in New Delhi. The Teen Murti Estate has a total area of 25.50 acres out of which Nehru Memorial Museum Building is occupying an area of 4286 sqm and the Library Building has an area of 4552 sqm, roughly around 2 acres both put together. The Museum Building Complex shall be constructed with a built up area of 10975.36 sqm comprising of basement, ground and first floor with galleries at all the three levels at a cost of Rs.271 crores.

The proposed Museum is dedicated to all the Prime Ministers of India and is envisaged to give visitors a holistic understanding of the continued thread of leadership, initiatives and sacrifice that have helped shape the nation since independence. The proposed Museum is to depict Modern India through collections relating to each of the Prime Ministers of India, their lives, works and significant contributions made towards nation building. The proposed Museum will include an orientation space, souvenir shop, space for organizing talks/lectures and discussions, seminar halls, auditorium, workshop areas, library, documentation room, laboratory and archive areas.

8. Special Feature- Odisha Developments at a glance

Odisha formerly known as Orissa is located in Eastern India. The state is surrounded on North East by state of West Bengal, in the North the state is surrounded by Jharkhand, in the West and North-West the state is surrounded by Chhattisgarh and in South the state is bound by Andhra Pradesh. It is the 3rd most populous state of India in terms of tribal population.

Summary of socio-economic indicators

State Capital	Bhubhaneswar
Ho'ble Chief Minister	Shri. Naveen Patnaik
Area (Sq.km)	155707
Population Density (Sq.km)	269
No. of Districts	30
GSDP at current prices (FY2018)	415982
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2018)	7.1%
Per capita income	80991
Population below poverty line (%)	32.6
Literacy Rate (%)	72.87
Infant Mortality Rate	44
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	14 th
Key Industries	Iron, steel, ferroalloy, aluminium, handloom, mining, IT and ITeS, electronics and tourism.

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF; Literacy rate data refers to IBEF; Infant Mortality Rate data refers to Handbook of statistics on Indian states, RBI; Population below poverty line data refers to Perspective Planning Division, Planning Commission. ;* The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 6th October,2018

8.1 38 MOUs signed at Bhubaneswar Steel Conclave - Capital Goods (CG) producers from across the globe inked 38 MoUs with Indian steel companies which will reduce imports for the steel sector worth Rs 39,400 crore. The MoUs were signed at a Conclave in Bhubaneswar which was organized by Ministry of Steel, Government of India, in association with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) and MECON.

The National Steel Policy - 2017 envisages creation of 300 million tonnes (MT) of steel capacity in the country by 2030-31 as against existing 130 MT. The estimated import of plant and equipment, for reaching 300 MT capacity, will be around USD 25 billion. Further, for meeting the spares requirement, it is estimated that at 300 MT capacity level, India will have to spend about USD 500 million annually for import of proprietary and other spares.



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The Chief Minister of Odisha, Naveen Patnaik, said Odisha has a rich mineral base and produces 14% of the country's total mineral output. The Chief Minister said that Odisha has the potential to become a major steel hub.

Odisha has mega steel projects besides small and medium steel mills which also contribute significantly to the state's overall steel production. Odisha has the potential to produce nearly 100 million tonne (MT), of the total 300 MT output targeted by 2030-31, as the State is home to sizeable mineral resource base. The Minister for Petroleum & Natural Gas, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Dharmendra Pradhan, welcomed the proposal by the Heavy Industries Minister to set up a machine tools park in Odisha.

Adam Szewczyk of the World Steel Association, said India's demand for steel is set to increase in the short and medium term due to favourable macro-economic conditions and ambitious reforms agenda. It will soon be the second biggest market in the world. The Conclave was attended by senior officers of Ministry of Steel, Chairmen and MD of SAIL and BHEL and CEOs of other steel companies from India and abroad.

9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components		AP	Arunachal Pradesh*	Assam*	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa*	Gujarat*
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	803873	20258	254341	487628	291680	62660	1162287
Geographical (Km)	Area(Sq)	275045	83743	78438	94163	135192	3702	196244
Number of Districts		13	23	33	38	27	2	33
Population Density%		308#	17	397	1,102	189	394	308
Economic Growth		11.2	4.9	5.1	11.3	6.7	12.5	10.1
Per- Capita Income(Rs) ^{&}		142054	119481	67303	38860	92035	375550	156527
Poverty (2011-12)	Rate	9.2	34.7	31.9	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
IMR [@]		34	36	44	38	39	8	30
Primary ^		16.8%	-6.3%	-3.4%	1.4%	3.8%	55.0%	9.4%
Secondary^		8.4%	14.3%	12.8%	2.5%	6.0%	14.5%	9.7%
Tertiary^		9.1%	8.5%	6.1%	14.6%	9.5%	5.0%	9.8%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)		67.0	65.4	72.2	61.8	70.3	88.7	78.0

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *Data refers to 2016-17; #Data 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 sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

Macro-Economic components		HR*	HP	J&K*	Jharkhand	KA	Kerala *	MP*	Maharashtra
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	547396	136198	126847	255271	1311297	621700	647304	2496505
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	859	236	365

Economic Growth		8.7	6.4	5.4	4.6	9.3	7.4	12.3	7.3
Per-Capita Income(Rs)&		180174	160719	78163	63754	181788	163475	74590	180596
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		11.6	8.1	10.4	36.9	20.9	7.1	31.7	17.4
IMR@		33	25	24	29	24	10	47	19
Primary^		7.0%	1.4%	-0.2%	2.3%	5.6%	2.6%	25.4%	-5.4%
Secondary^		6.1%	6.5%	11.1%	-0.2%	5.9%	3.3%	2.9%	7.0%
Tertiary^		10.8%	7.6%	5.1%	9.7%	10.6%	7.3%	5.6%	9.7%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)		75.6	82.8	67.2	66.4	75.4	94.0	69.3	82.3

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *Data refers to 2016-17; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18; HR : Haryana, J&K : Jammu and Kashmir, KA : Karnataka; ^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

Macro-Economic components	Manipur *	Meghalaya	Mizoram *	Nagaland*	Odisha	Punjab *	Rajasthan	Sikkim
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	21066	30218	17613	21488	415982	428340	840263	22248
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	22327	22429	21081	16579	155707	50362	342239	7096
Number of Districts	16	11	8	11	30	22	33	4
Population Density%	122	132	52	119	269	550	200	86
Economic Growth	3.4	9.8	11.9	5.8	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.8
Per-Capita Income (Rs)&	58501	79807	128998	90168	80991	128890	100551	29776 5
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.9	11.9	20.4	18.9	32.6	8.3	14.7	8.2
IMR@	11	39	27	12	44	21	41	16
Primary^	-1.3%	3.6%	9.4%	3.0%	-0.37%	6.2%	3.8%	6.1%
Secondary^	3.8%	8.6%	36.3%	8.2%	5.4%	5.4%	4.7%	8.2%
Tertiary^	2.9%	10.0%	3.1%	15.6%	12.4%	6.9%	10.2%	4.0%
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 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	Telangan a	Tripura **	UP	Uttarakhand	Delhi	WB
Real (Rs. Crore)	GSDP	1427074	752230	34368	1375607	214033	686017	1020858
Geographical (Sq Km)	Area	130060	112,077	10486	240928	53483	1483	88752
Number of Districts		32	31	8	13	75	11	23
Population Density%		555	306	350	829	189	11,320	1,028
Economic Growth		8.1	10.4	12.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	9.1
Per- Capita Income (Rs)&		166934	181034	80027	55339	173820	329093	95562
Poverty Rate (2011-12)		11.3	#	14.1	29.4	11.3	9.9	19.9
IMR@		17	31	24	43	38	18	25
Primary ^		15.1%	7.6%	20.6%	6.0%	5.0%	6.7%	#
Secondary ^		7.6%	6.1%	-2.0%	4.4%	6.2%	6.0%	#
Tertiary ^		6.5%	11.2%	10.3%	6.9%	7.8%	7.3%	#
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)		80.1	66.4	87.2	67.7	78.8	86.2	76.3

Source : PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources, Niti Aayog, MOSPI, Various State's websites. Note; *Data refers to 2016-17 ;** Data refers 2015-16;# Data Not Available; &Data pertains to as on 28.08.18;TN : Tamil Nadu, UP : Uttar Pradesh, WB: West Bengal ; ^Data pertains to growth in sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2016; %Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

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PHD Research Bureau

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

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading newspapers. Recently, the Research Bureau has undertaken various policy projects of Government of India including Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research assigned by DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, Study on SEZ for C&AG of India, Study on Impact of Project Imports under CTH 9801 for C&AG of India and has attracted a World Bank Project on free trade zones.

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

Studies undertaken by the PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

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

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

B: State profiles

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

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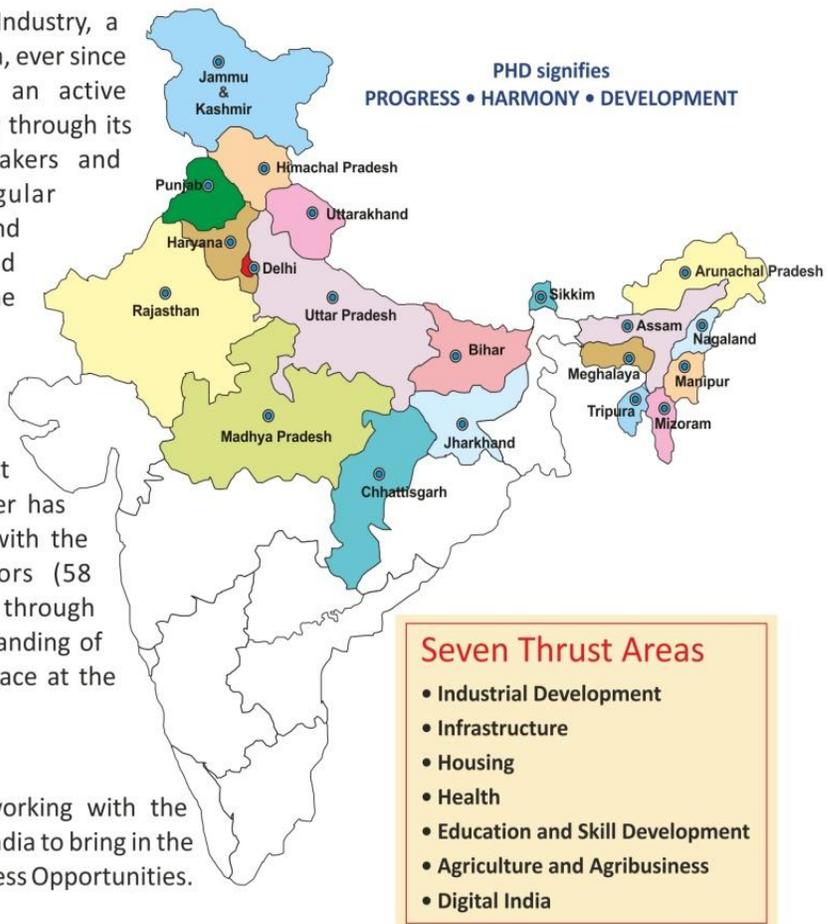
Ms. Sunita Gosain, Secretarial Assistant



About the PHD Chamber

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

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



“Towards a Prosperous India”



PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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