



PHD CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY



INVEST INDIA
NATIONAL INVESTMENT PROMOTION
& FACILITATION AGENCY

STATES' POLICY CONCLAVE 2021

Role of States' in Making
Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India)

State Partners



Government of Chhattisgarh



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OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

States' Policy Conclave 2021

**Role of States' in Making Atmanirbhar Bharat
(Self-reliant India)**

December 2021

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PHD Chamber's Viewpoint



Shri Pradeep Multani
President

We congratulate the State Governments for exhibiting different and diverse potential in various areas of the industrial and socio-economic developments. The role of States is expected to be highly crucial in sustaining the overall economic growth of the country in the coming times. During the recent years, the States have taken large scale initiatives to promote the thriving sectors like tourism and industry and initiating public-private partnerships (PPP) with a major focus on ease of doing business. Many States are also known for their efforts in the area of skill development. I firmly believe that the recent initiatives undertaken by the respective State Governments have taken a leap towards an all-inclusive growth and development of their respective States.



Shri Saket Dalmia
Senior Vice President

The manufacturing sector today has emerged as an essential component for the inclusive and equitable growth of the economy. It is the 'sector of the current decade', in terms of generating employment, skill development, bringing in FDI, enhancing trade and boosting strategic partnerships. The State's role towards building the required infrastructure for smooth running of business and the overall infrastructure development within the country is the key towards an efficient manufacturing sector for a strong and sustainable economic growth. I strongly believe that the overall smooth functioning and the quality of governance at State level can stimulate growth by making the policy environment more business friendly.



Shri Sanjeev Agrawal
Vice President

Since the advent of economic reforms in 1991, the States have played a very crucial role in the overall enhancement of economic activities of the country and have placed India at a much higher level with the increased participation in world GDP. Though endowed with diverse natural resources, culture, language and environment of all, the States are progressing in a positive direction. I am hopeful that the relevant policy formulations and reforms will bring about a paradigm shift in the economic environment of the states, culminating into the all-inclusive development of the country to propel India's economy to greater heights.



Shri Saurabh Sanyal
Secretary General

PHD Chamber has come up with a report on 'States' Policy Conclave 2021: Role of States' in Making Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India). This study brings together the profiles of the socio-economic developments of all Indian States, ease of doing business in States, startup ecosystem of States, macroeconomic resilience of the States and highlights the suggestive measures for the growth and development of the States. The States' Policy Conclave 2021 is an excellent initiative of the State Development Council of PHD Chamber of PHD Chamber for engaging in meaningful deliberations between the State officials and industry stakeholders.

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Executive Summary

States play a pivotal role in the overall development of the Indian Economy. State Governments help by dismantling barriers in production process such as land, labour, capital and entrepreneurship and contribute in a massive way towards infrastructure building and industrialisation. At the socio economic front the states have taken effective measures towards the implementation of reforms in healthcare, education and basic physical and social infrastructure. The States are now on their way to rapid industrialization through coordinated development of Small, Medium and Large scale enterprises.

Though, predominantly some states are agrarian in nature, but the industrial sector in the states has also emerged as a significant contributor in their economic and social development. The states offer favorable environment for attracting industrial investments through investor friendly policies and better infrastructural support.

It is inspiring to see that State Governments and the civil society are working together to effectively address the new challenges posed by changing times. All the States are proactively working with the private sector to derive innovative and cost-effective solutions for the growth and development of their respective States. The State Governments and the industrialists are working together to amplify ease of doing business and research and development to accelerate the overall economic momentum in the country.

All the States of India very well realizes the significance of improving India's regulatory framework for businesses in order to increase investments flow and create employment opportunities for youth in India. In this regard, all the States have been undertaking effective reform measures to reduce the regulatory burden on businesses, promote conducive business environment and make their respective States the desirable investment destinations. This is evident from the performance of the States over the years in the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) Rankings of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). Andhra Pradesh has consistently been the best performer (ranked 1st) since last 3 years BRAP rankings, while Uttar Pradesh jumped to 2nd rank in BRAP 2018-19 from 12th rank in BRAP 2017-18, Telangana remained in the top 3 positions during the last 3 years BRAP rankings, among the significant achievement by the other States.

Besides improving ease of doing business, the Indian States are increasingly recognizing the crucial role of Startups in taking India's economic growth to a higher trajectory, driving socio-economic growth and making India a self-reliant country. According to DPIIT's Start-up Rankings of 2019, which provides a holistic picture start-up ecosystem in the States, Gujarat has been the best performer followed by Karnataka and Kerala as top performers; Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan as leaders; Haryana, Jharkhand, Punjab, Telangana and Uttarakhand as aspiring leaders and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh with emerging start-up ecosystems.



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The States' collective efforts contribute in laying the solid foundation for the growth of the country. At this juncture, the role of States has become increasingly more crucial in sustaining the overall growth and development of the country. Although, almost all States have experienced the devastating hit of Coronavirus, however, State Governments took extensive measures to contain the spread of covid-19 with testing, contact tracing, treatment of positives, running COVID vaccination drive, announcement of economic relief measures, among others, thus collectively contributing in India's fight against pandemic Coronavirus.

At this backdrop, a comparative analysis on the macroeconomic resilience of the States in the pandemic times for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 on the basis of 5 broad macroeconomic parameters of the States including Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate (at current prices), Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation, Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP, Industrial Investment Proposals and Unemployment, has been conducted. According to the analysis, Gujarat has emerged as the most resilient State in FY 2020-21 and maintained its highest position among the top 10 States as the Gujarat was also at the top in FY 2019-20. Karnataka has emerged as the second most resilient State, whose position has improved from 4th rank in FY 2019-20 to 2nd rank in FY 2020-21. Similarly, Odisha has improved from 7th position in top 10 most resilient States in FY 2019-20 to 3rd position in FY 2020-21. Maharashtra, NCT Delhi, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are the other strong States in top 10 resilient States in FY 2020-21. However, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, which were in the top 10 strong States on the basis of 5 broad macroeconomic parameters in FY 2019-20 are not in the list of top 10 States in FY 2020-21.

Going ahead, the role of states is expected to be increasingly more critical in sustaining the overall development of the country in coming times. Several challenges to their growth, such as easing the supply side constraints in the economy, upskilling the workforce and increasing manufacturing competitiveness are still the major areas of concern. The state policies should be focusing on diversifying the beneficiaries of the socio economic development programmes to ensure an all-inclusive growth in the country.

Enhanced focus on the ease of doing business, particularly for the MSMEs with reduced cost of doing business, reforms for the growth of manufacturing, development of the state-of-art infrastructure, investments conducive policies along with focus on socio-economic development such as health and education, would go a long way to enhance the resilience of the States and to achieve a level of strong and sustainable economic growth trajectory in the coming times.



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1. Introduction

Indian economic development has been scripted by the development of the States. The States form the core of the federal structure in India. The role played by States assumes immense significance in the growth and development of our country, particularly in the promotion of all inclusive development.

Although some States are predominantly agrarian in nature, the industrial sector is also emerging as a significant contributor in their economic and social development. The State's role towards building the required infrastructure for smooth running of business and the overall infrastructure development within the country is the key towards an efficient manufacturing sector, not only for a strong and sustainable economic growth trajectory, but also to create employment opportunities for the growing young workforce. States play a pivotal role in implementing social welfare schemes and ensuring that the benefits percolate to the grassroot levels. The States have provisioned for accelerating the urban development, protecting the vulnerable, empowering women and promoting health and education systems.

The economic growth of a country has to follow decentralised planning and it should be in scripted at the development of grass root level. Though the States are quite diverse in terms of area, population or governance and culture, they are operating with similar policy agenda of inclusion and equity. The States of Indian economy have a prominent role to play in India's economic and socio growth story.

Each State is progressing on various fronts be it skilling, socio-economic, financial, entrepreneurship or innovation. The development and growth of States is an indicator of the development of the Indian economy as a whole. The States have been taking proactive measures to promote education, expedite the productivity of agriculture sector, bolster industrial sector and boost the services sector. All States, irrespective of present growth rate are striving to reform their systems in order to make themselves desirable investment destinations. According to DPIIT's Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) Ranking 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh ranked 1st, Uttar Pradesh 2nd, Telangana 3rd, Madhya Pradesh 4th and Jharkhand 5th.

Over the years, Indian States have been building up on the size of their respective budgets for economic growth and infrastructural development. FY2020-21 had been a difficult year for the Indian economy as a whole due to the daunting impact of COVID-19. This has resulted into the weaker production activities across the country, it has also plummeted the revenue generation and finances as well. Despite this, Indian States have adopted a calibrated approach to overcome the daunting impact of COVID-19. The States announced their respective budgets for FY2022 with a significant focus on healthcare, agriculture, social welfare, infrastructure development and employment generation.



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The States are proactively focusing on overall development, bolstering the social welfare, spurring the manufacturing sector, strengthening the agriculture sector, vitalizing the services sector, women empowerment, health and education fostering entrepreneurship ecosystem, handholding the MSMEs and rejuvenating the infrastructure activity.

The States are coming together in the spirit of cooperation, collaboration and competition to enable good governance in India. The spirit of cooperative federalism encourages mutual learning among all the States and provides support in policy formulation towards the national development agenda, implementation, sharing of best practices and capacity development of States. It also provides amiable environment for the start-ups. States are increasingly focusing on lending institutional support, easing compliances, relaxing the public procurement norms, enhancing the incubation, seed funding and venture funding support.

According to DPIIT's start-up rankings 2019, Gujarat has been the best performer followed by Karnataka and Kerala as top performers; Bihar, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan as leaders; Haryana, Jharkhand, Punjab, Telangana and Uttarakhand as aspiring leaders and Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh with emerging start-up ecosystems.

The State Governments have benefited immensely from the various schemes and programmes of the Central Government. "PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi" and "Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana" have directly benefited the farmers and the workers of various States. In addition to these, "Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana", "Soubhagya Yojana", "Ujjwala Yojana", Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Srijan Yojana", "Mudra Yojana", "Jan-Dhan Yojana", "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana", "Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana-Aayushman Bharat", "Swachh Bharat Mission", are some other schemes, which are contributing towards the development of all States and society.

The States have prioritised the urban development, protecting the vulnerable, empowering women, digitalization, and industrialization, promoting healthcare services and education. The State Governments have not only improved upon the key fiscal indicators but have also brought in a culture of fiscal management. The State Governments have been undertaking the bulk of public spending in a bid to spur economic activity. The Indian States are of significance from growth perspective, because the spending undertaken by the States tends to reap multiplier effect for the holistic development of Indian economy.

2. Macroeconomic Scenario of States

Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), located in the country's northern part and a global tourist destination. Jammu & Kashmir Government has an industrial policy that offers attractive incentives along with a single-window clearance mechanism. In January 2021, the Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved a new scheme for the industrial development for the UT of Jammu and Kashmir with a total outlay of Rs. 28,400 crore (US\$ 3,918 million) up to 2037.

The State has an industrial policy that offers attractive incentives along with a single-window clearance mechanism. In April 2021, the Government of Jammu & Kashmir signed 456 memoranda of understanding (MOUs) with various firms for a potential investment worth Rs. 23,152 crore (US\$ 3.17 billion). The cumulative FDI inflow in Jammu and Kashmir was valued at US\$ 0.21 million between October 2019 and March 2021. The tertiary sector of the State has a share of 62.6% in GSDVA followed by the share of secondary sector of 19.3% and primary sector share of 18.1% in FY2020-21. The primary sector of the State exhibited an average growth rate of 6.1% followed by the average growth rate of 5.6% of tertiary sector for the years FY2016-21.

Table 1.1: Summary of Economic Indicators- Jammu and Kashmir

State/UT Capital	Srinagar
Hon'ble Lt. Governor	Shri Manoj Sinha
Area (Sq.km)	2,22,236
Population Density (Sq.km)	124
No. of Districts	22
GSDP at current prices (FY2019) (in Rs crores)	160464
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2019)`	9.16
Per capita income(2021)	Rs 95448
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	6.3
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	10.4
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	22
Literacy Rate (%)	67.2
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	889
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	21
Key Industries	Horticulture, floriculture, handlooms and handicrafts, tourism, mineral-based industry, gems and jewellery, sericulture, IT and pharmaceuticals

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Himachal Pradesh

Himachal Pradesh is located in the northern region of India. The State is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Punjab on the west and the south-west, Haryana on the south, Uttar Pradesh on the south-east and China on the east.

The State's average economic growth for past 5 years has been 6.5% from FY2016-2020. The per-capita income of the State has been Rs183286 as of FY2021. The average growth of tertiary sector for past 3 years has been 4.6% FY2019-2021, followed by primary sector with average growth rate of 2.9%. The share of the tertiary sector of the State is 46.5%, followed by share of secondary sector 39.7% and primary sector is 13.9% as of FY 2021.

Himachal Pradesh offers a wide range of policy and fiscal incentives for businesses under the Industrial Investment Policy, 2019. The state has also undertaken other policies such as Tourism Policy 2019 and IT, ITeS and ESDM Policy 2019 to provide impetus to these sectors in the State. The State announced a Revised Solar Policy 2016 under which it plans to establish 700 MW of solar photovoltaic cell capacity. As of April 2021, the State had a total installed power generation capacity of 4,155.13 MW, comprising 1,626.39 MW under private utilities, 1,062.21 MW (State utilities) and 1,466.53 MW (central utilities).

The State budget estimates for FY2021-22 are Rs 50192 crores. Total revenue receipts are estimated at Rs 37,028 crore and total revenue expenditure estimated at Rs 38491crore. The fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs7789 crores.

Table 1.2: Summary of Economic Indicators- Himachal Pradesh

State/UT Capital	Shimla
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Jai Ram Thakur
Area (Sq.km)	55,673
Population Density (Sq.km)	123
No. of Districts	12
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	156522
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	4.9
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	183286
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	5.2
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	8.1
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	19
Literacy Rate (%)	82.8
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	971
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	7
Key Industries	Textiles, pharmaceuticals, food procurement and processing, light engineering, IT and electronics, cement, tourism and hydropower

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Punjab

Punjab has a strong agriculture base with a huge production of primary crops. The State is also known as the 'Breadbasket of India' that led to first Green Revolution in the country. By 2025, it is expected that the State will be among the leading producers of non-food grains as well as exporter of various agri-products.

Punjab offers industries with a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives under the Industrial and Business Development Policy, 2017. Punjab has a well-developed social and industrial infrastructure. Punjab has witnessed impressive growth in the number of clusters and hubs, with the establishment of several PPPs.

The State provides investment opportunities in sectors such as textiles, agro-based industries, IT &ITeS, automotive and auto components, sports goods, and light engineering goods. Punjab is the source of 95% of India's woollen knitwear production, 85% of India's sewing machine production, and 75% of India's sports goods production.

Punjab's tertiary sector contributed 45.8% to GSDVA followed by the contribution of primary sector of 31.5% and secondary sector share of 22.7% in FY2020-21. The State's tertiary sector exhibited an average growth rate of 3.9% followed by the average growth rate of primary sector of 3.5% for FY2016-2021.

Table 1.3: Summary of Economic Indicators- Punjab

State Capital	Chandigarh
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Charanjit Singh Channi
Area (Sq.km)	50,362
Population Density (Sq.km)	551
No. of Districts	22
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	529703
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	4.02
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	151367
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	5.3
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	8.3
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	20
Literacy Rate (%)	76.7
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	895
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	19
Key Industries	Tractors and auto components, agro-based industries, bicycles and bicycle parts, chemical products, food products, light engineering goods, pharmaceuticals and textiles

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Haryana

Haryana is among the northern most State in India and adjacent to Delhi, the national capital of India. It is surrounded by Uttar Pradesh in the east, Punjab in the west, Himachal Pradesh in the north, and Rajasthan in the south. Haryana is a well-developed agrarian and an industrial State. The State is one of India's largest automobile hubs and accounts for two-thirds passenger cars, 50% tractors and 60% motorcycles manufactured in the country. The State has also emerged as a base for the knowledge industry, including IT and biotechnology. Haryana is the third-largest exporter of software and one of the preferred destinations for IT/ITeS facilities.

The State Government has introduced several policies for fostering the economic, business, industrial and entrepreneurial environment. The policies include Haryana Enterprises and Employment Policy 2020, Haryana MSME Policy 2019, Haryana Agri-Business and Food Processing Policy 2018, Textile Policy 2019, IT & ESDM Policy 2017, Haryana Entrepreneur Startup Policy 2017, Haryana Solar Policy 2016. The State Government of Haryana is committed to create a progressive business environment.

The tertiary sector of the State has a dominant share of 51.3% in State's economy followed by the share of secondary sector of 27.6% in FY2020-21. The tertiary sector of the State grew at an average rate of 6.4% from FY2016-21.

Table 1.4: Summary of Economic Indicators- Haryana

State/UT Capital	Chandigarh
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Manohar Lal Khattar
Area (Sq.km)	44,212
Population Density (Sq.km)	573
No. of Districts	22
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	764872
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	8.24
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	239535
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	5.9
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	11.2
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	30
Literacy Rate (%)	75.5
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	879
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	16
Key Industries	Automotive, agro-based industry, IT and ITeS, textiles, oil refining, biotechnology and petrochemicals

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Delhi

Delhi is the capital of the Republic of India. The State shares its borders with the States of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana. Delhi is one of the fastest growing States in the country. The State has an attractive real eState market.

The Government of Delhi has been committed towards creating a progressive business environment. The new Industrial Policy 2010-21 aims to provide a conducive environment for knowledge-based and hi-tech IT/ITeS industries in Delhi. The State has emerged as a key State with immense scope for development of the service industry such as BFSI, IT and ITeS and consulting, etc. The State has a large skill base, with 30% of the workforce qualified for occupations such as engineering medicine, law and consultancy. The State has well developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure. The State has exhibited an average growth rate of 7.5% in last 5 years from FY2016-2020.

Delhi's tertiary sector has the largest share in GSVA of 84.6% as of FY 2021 followed by secondary sector with a share of 13.6% and primary sector with a share of 1.9%.

Table 1.5: Summary of Economic Indicators- Delhi

State/UT Capital	-
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Arvind Kejriwal
Area (Sq.km)	1,483
Population Density (Sq.km)	12,591
No. of Districts	11
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	798310
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	7.1
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	354004
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	3.3
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	9.9
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	13
Literacy Rate (%)	86.2
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	868
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	12
Key Industries	Banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI), Agri and processed food, construction and real eState, IT and ITeS, Tourism and Logistics

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Rajasthan

Rajasthan, the largest (area-wise) State in India, is in the northwest part of the subcontinent. It is surrounded on the north and the northeast by Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, on the east and southeast by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, and on the southwest by Gujarat. Rajasthan is among the largest mineral-producing States in India. It also contributes significantly to production of dimensional and decorative stones, such as marble, sandstone, and granite etc.

The State offers a favorable policy environment for the establishment of industrial units. A single window clearance system (SWCS) for investment approvals is operational in the State and the Bureau of Investment Promotion (BIP) was set up to focus on investment above US\$ 2.2 million. The State offers a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses.

The State Government has announced sector-specific policies such as Rajasthan Solar Policy 2019, Rajasthan Industrial Development Policy 2019, Rajasthan Start-up and Innovation Policy 2019, Rajasthan Investment Promotion Scheme 2019, E-Governance and IT/ITeS Policy 2015, Rajasthan Mineral Policy 2015, among others. The tertiary sector of Rajasthan contributed 45.4% in GSVA followed by primary sector share of 33.9% in FY2021. The tertiary sector of the State exhibited an average growth rate of 3.9% for FY2016-2021.

Table 1.6: Summary of Economic Indicators- Rajasthan

State/UT Capital	Jaipur
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Ashok Gehlot
Area (Sq.km)	342,239
Population Density (Sq.km)	200
No. of Districts	33
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	957912
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	5.03
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	109386
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	4.4
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	14.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	37
Literacy Rate (%)	66.1
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	928
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	8
Key Industries	Cement, tourism, IT and ITeS, ceramics, handicrafts, chemicals, textile, marble and steel

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State in India with a population of nearly 200 million people. Uttar Pradesh shares its borders with Nepal on the north, the Indian States of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh on the northwest, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan on the west, Madhya Pradesh on the south, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand on the southeast, and Bihar on the east.

The agriculture sector contributes around 27% in the State's GSDP. Uttar Pradesh has a share of 19.15% in the national foodgrain production. The growth of Uttar Pradesh's agriculture sector has been 3.7% in FY2021.

The State has a well-developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure. Over the years, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has undertaken various policy initiatives to support the industries of all level (small, medium or large) for their smooth functioning and holistic growth.

The service industry plays a large role in the economy of Uttar Pradesh. The service sector contributed nearly 49% in the GDSP of the State in FY2021 and marked a growth rate of 7.7% in FY 2020.

Uttar Pradesh has made significant changes in the field of industrialization in the past few years in order to promote investment in the State of Uttar Pradesh and generate employment opportunities. The State has received total industrial investment intentions of Rs. 80,391 crore during the last five years (2016 - 2020). The Uttar Pradesh Government presented a budget of Rs 550270.8 crore for the year 2021-22. The State budget has included new schemes of Rs 27598.4 crores.

Table 1.7: Summary of Economic Indicators- Uttar Pradesh

State Capital	Lucknow
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Yogi Adityanath
Area (Sq.km)	240928
Population Density (Sq.km)	829
No. of Districts	75
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	1705593.37
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	3.8%
Per capita income(2021) (in Rs)	65431
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	6.1
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	29.4
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	43
Literacy Rate (%)	67.68
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	912
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	2nd
Key Industries	IT, agro-processing, tourism, mineral based industries, textiles, handloom and handicrafts, food processing and sports goods.

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand is located in the foothills of the Himalayan mountain range. The State shares borders with China (Tibet) in the north, Nepal in the east, and inter-State boundaries with Himachal Pradesh in the west and northwest and Uttar Pradesh in the south. It has almost all agro-geo climatic zones, which provide commercial opportunities for floriculture and horticulture. The State is home to more than 175 species of rare medicinal, aromatic & herbal plants.

Uttarakhand has been making effective strides to take its economic growth trajectory to greater heights. The State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices has been increasing rapidly over the years, reaching to the level of Rs 2,53,666 crore in FY2020 as compared to Rs 1,77,163 crore in FY2016.

The economic growth of Uttarakhand was 4.3% in FY2019-20. The primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector grew at the rate 2.19%, 3.07% and 6.03% respectively for the year FY2019-20. The secondary sector of the State had the highest share of 48.6% in Uttarakhand's GVA in FY2019-20 followed by tertiary sector 41.2% and primary sector at 10.2%. Uttarakhand has made significant changes in the field of industrialization in the past few years in order to promote investment in the State and generate employment opportunities. The State has received total industrial investment intentions of Rs. 18,204 crore during the 2014 – 2021.

Table 1.8: Summary of Economic Indicators- Uttarakhand

State Capital	Dehradun
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami
Area (Sq.km)	53,483
Population Density (Sq.km)	189
No. of Districts	13
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	Rs 2,53,666 crores
Growth of GSDP at constant prices (FY2020)	4.3%
Per capita income (FY2020) (in Rs)	Rs 2,02,895
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	8.1
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	31
Literacy Rate (%)	78.8
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	963 (females per 1,000 males)
Implementation of Reforms (BRAP Ranking)	11
Key/ Sunrise Industries	Agro-based and food processing, Information and Communications Technology (ICT), Floriculture, Horticulture, Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology, Hydropower, Tourism, Engineering and Allied Industries and Fast Moving consumer Goods (FMCG)

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh shares its border with Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in the west, Uttar Pradesh in the north, Odisha and Jharkhand in the east, and Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the south.

Korba district in Chhattisgarh is known as the power capital of India. It is also among the few profitable States in terms of utility-based electricity. Mineral resources are Chhattisgarh's biggest strength. It is a leading producer of minerals such as coal, iron ore and dolomite. The State accounts for 35.4% of tin ore reserves of India. Chhattisgarh is the only State in India that produced tin concentrates.

Chhattisgarh has emerged as one of the most preferred investment destinations in India. The tertiary sector contributed 37.7% in the State's economy during FY2021 followed by the contribution of secondary sector of 34.3% and primary sector with a share of 28% during FY2020-21. The secondary sector exhibited the highest growth rate of 5.6% for the years FY2016-2021.

Table 1.9: Summary of Economic Indicators- Chhattisgarh

State/UT Capital	Raipur
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Bhupesh Baghel
Area (Sq.km)	137,898
Population Density (Sq.km)	189
No. of Districts	27
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	350270
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	5.12
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	104943
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	8
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	39.9
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	41
Literacy Rate (%)	70.3
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	991
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	6
Key Industries	Mining, iron and steel, cement, power, IT and ITes and biotechnology

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh is located in central India. The State is bound on the north by Uttar Pradesh, on the east by Chhattisgarh, on the south by Maharashtra, and on the west by Gujarat and Rajasthan. It is among the fastest growing States in the country. Madhya Pradesh is rich in natural resources - fuel, minerals, agriculture, and biodiversity. Diamond production in the State stood at 38,437 carats in 2018-19.

Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC) has emerged as the leading investment promotion agency worldwide. Madhya Pradesh adds around 270,000 graduates to the workforce each year, of which around 90,000 have technical skills.

The State's primary sector contributed 47% in GSVA followed by tertiary sector share of 33.6% in FY2021. The secondary sector of the State exhibited an average growth rate of 7.3% for FY2016-2021.

Table 1.10: Summary of Economic Indicators- Madhya Pradesh

State/UT Capital	Bhopal
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan
Area (Sq.km)	308,000
Population Density (Sq.km)	236
No. of Districts	51
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	917555
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	9.63
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	98418
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	7.6
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	31.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	48
Literacy Rate (%)	69.3
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	931
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	4
Key Industries	Auto and auto components, textiles, cement, agro-based industries, forest-based industries, pharmaceuticals, mineral-based industries, manufacturing, tourism, IT and ITeS, logistics and warehousing and biotechnology

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Gujarat

Gujarat is located on the western coast of India and has the longest coastline of 1,600 kms among all the States in the country. The State shares its borders with Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and the Union Territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. The Arabian Sea borders the State on the west and the southwest.

As of April 2021, Gujarat had a total installed power generation capacity of 38,255.07 MW. Gujarat is considered the petroleum capital of India due to presence of large refining capacity set up by private and public sector companies. The State is the world's largest producer of processed diamonds, accounting for 72% of the world's processed diamond share and 80% of India's diamond exports. With a contribution of 65 to 70% to India's denim production, Gujarat is the largest manufacturer of denim in the country and the third largest in the world.

The State Government has framed policies in almost all key sectors such as industry, power, ports, roads, agriculture & minerals. In June 2021, the Gujarat Government introduced the electric vehicles (EV) policy with the aim to roll out 200,000 EVs over the next four years. Gujarat, with highest installed solar capacity, plans to announce new net metering policy providing financial support to solar power generating households.

As of FY2019-20, Gujarat's secondary sector has a share of 44.5% in State's economy followed by the share of tertiary sector with a share of 36.2%. The secondary sector of the State grew at an average rate of 9.8% followed by the average growth rate of tertiary sector of 8.8% from FY 2016-2020.

Table 1.11: Summary of Economic Indicators- Gujarat

State/UT Capital	Gandhinagar
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Bhupendrabhai Patel
Area (Sq.km)	196,063
Population Density (Sq.km)	308
No. of Districts	33
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	1630240
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	7.26
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	213936
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	5.9
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	16.6
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	28
Literacy Rate (%)	78.03
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	919
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)	10
Key Industries	Agro and food processing, Dairy, Chemicals and petrochemicals, Textiles and apparels, Engineering and auto, Gems and jewellery, Oil and gas, Pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, IT, Minerals, Ports, power and Toursim

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Jharkhand

Jharkhand is located in the eastern part of India. The State shares its borders with West Bengal in the east, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the west, Bihar in the north and Odisha in the south. Jharkhand is one of the richest mineral zones in the world and boasts of 40% and 29% of India's mineral and coal reserves, respectively. Jharkhand is rich in mineral resources such as coal (27.3% of India's reserves), iron ore (26% of India's reserves), copper ore (18.5% of India's reserves), uranium, mica, bauxite, granite, limestone, silver, graphite, magnetite and dolomite. Jharkhand is the only State in India to produce coking coal, uranium, and pyrite. With 25.7% of the total iron ore (hematite) reserves, Jharkhand ranks second among the States.

The State's industries enjoy a unique location-specific advantage as it is close to the ports of Kolkata, Haldia and Paradip which helps in transportation of minerals. Jharkhand's tertiary sector has a major share of 44% in the GSDVA followed by the share of secondary sector with a share of 29.6% for the year FY2020-21. The tertiary sector of the State has exhibited an average growth rate of 5% for the years FY2016-21.

Table 1.12: Summary of Economic Indicators- Jharkhand

State/UT Capital	Ranchi
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Hemant Soren
Area (Sq.km)	79,714
Population Density (Sq.km)	414
No. of Districts	24
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	317079
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	3.98
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	3.07
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	6
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	37
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	30
Literacy Rate (%)	66.4
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	948
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	5
Key Industries	Mining and mineral extraction, engineering, iron and steel, chemicals, handloom, food and beverages, automotive and cement

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Odisha

Odisha is located in the eastern region of India. The State shares its borders with West Bengal on the north-east, Jharkhand on the north, Andhra Pradesh on the south, Chhattisgarh on the west, and the Bay of Bengal on the east.

Odisha has a well-developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure, and the State Government has undertaken several infrastructural projects to further promote overall development. The State's infrastructure includes well-connected road and rail networks, airports, ports, power, and telecom.

The State's tertiary sector contributed 42.2% in GSVA followed by the share of primary sector of 29.2% in FY2020-21. The secondary sector of the State has exhibited an average growth rate of 8% in FY2020-21.

Odisha has emerged as the key State with regard to the mineral and metal-based industries. It is the first State in India to have undertaken reform and restructuring initiatives in the power sector. As of April 2021, Odisha accounted for a total installed power generation capacity of 8,594.47 megawatts (MW).

Table 1.13: Summary of Economic Indicators- Odisha

State/UT Capital	Bhubaneswar
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Naveen Patnaik
Area (Sq.km)	155,707
Population Density (Sq.km)	270
No. of Districts	30
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	545069
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	6.72
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	109730
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	7.9
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	32.6
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	40
Literacy Rate (%)	72.89
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	979
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29
Key Industries	Iron, steel, ferroalloy, aluminium, handloom, mining, IT and ITeS, electronics and tourism

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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West Bengal

West Bengal is situated in eastern India and shares its borders with Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Sikkim, and Assam. The State also shares international borders with Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Nepal.

West Bengal is the second largest tea-producing State in India and is home to the globally acclaimed Darjeeling tea variety. Its location advantage makes the State a traditional market for eastern India, the Northeast, Nepal, and Bhutan. It is also a strategic entry point for markets in Southeast Asia.

West Bengal has abundant natural resources of minerals and suitable agro-climatic conditions for agriculture, horticulture, and fisheries. The tertiary sector of the State had a significant share of 57% in State's economy followed by the share of primary sector of 23.1% in FY2020-21. The secondary sector of the State grew at an average rate of 8.8% from FY2016-21.

Table 1.14: Summary of Economic Indicators- West Bengal

State/UT Capital	Kolkata
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Ms. Mamata Banerjee
Area (Sq.km)	88,752
Population Density (Sq.km)	1028
No. of Districts	23
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	1301017
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2021)`	1.06
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	121267
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	8.7
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	20
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	22
Literacy Rate (%)	76.26
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	950
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	9
Key Industries	Tea, petroleum and petrochemicals, leather. Iron and steel, information technology, mineral resources, automobile and auto components, biotechnology, fisheries, jute products and textiles.

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Maharashtra

Maharashtra is situated on the west coast of India. The State shares borders with Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa and the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The State has a well-developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure. Apart from 16 airports, the State has two major and 48 minor ports. Maharashtra's infrastructure sector has grown significantly over the last decade, with a substantial rise in the number of industrial clusters and public private partnership (PPP) projects.

The State's capital, Mumbai, is the commercial capital of India and has evolved into a global financial hub. The city is home to several global banking and financial service firms. The State is a pioneer in small scale industries and boasts of the largest number of special export promotion zones.

Maharashtra's tertiary sector contributed 60.7% in GSVA followed by the share of secondary sector of 25.8% in FY2020. The tertiary sector of the State exhibited an average annual growth rate of 7.5% from FY2016-2020.

Table 1.15: Summary of Economic Indicators- Maharashtra

State/UT Capital	Mumbai
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Uddhav Thackeray
Area (Lakh Sq.km)	3.08
Population Density (Sq.km)	365
No. of Districts	36
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	2818555
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	4.95
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	202130
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	6.8
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	17.4
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	19
Literacy Rate (%)	82.3
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	929
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	13
Key Industries	Pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, IT and ITeS, electronics, engineering, auto and auto components, oil and gas, food and agro processing, gems and jewellery, banking, financial services and insurance (BFSI) and textiles

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Pradesh (AP) is located in the Southern peninsula of India. The State shares its borders with Chhattisgarh on the north, Odisha on the northeast, Telangana and Karnataka on the west, Tamil Nadu on the south, and Bay of Bengal on the east.

Andhra Pradesh has been the first State in the country to have enacted the Industrial Single Window Clearance. The State also simplified procedures for getting industrial clearances. The State also has separate acts for development in sectors such as solar power, electronic hardware, and food processing.

Tertiary sector of the State has the leading share of 41% in State's economy followed by the primary sector with a share of 40% and secondary sector with a share of 19% in FY2021. The primary sector of the State exhibited an average growth of 9.5% from FY2016-2021, followed by the average growth of secondary sector with 5.5% and tertiary sector with an average growth rate of 5% during the same period.

Andhra Pradesh ranks as the 8th largest State in the country. The State has a well-developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure and virtual connectivity. It also has good power, airport, IT, and port infrastructure.

Table 1.16: Summary of Economic Indicators- Andhra Pradesh

State/UT Capital	Amaravati
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri YS Jagan Mohan Reddy
Area (Sq.km)	1,62,970
Population Density (Sq.km)	308
No. of Districts	13
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	986611
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	7.23
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	170215
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	9
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	9.2
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	29
Literacy Rate (%)	67.02
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	993
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	1
Key Industries	Agro and food-based, biotechnology, bulk drugs and pharmaceuticals, IT and ITeS, textile and leather, tourism, automotive and auto components, gems and jewellery

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Arunachal Pradesh

Arunachal Pradesh is the largest among the seven States located in the northeast of India, with an area of 83,743 sq kms. It shares its borders with the neighboring countries of Bhutan in the west, China (Tibet) in the north and northeast, Myanmar in the east and southeast, and the Indian States of Assam and Nagaland in the south.

The State's economy is largely agrarian. Due to its topography, the State has varied agro-climatic conditions suitable for horticulture of flowers, aromatic and medicinal plants. Some of the other key industries of the State include art and crafts, weaving, cane and bamboo, horticulture, power, and mineral based industry.

The State's tertiary sector had a share of 41.2% in GSVA, followed by the primary sector share of 39.3% and secondary sector share of 19.5% during FY2019-20. Tertiary sector of the State has exhibited an average growth of 7.8% from FY2016-20.

The State and central Governments have both offered huge fiscal and policy incentives for the development of thrust sectors in the State. Some of the policies include State Industrial Policy 2020, North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017, Public Private Partnership Policy 2011, among others.

Table 1.17: Summary of Economic Indicators- Arunachal Pradesh

State/UT Capital	Itanagar
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Pema Khandu
Area (Sq.km)	83,743
Population Density (Sq.km)	17
No. of Districts	25
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	28046
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	7.8
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	169742
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	-
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	34.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	37
Literacy Rate (%)	65.4
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	938
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29
Key Industries	Arts and Crafts, weaving, cane and bamboo, carpet weaving, wood carving, ornaments, tourism and horticulture

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Assam

Assam is located in the northeast of India. The State shares its borders with Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, and West Bengal. The State shares international borders with Bangladesh, Myanmar, and the Kingdom of Bhutan. Assam is India's gateway to northeast and acts as a vital link for trade with Southeast Asian countries. The State is known for its tea, petroleum resources, muga silk and biodiversity.

Assam is also the third-largest producer of petroleum and natural gas in the country and has ample reserves of limestone. Other potential areas of investment include power and energy, mineral-based industries, tourism, and crude oil refining. Assam has adopted numerous investor-friendly policies to attract investments and accelerate industrial development. Key areas of focus include the IT, tourism, and power sector. The Government has set a target to generate 6,500-megawatt (MW) power in the State by 2030.

Assam's tertiary sector has the highest share in State's economy of nearly 49.8% followed by the share of primary sector with 28.8% and secondary sector share of 21.4% in FY2019-20. The secondary sector of the State has exhibited an average growth rate of 10.9% for the period FY2016-2020 followed by the primary sector average growth rate of 6.9% and tertiary sector with an average growth rate of 4.5% for the same period.

Table 1.18: Summary of Economic Indicators- Assam

State/UT Capital	Dispur
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma
Area (Sq.km)	78,438
Population Density (Sq.km)	398
No. of Districts	33
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	335238
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	2.95
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	86801
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	8.5
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	32
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	41
Literacy Rate (%)	72.2
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	958
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	20
Key Industries	Tea, Tourism, Sericulture

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Bihar

Bihar is located in the eastern part of India. The State is surrounded by Nepal in the north, West Bengal in the east, Uttar Pradesh in the west, and Jharkhand in the south. The State has its proximity to the vast markets of eastern and northern India, access to ports such as Kolkata and Haldia, and to raw material sources and mineral reserves from the neighbouring States.

The percentage of population employed in agricultural production in Bihar is around 80%, which is much higher than the national average. The State is the fourth largest producer of vegetables and the eight largest producers of fruits in India. Food processing, dairy, sugar, manufacturing, and healthcare are some of the fast-growing industries in the State. The State has planned initiatives for the development of other sectors such as education and tourism and also provides incentives for information technology and renewable energy.

The State has a large base of cost-effective industrial labour, making it an ideal destination for a wide range of industries. The tertiary sector of the State had a share of 60.8% in State's economy during FY2020-21, followed by the agriculture sector with a share of 24.2% and the secondary sector share of 15.1% during the same period. The tertiary sector of Bihar exhibited the highest average growth rate of 7.7% during FY2016-21 followed by the average growth rate of secondary sector of 5.2% during the same years.

Table 1.19: Summary of Economic Indicators- Bihar

State/UT Capital	Patna
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Nitish Kumar
Area (Sq.km)	94,163
Population Density (Sq.km)	1106
No. of Districts	38
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	618628
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2021)`	2.50
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	46292
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	7.3
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	33.7
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	32
Literacy Rate (%)	61.8
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	918
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	26
Key Industries	Food and beverages, rubber and plastics, transport equipment, chemicals, tobacco, textile, leather and dairy

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Goa

Goa is located on the west coast of India. The State shares its borders with Arabian Sea to the west, Maharashtra to the north, and Karnataka to the south and the east. Goa's economic growth is driven by the strong performance of its industrial sectors such as fishing, agriculture, tourism, and pharmaceuticals. As of April 2021, Goa had a total installed power generation capacity of 595.77 MW, of which thermal power plants accounted for a significant share in the total installed capacity with 559.94 MW, whereas nuclear and renewable energy contributed 26 MW and 7.83 MW, respectively. Goa is one of the few States in India to achieve 100% rural electrification.

Goa has a well-developed social, physical, and industrial infrastructure and virtual connectivity. It has an international airport that is in line with its importance as a globally-recognised leisure destination. It also has significant port infrastructure. The State has an established base for the pharmaceuticals industry and an emerging destination for knowledge-based industries such as biotechnology and IT.

Table 1.20: Summary of Economic Indicators- Goa

State/UT Capital	Panaji
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Pramod Sawant
Area (Sq.km)	3,702
Population Density (Sq.km)	394
No. of Districts	2
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	74828
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	-7.5
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	435959
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	6.9
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	5.1
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	7
Literacy Rate (%)	88.7
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	973
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	24
Key Industries	Tourism, food processing, IT & ITeS, mining, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and fishing

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Karnataka

Karnataka is located in the south of India. It is surrounded by the Arabian Sea on the west, Goa on the northwest, Maharashtra on the north, Andhra Pradesh on the east, Tamil Nadu on the southeast, and Kerala on the southwest.

The State has vibrant automobile, agro, aerospace, textile and garment, biotech, and heavy engineering industries. The State has sector specific Special Economic Zone (SEZs) for key industries such as IT, biotechnology, and engineering, food processing and aerospace.

Karnataka is the IT hub of India. The State offers a Wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses under the Karnataka Industrial Policy, 2020-25 with simplified procedures for investment. Through the ESDM Policy 2017-22, the Government of Karnataka plans to facilitate, promote and develop the ESDM sector in Karnataka and make the State a preferred destination for investment in this sector.

Tertiary sector of Karnataka has a share of 66.5% in GSVA followed by the share of secondary sector with a share of 19.8% and the primary sector with a share of 13.7% as of FY2021. The tertiary sector of the State exhibited an average growth rate of 7.1%, followed by the average growth rate of secondary sector of 5.8% for the year FY2016-21.

Table 1.21: Summary of Economic Indicators- Karnataka

State/UT Capital	Bengaluru
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Basavaraj Bommai
Area (Sq.km)	192,000
Population Density (Sq.km)	319
No. of Districts	30
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	1665320
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	5.00
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	226796
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	5.8
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	20.9
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	23
Literacy Rate (%)	75.4
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	973
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	17
Key Industries	IT and ITeS, biotechnology, engineering, electronics and telecom, automotive, textiles and apparel, aerospace, animations, tourism and renewable energy

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Kerala

Kerala's unique heritage and cultural diversity has attracted tourists from around the world. Kerala has a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses under the Industrial and Commercial Policy and has well-drafted sector-specific policies. As of April 2021, the State had a total installed power-generation capacity of 5,836.95 MW, of which 2,189.36 MW was accounted by State utilities, 2,097.20 MW by central utilities and 1,550.39 MW by the private sector.

The tertiary sector of the State has a share of 64.8% in GSDP followed by the share of 24.8% of secondary sector and 10.4% of the primary sector as of FY2019-20. The secondary sector of the State has exhibited an average growth rate of 7.3% for the years FY2016-20.

Table 1.22: Summary of Economic Indicators- Kerala

State/UT Capital	Thiruvananthapuram
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Pinarayi Vijayan
Area (Sq.km)	38,863
Population Density (Sq.km)	860
No. of Districts	14
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	854689
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	3.45
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	221904
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	6
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	7.1
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	7
Literacy Rate (%)	94
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	1084
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	28
Key Industries	Handlooms and power looms, rubber, bamboo, coir, khadi and village, sericulture, seafood and other marine products, cashew, mining, tourism, food processing, spice and spice extracts, IT & electronics

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Manipur

Manipur is situated in the eastern-most corner of northeast India. The State shares borders with other northeast States like Nagaland, Mizoram and Assam as well as with the neighbouring country of Myanmar.

Manipur has the advantage of acting as India's 'Gateway to the East' through Moreh town, which is the only feasible land route for trade between India and Myanmar and other Southeast Asian countries. With about 3,268 square kms of area covered by bamboo forests, Manipur is one of India's largest bamboo producing States and a major contributor to the country's bamboo industry.

Manipur has the highest number of handicrafts units as well as the highest number of craft persons comprising skilled and semi-skilled artisans in the entire northeast region. Handlooms is the largest cottage industry in Manipur and the State ranks among the top five in terms of the number of looms in the country.

As of April 2021, Manipur had a total installed power generation capacity of 261.82 MW. The State has a potential to generate hydropower equivalent to 2,200 MW. The tertiary sector of Manipur has a share of 61.8% in State's economy followed by primary sector with a share of 26.6% and secondary sector with a share of 11.6% in FY2019-20. The primary sector of the State grew at an average rate of 11% between FY2016-20.

Table 1.23: Summary of Economic Indicators- Manipur

State/UT Capital	Imphal
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri N. Biren Singh
Area (Sq.km)	22,327
Population Density (Sq.km)	115
No. of Districts	16
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	31790
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	7.11
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	84746
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	6.7
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	36.9
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	11
Literacy Rate (%)	76.9
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	992
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29
Key Industries	Handloom, agriculture, sericulture, bamboo processing

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Meghalaya

Meghalaya is located in the northeast of India. The State shares its border on the north and the east with Assam and on the south and the west with Bangladesh. As of April 2021, Meghalaya had a total installed power generation capacity of 616.03 MW, comprising 354.53 MW from State utilities, 13.92 from private utilities and 247.58 MW from central utilities. Of the total installed power generation capacity, 409.27 MW was contributed by hydropower, 160.31 MW by thermal power and 46.45 MW by renewable power.

Meghalaya, with abundant deposits of coal, limestone, kaolin feldspar, quartz, granite, industrial clay and uranium, and a small deposit base of sillimanite, bauxite, base metals and apatite has a great industrial potential.

The State's tertiary sector has a highest share of 63.1% in State's economy followed by the share of primary sector of 21.9% in FY2020-21. The tertiary sector of the State exhibited an average growth rate of 5.8% between FY2016-2021.

Table 1.24: Summary of Economic Indicators- Meghalaya

State/UT Capital	Shillong
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Conrad Kongkal Sangma
Area (Sq.km)	22,429
Population Density (Sq.km)	132
No. of Districts	11
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	33436
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	6.20
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	82182
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	9.2
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	11.9
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	33
Literacy Rate (%)	74.4
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	989
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29
Key Industries	Agriculture and food processing, floriculture, horticulture, mining, cement, tourism, hydroelectric power, handlooms, handicrafts and sericulture

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Mizoram

Mizoram is one of the seven States in the northeast. Mizoram shares its borders with other northeast States like Manipur, Tripura, and Assam as well as with neighboring countries of Bangladesh and Myanmar.

Mizoram offers a gateway for engaging in international trade with Southeast Asian countries. With improving road, rail and air connectivity and the establishment of trade routes with neighboring countries, trade facilitation has improved over years. Sericulture remains one of the State's key industries. Raw silk production in Mizoram stood at 104 metric tonnes in 2019-20.

Mizoram has the potential to generate 4,500 megawatt (MW) of hydro power. As of April 2021, Mizoram had a total installed power-generation capacity of 207.45 MW, comprising hydro (97.94 MW), thermal (71.51 MW) and renewable energy sources (38.00 MW).

With a literacy rate of 91.33%, Mizoram offers a highly literate workforce. The tertiary sector of Mizoram has a share of 47% in GSVA followed by the share of primary sector of 27.4%. The secondary sector of the State has exhibited the highest growth rate of 16.4% followed by the growth rate of tertiary sector of 10% from FY2016-2020.

Table 1.25: Summary of Economic Indicators- Mizoram

State/UT Capital	Aizawl
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Pu Zoramthanga
Area (Sq.km)	21,087
Population Density (Sq.km)	52
No. of Districts	8
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	25149
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	12.20
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	187327
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	10.3
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	20.4
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	5
Literacy Rate (%)	91.3
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	976
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	25
Key Industries	Bamboo, energy, sericulture agriculture and horticulture, tourism, food processing, IT and medicinal plants

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

Nagaland

Nagaland is one of the seven northeast States and is located on India's farthest east side. The State has considerable resources of natural minerals, petroleum, and hydropower. As of April 2021, Nagaland had a total installed power-generation capacity of 179.03 MW, of which 147.36 MW was under the central sector, State utilities (30.67 MW) and private sector (1.00 MW). Of the total installed power-generation capacity, 81.03 MW was contributed by thermal, 66.33 MW by hydro and 31.67 MW by renewable energy.

Major items exported from Nagaland are ceramic and allied products, electric machinery & equipment, electronics component, human hair, product thereto, electronics instrument and cotton fabrics & made-ups. The State provides institutional support through various central and State Government agencies viz., North East Council, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and Nagaland Industrial Development Council.

The State offers excellent policy and fiscal incentives for agro-based and forest-based industries, horticulture, food processing, mining, tourism, and the handlooms and handicrafts sectors. Industrial centres and special economic zones (SEZs) are being developed to enhance the marketability of products. As of August 2020, the State has two formally approved SEZs.

Nagaland's tertiary sector has the highest share of 58.6% in GSVA followed by primary sector with a share of 29.3% in FY2019-20. The secondary sector of the State grew at an average rate of 10.1% between FY2016-20.

Table 1.26: Summary of Economic Indicators- Nagaland

State/UT Capital	Kohima
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Neiphiu Rio
Area (Sq.km)	16,579
Population Density (Sq.km)	119
No. of Districts	12
GSDP at current prices (FY2020) (in Rs crores)	29536
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)	7.43
Per capita income(2020) (Rs)	120518
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	4.8
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	18.9
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	4
Literacy Rate (%)	79.6
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	931
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29
Key Industries	Bamboo, agriculture and allied industries, horticulture, sericulture, tourism, minerals and mining

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Sikkim

Sikkim is surrounded by vast stretches of Tibetan Plateaus in the north, the Chumbi Valley of Tibet and the Kingdom of Bhutan in the east, the Kingdom of Nepal in the west and Darjeeling district of West Bengal in the south. The State is richly endowed with rare and exotic flora and fauna that makes it one of the leading States in the Northeast region in terms of production and supply of cut flowers to mainland consumer markets.

Sikkim has a suitable climate for agricultural and horticultural products. Sikkim is the top producer of large cardamom, contributing over 80% to India's total production. In August 2019, Sikkim was declared as world's first 100% organic State by UN Food and Agriculture (FAO). As of April 2021, Sikkim had a total installed power generation capacity of 677.83 MW, of which 169.65 MW was under the central sector, State utilities (412.11 MW) and private sector (96.07 MW). Of the total installed power generation capacity, 105.65 MW was contributed by thermal, 520.00 MW by hydro and 52.18 MW by renewable energy.

Government of India introduced North East Industrial Development Scheme 2017, under which, all new industrial units located in eight northeast States in manufacturing and services sector of the State were be eligible for various incentives. Sikkim is the only State which offers excise benefits and major players from the pharmaceutical industry have set up their manufacturing units in the State. Few of these are Cipla, Sun Pharma, Zydus Cadila, Alembic, IPCA, Alkem Lab, Intas Pharma, Torrent Pharmaceuticals, and Unichem. Sikkim's secondary sector has a share of 55.2% in GSVA and tertiary sector has a share of 34.2% as of FY 2020-21. The tertiary sector of the State exhibited an average growth rate of 9.3% followed by the average growth rate of primary sector of 7.9% for FY2016-2021.

Table 1.27: Summary of Economic Indicators- Sikkim

State/UT Capital	Gangtok
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Prem Singh Tamang (Golay)
Area (Sq.km)	7,096
Population Density (Sq.km)	86
No. of Districts	4
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	32724
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2021)`	3.73
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	424454
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	7.1
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	8.2
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	7
Literacy Rate (%)	81.4
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	890
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29
Key Industries	Tourism, agriculture, floriculture, agro-processing, hydroelectric power, tea, large cardamom, minerals, electronics and pharmaceuticals

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is the fourth-largest State of India. Located on the southern coast of India, Tamil Nadu is surrounded by Andhra Pradesh on the north, Karnataka and Kerala on the west, Indian Ocean on the south, and Bay of Bengal on the east.

Tamil Nadu has a diversified manufacturing sector and features among the leaders in several industries like automobiles and auto components, engineering, pharmaceuticals, garments, textile products, leather products, chemicals, plastics, etc. It ranks first among the States in terms of number of factories and industrial workers.

Tamil Nadu has a well-developed infrastructure with an excellent road and rail network, three major ports, 15 minor ports, and eight airports across the State providing excellent connectivity. As of February 2021, the State had a total installed power generation capacity of 33.44 GW. The State's tertiary sector has a share of 54.3% in GSVA followed by the share of secondary sector of 32.7% as of FY2020-21. The secondary sector of Tamil Nadu has exhibited an average growth rate of 8.1% for FY2016-21 followed by the average growth rate of primary sector of 5.4%.

Table 1.28: Summary of Economic Indicators- Tamil Nadu

State/UT Capital	Chennai
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri M.K. Stalin
Area (Sq.km)	130,058
Population Density (Sq.km)	555
No. of Districts	32
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	1902689
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2021)	1.42
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	225106
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	7.5
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	11.3
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	15
Literacy Rate (%)	80.1
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	996
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	14
Key Industries	Textiles, heavy commercial vehicles, automobile and auto components, engineering, IT and ITeS, cement, banking and financial services, drugs and pharmaceuticals, agro and food processing, leather tanning industries, electronic hardware and tourism

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

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Telangana

Telangana was formed in June 2014 with Hyderabad as its capital. The State is land locked by (new) Andhra Pradesh to the south and the east, Maharashtra and Karnataka to the west, and Odisha and Chhattisgarh to the north.

As of May 2021, the total installed power capacity in Telangana was 17,224.85 MW. Of this, 8493.6 MW was contributed by State utilities, 6,555.05 MW (private utilities) and 2,176.15 MW (central utilities). Thermal power was the largest contributor to the State's total installed capacity with 10,211.19 MW, followed by hydropower (2,479.93 MW), renewable energy (4,385.00 MW) and nuclear power (148.73 MW).

The capital city of Hyderabad is a hub for information technology (IT) and pharmaceutical sectors. Hyderabad is emerging as a hotspot in the data centre space and the city's inventory is set to grow three times by 2023. Hyderabad also account for approximately 20% of India's total pharma export. As a pharma and life sciences hub of the world, Hyderabad is poised to grow to a US\$ 100 billion business generator¹ by 2030. The State Government plans to set up a pharma city and promote public private partnership to develop the State's pharma sector.

Table 1.29: Summary of Economic Indicators- Telangana

State/UT Capital	Hyderabad
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao
Area (Sq.km)	114,840
Population Density (Sq.km)	312
No. of Districts	33
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	980407
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2020)`	5.95
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	237632
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	8.7
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	-
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	27
Literacy Rate (%)	72.8
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	988
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	3
Key Industries	Information technology, pharmaceuticals manufacturing, tourism, textile, mines and minerals

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

¹ as per projections made in the Life Sciences report of the Telangana Government

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Tripura

Tripura, one of the northeast States, share borders on the north, west, south, and southeast by Bangladesh, and in the east, it shares border with Assam and Mizoram. The State is also rich in natural gas deposits, glass sands, limestone, plastic clay, and hard rock. With its pleasant climate and scenic landscape, Tripura is a favoured tourist destination.

The State has favourable climatic conditions for cultivating various fruit and horticultural crops including rice, jackfruit, pineapple, potato, sugarcane, chilli, and natural rubber. Rice is the major crop of the State and is cultivated in 91% of the cropped area. The State has a wide variety of medical plants having 266 medicinal plants, 379 species of trees, 581 herbs, 320 shrubs and 165 climbers.

The State has a wide range of fiscal and policy incentives for businesses under the Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentive Scheme, 2017. Developing infrastructure, improved rail and air connectivity, and establishment of trade routes have facilitated trade.

The tertiary sector of Tripura had a dominant share of 46.1% in State's economy, followed by the share of primary sector with a share of 43% in FY2020-21. The tertiary sector of the State had exhibited an average growth rate of 8.7% from FY2016-21.

Table 1.30: Summary of Economic Indicators- Tripura

State/UT Capital	Agartala
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Biplab Kumar Deb
Area (Sq.km)	10,491
Population Density (Sq.km)	350
No. of Districts	8
GSDP at current prices (FY2021) (in Rs crores)	58880
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2021)`	3.96
Per capita income(2021) (Rs)	129995
Average CPI- General (2020-21) (%)	9.5
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	14.1
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2018)	27
Literacy Rate (%)	87.2
Sex Ratio (2011 census)	960
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	29
Key Industries	Natural gas, food processing, rubber, tea, bamboo, handloom and handicrafts, sericulture and tourism

Sources: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MoSPI; IBEF, DPIIT, Invest India, RBI Handbook of Statistics on Indian States 2020-21; *BRAP ranking 2018-19

3. Ease of Doing Business in the States

The Government, over the past few years has implemented several reforms at the national level to ease and rationalize the business regulatory processes accompanied by the introduction of information technology as enabler to make governance more efficient and effective. Though Government's measures for improving India's ranking in the Ease of Doing Business Index cover certain regulatory policies affecting the State Governments, a lot more is still required to be done by the respective States and Union Territories (UTs) to make India's business environment easy and lucrative for both domestic businesses and foreign investors.

Need for monitoring business reforms at the State/Union Territory level

- India being a federal economy, businesses, besides the central Government regulations, also have to comply with several rules, laws and procedures enforced by the respective State Governments in the form of obtaining large number of licenses, registrations, among others which add to the compliances.
- Further, World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index ranking of India is based on the reforms undertaken by only two major States/UTs of India namely Mumbai and Delhi. Ranking is not based on reforms undertaken by other States and UTs.

In the light of the above arguments, it is necessary to assess and monitor the performance of other States and UTs on business reforms undertaken by them.

Reasons for monitoring business reforms at the State/UT level



Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP)

Keeping in mind the vision to make India an easy place to do businesses, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India in association with the World Bank, commenced a dynamic national level exercise in 2014 to rank all the Indian States and Union Territories on the basis of the reforms undertaken by them on selected parameters. In December 2014, under the 'Make in India' initiative, the representatives of the State Government identified and shared a 98-Point Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) to be implemented by them for improving the regulatory framework for business as part of easing the doing business in the country.

The aim of this exercise was to create conducive business environment by streamlining regulatory structures and creating an investor-friendly business climate by cutting down red tape. The aim of the BRAP was to lay out the first of a series of recommendations targeted at increasing transparency and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of various Government regulatory functions and services for business in India as well creating an investor-friendly business climate by cutting down red tape. Subsequently, a report titled "Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms" was released in September 2015 assessing the reforms implemented by States between the period 1st January 2015 to 30th June 2015. States and UTs were ranked on a total of 8 reform areas namely:

- Starting up a business
- Allotment of land and obtaining construction permits
- Environmental compliances
- Labour compliances
- Obtaining infrastructure related utilities
- Registering and complying with tax procedures
- Inspection reforms
- Enforcing contracts.

In 2015 BRAP rankings, Gujarat held the 1st rank, with the score of 71.1%, followed by Andhra Pradesh at 2nd rank, with the score of 70.1% and Jharkhand occupied the 3rd rank, with the score of 63.1%.

Table 2: Top Performers on the Basis of BRAP 2015

Rank	States
1	Gujarat
2	Andhra Pradesh
3	Jharkhand
4	Chhattisgarh
5	Madhya Pradesh
6	Rajasthan
7	Odisha
8	Maharashtra
9	Karnataka
10	Uttar Pradesh

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade



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To give this exercise momentum, 18 joint workshops were conducted in partnership with the World Bank Group to help States/UTs to better understand the essence of these reforms. Such an assessment promoted both competitive and cooperative federalism among the States and Union Territories (UTs).

In October 2015, DPIIT circulated a 340-point BRAP to all the States and UTs which included recommendations on 58 regulatory processes spread across 10 reforms namely:

- Construction permit enablers
- Environmental enablers
- Labour regulation enablers
- Obtaining electricity connection
- Online filing of tax returns
- Inspection reform enablers
- Access to information and technology enablers
- Single window system
- Availability of land
- Commercial dispute resolution enablers.

Consequently, an online portal (www.eodb.dipp.gov.in) showcasing dynamic real time rankings was developed and launched in April 2016 which was the first such platform for knowledge sharing on regulatory compliance requirements across States/UTs in the country.

Final rankings of States/UTs on implementation of the 340 points were released on 31st October, 2016.

Table 3: Top Performers on the Basis of BRAP 2016-2017

Rank	States
1	Andhra Pradesh
1	Telangana
3	Gujarat
4	Chhattisgarh
5	Madhya Pradesh
6	Haryana
7	Jharkhand
8	Rajasthan
9	Uttarakhand
10	Maharashtra

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

In 2016-17 report, the ranking of Gujarat slipped to 3rd from 1st position in 2015 and the 1st position was taken by Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The national implementation average stood at 48.93% significantly higher than 2015's national average of 32% and 12 States

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achieved more than 90% implementation score. The results of the assessment demonstrate that States have increasingly risen to addressing the challenge of making it easier to do business.

In April 2017, DPIIT released the BRAP, 2017 which included 405 recommendations across 12 reform areas namely:

- Labour regulation enablers
- Contract enforcement
- Registering property
- Inspection reform enablers
- Single window system
- Land availability and allotment
- Construction permit enablers
- Environmental registration enablers
- Obtaining utility permits
- Paying taxes
- Access to information and transparency enablers
- Sector specific reforms.

However, BRAP 2017-18 was subsequently updated to 372 action points with addition of new sectors such as Healthcare and Hospitality, Central Inspection system, Trade License, Registration under Legal Metrology, and Registration of Partnership Firms & Societies. An important addition to methodology under BRAP 2017-18 was the inclusion of feedback exercise where feedback was sought on 78 reform points from actual users of new system. The respondent data in various categories was provided by the States/UTs.

Table 4: Top Performers on the Basis of BRAP 2017-2018

Rank	States
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Telangana
3	Haryana
4	Jharkhand
5	Gujarat
6	Chhattisgarh
7	Madhya Pradesh
8	Karnataka
9	Rajasthan
10	West Bengal

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

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Again, Andhra Pradesh was the best performer in the implementation of BRAP 2017-2018 followed by Telangana and Haryana. Gujarat dropped to 5th place from 3rd in the previous year. On 11th October 2018, the 80-action point BRAP 2019 based on 12 reform areas was circulated by DPIIT to States and UTs.

On 5th September 2020, the Government announced the 4th edition of Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) ranking of States. The Business Reform Action Plan 2018-19 includes 180 reform points covering 12 business regulatory areas such as Access to Information, Single Window System, Labour, Environment, etc.

The larger objective of attracting investments and increasing Ease of Doing Business in each State was sought to be achieved by introducing an element of healthy competition through a system of ranking States based on their performance in the implementation of Business Reform Action Plan. The ranking this time gave full weightage to the feedback from over thirty thousand respondents at the ground level, who gave their opinion about the effectiveness of the reforms.

Again, Andhra Pradesh was the best performer in the implementation of BRAP 2018-2019 followed by Uttar Pradesh and Telangana.

Table 5: Top performers on the basis of BRAP 2018-2019

Rank	States
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Uttar Pradesh
3	Telangana
4	Madhya Pradesh
5	Jharkhand
6	Chhattisgarh
7	Himachal Pradesh
8	Rajasthan
9	West Bengal
10	Gujarat

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade

Ranking of States based on the implementation of Business Reform Action Plan started in the year 2015. Till date, State Rankings have been released for the years 2015, 2016, 2017-18 and 2018-19. State rankings help attract investments, foster healthy competition and increase Ease of Doing Business in each State.

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Table 6: Rankings of the States and Union Territories on the basis of the implementation of the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP)

State/UT	Rank			
	2018-2019	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015
Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	2	12	14	10
Telangana	3	2	1	13
Madhya Pradesh	4	7	5	5
Jharkhand	5	4	7	3
Chhattisgarh	6	6	4	4
Himachal Pradesh	7	16	17	17
Rajasthan	8	9	8	6
West Bengal	9	10	15	11
Gujarat	10	5	3	1
Uttarakhand	11	11	9	23
Delhi	12	23	19	15
Maharashtra	13	13	10	8
Tamil Nadu	14	15	18	12
Lakshadweep	15	34	31	-
Haryana	16	3	6	14
Karnataka	17	8	13	9
Daman & Diu	18	24	23	-
Punjab	19	20	12	16
Assam	20	17	24	22
Jammu & Kashmir	21	22	31	29
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22	31	31	25
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	23	26	25	-
Goa	24	19	21	19
Mizoram	25	30	29	28
Bihar	26	18	16	21
Puducherry	27	27	26	20
Kerala	28	21	20	18
Arunachal Pradesh	29	34	31	32
Chandigarh	29	29	31	24
Manipur	29	32	27	-
Meghalaya	29	34	31	30
Nagaland	29	28	26	31
Odisha	29	14	11	7
Sikkim	29	33	30	27
Tripura	29	25	22	26

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, compiled from Assessment of State Implementation of Business Reforms, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.

4. Startup Ecosystem of Indian States

Startups act as a platform for entrepreneurs who have the ability to think out of the box and innovate to conceive products that can create a niche for them in a dynamically changing world. The role of Startups is especially crucial in making India “Aatmanirbhar” and a self-reliant country. Startup companies bring more competitiveness and vigilance on the table making them the most dynamic economic organizations. They not only contribute to India’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) but also benefit society at large. Hence, startups act as vehicles for socio-economic development and transformation.

The Government of India launched its flagship initiative Startup India on 16th January, 2016, with the objective of supporting entrepreneurs, building a robust startup ecosystem and transforming India into a country of job creators. Since the launch of the initiative, substantial progress has been made which has stirred entrepreneurial spirit across the country. Further, to facilitate the growth of startup, the Government has announced the initiatives like ‘Startup India and Stand-up India’. The action plan is based on the three pillars “Simplification and Handholding”, “Funding Support and Incentives”, and “Industry-Academia Partnership and Incubation.

The startup landscape in India is pervaded by dynamic statistics with the soaring number of unicorns. The State Governments are increasingly recognising startups as important engines for economic growth as 29 States and UTs now have a State startup policy. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) conducted the second edition of the States’ Startup Ranking Exercise, with the key objective to foster competitiveness and propel States and Union Territories to work proactively towards uplifting the startup ecosystem. It has been implemented as a capacity development exercise to encourage mutual learning among all states and to provide support in policy formulation and implementation. The States’ Startup Ranking Framework 2019 has 7 broad reform area, consisting of 30 action points ranging from Institutional Support, Easing Compliances, Relaxation in Public Procurement norms, Incubation support, Seed Funding Support, Venture Funding Support, and Awareness & Outreach. To establish uniformity and ensure standardization in the ranking process, States and UTs have been divided into two groups. While UTs except Delhi and all States in North East India except Assam are placed in Category ‘Y’. All other States and UT of Delhi are in Category ‘X’.

Table 7: States Startup Ranking Results 2019

Category X- This category includes all the States of India and Delhi as UT and Assam from the North-east region.

Category	State
Best Performer	Gujarat
Top Performers	Karnataka
	Kerala
Leaders	Bihar
	Maharashtra
	Odisha
	Rajasthan
Aspiring Leaders	Haryana

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	Jharkhand
	Punjab
	Telangana
	Uttarakhand
Emerging Startup Ecosystems	Andhra Pradesh
	Assam
	Chhattisgarh
	Delhi
	Himachal Pradesh
	Madhya Pradesh
	Tamil Nadu
	Uttar Pradesh

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

Category Y- This category includes all the UTs except Delhi and the North-Eastern States except Assam

Category	State
Best Performer	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Leader	Chandigarh
Aspiring Leader	Nagaland
Emerging Startup Ecosystems	Mizoram
	Sikkim

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

Table 8: Leaders across 7 Reform Areas

The top scoring States across each reform area have been recognised as a leader.

S. No	Pillar	Leader Names
1.	Institutional Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka • Kerala • Odisha
2.	Regulatory Change Champions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka • Kerala • Odisha • Uttarakhand
3.	Procurement Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karnataka • Kerala • Telangana
4.	Incubation Hubs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gujarat • Karnataka • Kerala
5.	Seeding Innovation Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bihar • Kerala • Maharashtra
6.	Scaling Innovations Leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gujarat • Kerala • Maharashtra • Rajasthan
7.	Awareness and Outreach Champions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gujarat • Maharashtra • Rajasthan

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



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5. Macroeconomic Resilience of the States in India

The States' collective efforts contribute in laying the solid foundation for the growth of the country. State budgets are very important from growth perspective, because the spending undertaken by the States tends to reap multiplier effect for the holistic development of their respective economies. Since national development is an aggregation, the growth in States contributes to the overall growth of the country. While at the same time, it is highly essential for the States to focus on the comparative advantages of their respective strengths and specializations and should also adopt best practices of each other's strengths.

At this juncture, when the Indian economy is affected by the daunting impact of Coronavirus, the role of States has become increasingly more crucial in sustaining the overall growth and development of the country. Almost all States have experienced the devastating hit of first and second wave of Coronavirus. However, State Governments took extensive measures to contain the spread of covid-19 with testing, contact tracing, treatment of positives, running covid vaccination drive, announcement of economic relief measures, among others, thus collectively contributing in India's fight against pandemic Coronavirus.

At this backdrop, it becomes crucial to study the performance of States in terms of their relative positions within the country's landscape and to know about their resilience. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has ranked all the States on the basis of key economic indicators and scored accordingly to identify the top resilient States in India.

The economic indicators include Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate (at current prices), Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation, Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP, Industrial Investment Proposals and Unemployment. GSDP reflects the overall scenario of the economy, CPI reflects pricing trend in the State, fiscal deficit indicates the finance management by the State Government, Industrial Investment Proposals points towards extent of conducive business environment and investments opportunities in the State and unemployment rate reflect the utilization of the labour supply as well as availability of employment opportunities in the State.

The analysis is conducted separately for 7 North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura) and rest of the 23 States. The North Eastern States have been scored on the basis of 3 parameters (GSDP, fiscal deficit and CPI) due to non-availability of data for other parameters for a few States.

Estimate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), which is sum total of value added by different economic sectors (Agriculture, Industry & Services) produced within the boundaries of the State, is one of most important single indicator to measure the economic development of the State. GSDP parameter at current prices is considered for scoring due to unavailability of data on GSDP at constant prices of various States. The revised estimates of GSDP at current prices notified in respective State Budgets of 2021-22 is considered for the

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States whose GSDP data at current prices was not available on MOSPI or RBI. In 2019-20, the top States according to the GSDP growth rate at current prices are Madhya Pradesh, with growth rate of 15.2%, followed by Bihar with GSDP growth rate at 12.5%, Andhra Pradesh at 11.5%, Telangana at 11.3%, Haryana at 10.7%, NCT Delhi at 10.6%, Tamil Nadu at 10.2%, Odisha at 10.0%, West Bengal at 9.6% and Karnataka at 9.3%

While in 2020-21, the top States according to the GSDP are Goa, with growth rate of 8.9%, followed by West Bengal, with growth rate of 7.7%, Assam at 6.4%, Tamil Nadu at 5.9%, Bihar at 4.1%, Jammu and Kashmir at 3.5%, Telangana at 2.4%, Karnataka at 2.2%, Gujarat at 1.8% and Andhra Pradesh at 1.6%. States such as Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka were able to maintain their position in top 10 rankings in 2020-21 (in terms of high GSDP growth rate) after being in top 10 positions in 2019-20.

Table 9: GSDP Growth (At Current Prices)

2019-20		2020-21	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Madhya Pradesh	1	Goa
2	Bihar	2	West Bengal
3	Andhra Pradesh	3	Assam
4	Telangana	4	Tamil Nadu
5	Haryana	5	Bihar
6	NCT Delhi	6	Jammu and Kashmir
7	Tamil Nadu	7	Telangana
8	Odisha	8	Karnataka
9	West Bengal	9	Gujarat
10	Karnataka	10	Andhra Pradesh

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MOSPI, State Budgets, RBI

Note: For scoring purpose, the FY 2020-21 GSDP of States including Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand has been taken from respective State Budgets

In 2019-20, the top North Eastern States according to the GSDP growth rate at current prices are Mizoram, with growth rate at 14.9%, followed by Manipur at 14.1% and Tripura at 12.1%. In 2020-21, the top North Eastern States according to the GSDP growth rate at current prices are Mizoram, with growth rate at 19.4%, followed by Manipur at 18.5% and Sikkim at 6.2%.

Table 10: GSDP Growth (At Current Prices)- North Eastern States

2019-20		2020-21	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Mizoram	1	Mizoram
2	Manipur	2	Manipur
3	Tripura	3	Sikkim

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from MOSPI, State Budgets, RBI

Note: For scoring purpose, the FY 2020-21 GSDP of States including Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland has been taken from respective State Budgets

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The fiscal deficit indicates the extent to which Government spending exceeds its income and the total borrowings needed by it to fill this gap. According to the recent State Finances report (2021-22) by RBI, the consolidated gross fiscal deficit (GFD) (RE²) of the States (all) stood at 4.7% of GDP in 2020-21, varying from 1.6% of NCT Delhi to 12.2% of Jammu and Kashmir. In 2019-20, the consolidated gross fiscal deficit (GFD) of the States stood at 2.6% of GDP, varying from (-)0.7% of Uttar Pradesh to 6.8% of Sikkim.

According to RBI State Finances Report, 2021-22, the top 10 States according to the least fiscal deficit in 2019-20 include Uttar Pradesh (-0.7%), NCT Delhi (0.1%), Gujarat (1.5%), Maharashtra (1.9%), Bihar (2.1%), Karnataka (2.3%), Goa (2.5%), Jharkhand (2.5%), Kerala (2.8%) and Uttarakhand (3.0%). While in 2020-21, the top 10 States according to the least fiscal deficit include NCT Delhi (1.6%), Gujarat (3.1%), Jharkhand (3.2%), Haryana (3.3%), Maharashtra (3.3%), Odisha (3.3%), Karnataka (3.5%), West Bengal (4.0%), Kerala (4.3%) and Telangana (4.3%). The States which were able to maintain their position in top 10 rankings in 2020-21 (in terms of least fiscal deficit) after being in top 10 positions in 2019-20 are NCT Delhi, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Kerala.

Table 11: Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP (GFD/GSDP)

2019-20		2020-21	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Uttar Pradesh	1	NCT Delhi
2	NCT Delhi	2	Gujarat
3	Gujarat	3	Jharkhand
4	Maharashtra	4	Haryana
5	Bihar	5	Maharashtra
6	Karnataka	6	Odisha
7	Goa	7	Karnataka
8	Jharkhand	8	West Bengal
9	Kerala	9	Kerala
10	Uttarakhand	10	Telangana

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from RBI State Finances Report 2021-22
Note: GFD- Gross Fiscal Deficit; GSDP- Gross State Domestic Product

The top North Eastern States according to the least fiscal deficit in 2019-20 include Manipur (2.2%), Meghalaya (3.2%), and Arunachal Pradesh (3.7%), while top States in 2020-21 include Arunachal Pradesh (2.3%), Meghalaya (4.6%) and Sikkim (6.1%).

Table 12: Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP (GFD/GSDP)- North Eastern States

2019-20		2020-21	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Manipur	1	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Meghalaya	2	Meghalaya
3	Arunachal Pradesh	3	Sikkim

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from RBI State Finances Report 2021-22
Note: GFD- Gross Fiscal Deficit; GSDP- Gross State Domestic Product

² Revised Estimates

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The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the average change in prices over time that consumers pay for a basket of goods and services. Such changes affect the real purchasing power of consumers' incomes and their welfare. In 2019-20, the top 10 States according to the least CPI inflation include Bihar, with CPI inflation of 2.2%, followed by Chhattisgarh with CPI inflation at 2.5%, Andhra Pradesh at 3.5%, Himachal Pradesh at 3.5%, Gujarat at 3.7%, NCT Delhi at 3.7%, Jharkhand at 4.1%, Goa at 4.3%, Haryana at 4.3% and Jammu and Kashmir at 4.3%. In 2020-21, the top 10 States according to the least CPI inflation include NCT Delhi, with CPI inflation of 3.3%, followed by Rajasthan at 4.4%, Himachal Pradesh at 5.2%, Punjab at 5.3%, Karnataka at 5.8%, Gujarat at 5.9%, Haryana at 5.9%, Jharkhand at 6%, Kerala at 6% and Uttar Pradesh at 6.1%.

Table 13: Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation

2019-20		2020-21	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Bihar	1	NCT Delhi
2	Chhattisgarh	2	Rajasthan
3	Andhra Pradesh	3	Himachal Pradesh
4	Himachal Pradesh	4	Punjab
5	Gujarat	5	Karnataka
6	NCT Delhi	6	Gujarat
7	Jharkhand	7	Haryana
8	Goa	8	Jharkhand
9	Haryana	9	Kerala
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10	Uttar Pradesh

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from RBI's Handbook of Statistics on Indian States.

In 2019-20, the top North Eastern States according to the least CPI inflation include Arunachal Pradesh, with CPI inflation of 0.6%, followed by Meghalaya at 2.8% and Sikkim at 3.2%. In 2020-21, the top North Eastern States according to the least CPI inflation include Arunachal Pradesh, with CPI inflation of 2.6%, followed by Nagaland at 4.8% and Manipur at 6.7%.

Table 14: Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation- North Eastern States

2019-20		2020-21	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Meghalaya	2	Nagaland
3	Sikkim	3	Manipur

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from RBI's Handbook of Statistics on Indian States.

Note: CPI Data of Arunachal Pradesh is average of rural CPI only that too for 10 months of FY2021 (June- March 2020) and whole FY2020

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Industrial Investment Proposals points towards extent of conducive business environment and investments opportunities in the State. In 2019, the top 10 States according to the highest industrial investment proposals include Gujarat (Rs 3,43,834 crore), Maharashtra (Rs 1,15,277 crore), Karnataka (Rs 83,492 crore), Odisha (Rs 29,826 crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs 18,823 crore), Madhya Pradesh (Rs 17,262 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs 16,799 crore), Rajasthan (Rs 10,108 crore), Tamil Nadu (Rs 8,562 crore) and Haryana (Rs 8,283 crore). In 2020, the top 10 States according to the highest industrial investment proposals include Karnataka (Rs 1,62,492 crore), Gujarat (Rs 46,141 crore), Maharashtra (Rs 44,188 crore), Odisha (Rs 37,721 crore), Madhya Pradesh (Rs 32,831 crore), Chhattisgarh (Rs 22,193 crore), Rajasthan (Rs 12,698 crore), Uttar Pradesh (Rs 11,384 crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs 9,727 crore) and West Bengal (Rs 9,552 crore). Most of the States were able to retain their top position in this parameter in 2020 after being in top 10 places in 2019.

Table 15: Industrial Investment Proposals

2019		2020	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Gujarat	1	Karnataka
2	Maharashtra	2	Gujarat
3	Karnataka	3	Maharashtra
4	Odisha	4	Odisha
5	Andhra Pradesh	5	Madhya Pradesh
6	Madhya Pradesh	6	Chhattisgarh
7	Uttar Pradesh	7	Rajasthan
8	Rajasthan	8	Uttar Pradesh
9	Tamil Nadu	9	Andhra Pradesh
10	Haryana	10	West Bengal

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from DPIIT

Note: Data of Calendar Year; data pertains to State wise Breakup of Investment Intentions In terms of IEMs Filed (IEMs: Industrial Entrepreneur Memoranda filed for delicensed sector)

In 2019-20, the top 10 States according to the least unemployment rate include, Tamil Nadu with unemployment rate at 2.9%, followed by Karnataka, with unemployment rate at 3.0%, Madhya Pradesh at 4.3%, Telangana at 4.5%, Andhra Pradesh at 4.7%, Odisha at 4.7%, Assam at 4.7%, Maharashtra at 5.1%, Gujarat at 5.1% and West Bengal 6.3%. All States, except Tamil Nadu and Tamil Nadu were able to retain their top positions with respect to least unemployment rate in 2020-21 after being in top ten places in 2019-20.

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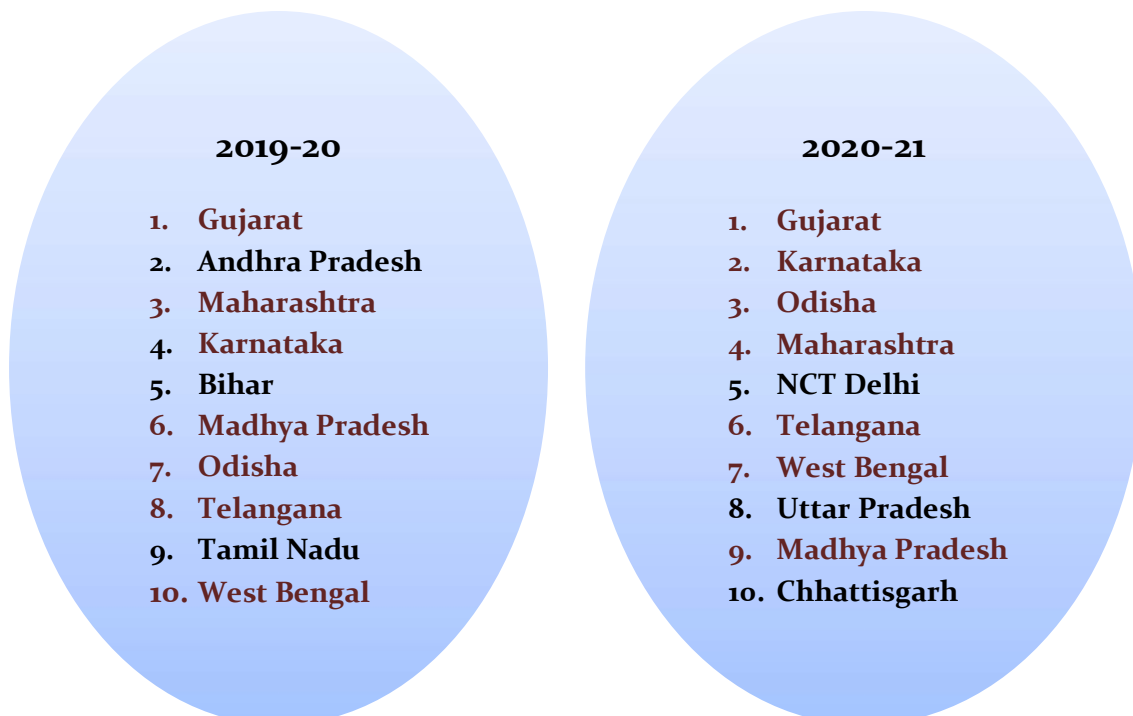
Table 16: Unemployment Rate (Yearly Average)

2019-20		2020-21	
Rank	States	Rank	States
1	Tamil Nadu	1	Assam
2	Karnataka	2	Odisha
3	Madhya Pradesh	3	Gujarat
4	Telangana	4	Telangana
5	Andhra Pradesh	5	Madhya Pradesh
6	Odisha	6	Karnataka
7	Assam	7	Chhattisgarh
8	Maharashtra	8	Maharashtra
9	Gujarat	9	Andhra Pradesh
10	West Bengal	10	Kerala

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from CMIE Database

Macroeconomic Resilience of the States in India

According to the scoring given to States on the basis of their performance in key economic indicators, including Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate (at current prices), Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation, Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP, Industrial Investment Proposals and Unemployment, the top States in 2019-20 came out to be Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. In 2020-21, the top States include Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Maharashtra, NCT Delhi, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.





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On the basis of 5 broad macroeconomic parameters, Gujarat emerged as the most resilient State and maintained its top position among the top 10 States in FY 2021. Karnataka has emerged as the second most resilient State, whose position improved from 4th rank in FY 2020 to 2nd in FY2021. Similarly, Odisha has improved from 7th position in FY 2020 to 3rd in FY 2021. Maharashtra, NCT Delhi, Telangana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are the other strong States in top 10 resilient States in FY 2021. However, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, which were in the top 10 strong States on the basis of 5 broad macroeconomic parameters in FY 2020 are not in the list of top 10 States in FY 2021.

Among the North Eastern States, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Manipur emerged as top 3 States on the basis of 3 broad macroeconomic parameters in FY 2021, while in FY 2020, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Manipur were in the top 3 positions on same parameters.

6. Conclusions & Recommendations

India lives in its States with cultural diversity and homogenous policy implementation towards a common agenda of a higher economic growth trajectory. Under the federal set up, the Indian States and Union Territories (UTs) are the key movers of economic growth and have continued to make achievements in socio-economic and industrial development. Over the years, the States have proactively focused on overall economic development, bolstering the social welfare, spurring the manufacturing sector, strengthening the agriculture sector, vitalizing the services sector, women empowerment, health and education, fostering entrepreneurship ecosystem, handholding the MSMEs and enhancing the infrastructure development.

Each State of India possesses its own unique characteristics, which makes every State a leader in itself. In terms of geographical topography, Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of districts, ie. 75. Rajasthan is the largest State in terms of area of 342,239 sq. km. As of 2011, Delhi has the highest population density of 11,320 per sq.km. Sikkim has the highest per-capita income of Rs 42,4,454 in FY 2020-21. Goa has the lowest poverty rate of 5.1% in India. Nagaland has the lowest infant mortality rate of 4 per thousand as of 2018. Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 94% as of 2011.

Over the years, the States have been undertaking effective reform measures to reduce the regulatory burden on businesses, inculcate entrepreneurship spirit, promote conducive business environment and make their respective States the desirable investment destinations. According to Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) Rankings of Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Andhra Pradesh has retained its 1st rank since last 3 year rankings. Uttar Pradesh has ranked 2nd in the ease of doing business in 2018-2019, up from 12th rank in 2017-18. On the Start-up ecosystem front, Gujarat has been a best performer in DPIIT's startup rankings of 2019 and Karnataka and Kerala have been among the top performing States.

The States' collective efforts contribute in laying the solid foundation for the growth of the country. At this juncture, when the Indian economy is affected by the daunting impact of Coronavirus, the role of States has become increasingly more crucial in sustaining the overall growth and development of the country. A comparative analysis on the macroeconomic resilience of the States in the pandemic times for FY 2019-20 and FY 2020-21 on the basis of 5 broad macroeconomic parameters of the States including Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) growth rate (at current prices), Consumer Price Index (CPI) Inflation, Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP, Industrial Investment Proposals and Unemployment, has been conducted. According to the analysis, Gujarat has emerged as the most resilient State in FY 2020-21 and maintained its highest position among the top 10 States as the Gujarat was also at the top in FY 2019-20. Karnataka has emerged as the second most resilient State, whose position has improved from 4th rank in FY 2019-20 to 2nd rank in FY 2020-21. Similarly, Odisha has improved from 7th position in top 10 most resilient States in FY 2019-20 to 3rd position in FY 2020-21. Maharashtra, NCT Delhi,



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Telangana, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are the other strong States in top 10 resilient States in FY 2020-21.

Going ahead, as the States are on their way to rapid industrialization, coordinated development of small, medium and large scale enterprises are necessary as they offer favorable environment for attracting industrial investments through user friendly policies and better infrastructural support. The States should enhance their existing capacities of specialized areas and at the same time should adopt best practices of other States for the improvement in various segments of their respective economies.

Further, in order to boost the growth of the industrial sector, the States must focus on skill development, research and innovation and good governance along with the State of the art infrastructure so as improve the competitiveness of businesses. Meanwhile, at the socio economic front, the States have taken effective measures towards the implementation of reforms in healthcare, education and other socio-economic segments.

To bolster the growth of service sector, the State Governments must design & develop services led growth strategy focusing on health, education, IT, logistics, knowledge based and non-polluting services, sports, among others. Further, new business ventures in the services sector should be encouraged by the States for which easy availability of loans and simplification of regulatory process should be promoted. Development of services sector would inculcate the spirit of entrepreneurship within the States' economy, which would aid the economy in reaching to higher growth trajectory.

Exports play a vital role in the economic growth. Hence, there is a need to provide more facilities/incentives to the exporting units for increasing exports from the States. The State Governments should constantly working towards improvement in infrastructure, as it is an important growth driver and its development is essential for long term growth prospects of the economy.

The States should seize the true spirit of Business Reform Action Plan and further enhance their performance in Ease of Doing Business to provide conducive business environment, attract investments, foster competition, among others. Encouraging and incentivizing private sector would uplift the industrially backward regions of the States. It is suggested that other States should adopt the best practices set by the top rankers to promote ease of doing business. Similarly, the reforms undertaken by the States to spur the startup ecosystem is laudable and it is commended that that aspiring performers and emerging performers should adopt the model practices set by the best and top performers to foster the startup ecosystem.

Further, focus on use of environment friendly technologies would enable sustainable development of the States. Encouraging efficient use of waste land and water vis-à-vis promoting usage of alternate sources of energy would bring further efficiency in States' industrial sector.



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MSMEs sector has potential to drive growth of manufacturing sector and boost employment in the States. Assurance of easy loans for MSMEs at low interest, initiatives to encourage private participation, basic problems, such as R&D/Innovation, access to technology, marketing support, among others would provide boost MSMEs in the States.

The mutual learning among all the States should be encouraged as it provides support in policy formulation towards the national development agenda. It is suggested that States should share the best practices and capacity development. These collaborative and cooperative practices are evident during the pandemic period. All States have been at the forefront in providing support measures and respective fiscal stimulus packages during the covid-19 pandemic.

Land reforms are seen to be the most important focus areas for all States since land is a major ingredient in the four factors of production, so the availability of land becomes crucial for industrialisation. The State Governments will have to play a proactive role in making land available for setting up of industries in their respective territories. The States can do so by creating a "land bank" for the use of the industry or by giving long term leasing in States where outright purchase is not possible.

Infrastructure development in all States- wherein provision of social infrastructure such as education and health and physical infrastructure such as hospital in every district is the key to improve the industrial setup within the State. The State Governments should also focus on reforms in the power sector by giving high priority to transmission and distribution networks. Tourism sector could also be improved by constructing better roads, well managed tourist lodges and updated websites having information about day to day climate and information about the State.

Going ahead, the role of states is expected to be increasingly more critical in sustaining the overall development of the country in coming times. Several challenges to their growth, such as easing the supply side constraints in the economy, upskilling the workforce and increasing manufacturing competitiveness are still the major areas of concern. The state policies should be focusing on diversifying the beneficiaries of the socio economic development programmes to ensure an all-inclusive growth in the country.

Enhanced focus on the ease of doing business, particularly for the MSMEs with reduced cost of doing business, reforms for the growth of manufacturing, development of the state-of-art infrastructure, investments conducive policies along with focus on socio-economic development such as health and education, would go a long way to enhance the resilience of the States and to achieve a level of strong and sustainable economic growth trajectory in the coming times.

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7. Economic Statistics of the States (FY 2020-21)

Macro-Economic components	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	651624	17916*	237844*	419883	245452	53100*	1268957*
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	162970	83743	78438	94163	137898	3702	196063
Number of Districts	13	25	33	38	27	2	33
Population Density [%]	308#	17	398	1,106	189	394	308
Economic Growth (%)	-2.58	7.80*	2.95	2.50	-1.77	-7.50*	7.26*
Per- Capita Income (Rs) ^{&}	170215	169742*	86801*	46292	104943	435959*	213936
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	9.2	34.7	32	33.7	39.9	5.1	16.6
IMR [@]	29	37	41	32	41	7	28
Primary [^]	4.25%	6.80%*	-7.00%*	-0.05%	-6.86%	-6.74%*	7.66%*
Secondary [^]	-4.46%	9.37%*	2.80%*	2.24%	0.26%	-15.6%*	5.78%*
Tertiary [^]	-6.71%	12.22%*	8.08%*	-0.11%	0.75%	6.43%*	8.01%*
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	67.0	65.4	72.2	61.8	70.3	88.7	78.03

Source : PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from various sources, MOSPI, RBI Handbook of Indian States 2020-21, 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),2018;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

Macro-Economic components	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	528070	114729	116352**	227082	1113818	568636*	560845	2134065*
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	44212	55673	222236	79714	192000	38863	308000	307713
Number of Districts	22	12	22	24	30	14	51	36
Population Density [%]	573	123	124	414	319	860	236	365
Economic Growth(%)	-5.65	-6.18	9.16**	-4.75	-2.62	3.45	-3.37	4.95*
Per- Capita Income(Rs) ^{&}	239535	183286	95448**	75587	226796	221904*	98418	202130*
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	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 [^]	4.40%	-7.87%	2.52%	10.23%	5.66%	-7.89%*	2.57%	4.87%*
Secondary [^]	-9.72%	-12.29%	-7.32%	-7.14%	-5.20%	2.73%*	-3.90%	-0.09%*
Tertiary [^]	-5.67%	0.50%	2.08%	-9.99%	-3.05%	4.09%*	-8.94%	8.29%*
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	75.5	82.8	67.2	66.4	75.4	94.0	69.3	82.3

Source : PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from various sources, MOSPI, RBI Handbook of Indian States 2020-21, 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),2018;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

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Macro-Economic components	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	20673*	23297	18034*	18121*	397473	386170	643222	20434
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	22327	22429	21087	16579	155707	50362	342239	7096
Number of Districts	16	11	8	12	30	22	33	4
Population Density%	115	132	52	119	270	551	200	86
Economic Growth(%)	7.11	-7.52	12.20	7.43	-3.61	-6.63	-6.61	3.73
Per- Capita Income (Rs)&	84746*	82182	187327*	120518*	109730	151367	109386	424454
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 ^	16.91%*	-2.04%	6.91%*	5.19%*	-7.38%	4.22%	0.38%	3.62%
Secondary ^	0.2%*	-16.44%	14.36%*	10.96%*	-7.74%	-8.43%	-6.08%	-0.40%
Tertiary ^	5.53%*	-8.67%	16.49%*	7.92%*	-1.01%	-9.40%	-10.95%	11.71%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	76.9	74.4	91.3	79.6	72.9	76.7	66.1	81.4

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from various sources, NitiAayog, 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),2018;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)

Macro-Economic components	Tamil Nadu	Telangana*	Tripura	UP	Uttarakhand	Delhi	West Bengal
Real GSDP (Rs. Crore)	1296659	644599	41799	1092624	199718*	578971	792720
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	130058	114,840	10491	240928	53483	1483	88752
Number of Districts	32	33	8	75	13	11	23
Population Density%	555	312	350	829	189	12591	1,028
Economic Growth (%)	1.42	-0.62	3.96	-6.36	4.30	-5.68	1.06
Per- Capita Income (Rs)&	225106	237632	129995	65431	202895*	354004	121267
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	11.3	#	14.1	29.4	11.3	9.9	20
IMR@	15	27	27	43	31	13	22
Primary ^	4.84%	12.13%	13.97%	3.68%	2.19%*	-4.59%	5.21%
Secondary ^	0.36%	-2.10%	-13.78%	-8.04%	3.07%*	-6.33%	-1.24%
Tertiary ^	1.11%	-3.94%	1.78%	-8.50%	6.03%*	-5.48%	0.59%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	80.1	72.8	87.2	67.7	78.8	86.2	76.3

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHD Chamber, compiled from various sources, MOSPI, RBI Handbook of Indian States 2020-21, 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; ^Data pertains to growth in Primary, Secondary and tertiary sectors; @Data pertains to Infant Mortality Rate (IMR),2018;%Data pertains to (per sq. km.)



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States' Policy Conclave 2021
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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 subnational, 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"> • Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact Assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • States' Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thematic Research Reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Development Monitor (SDM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases on Economic Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Markets 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign Exchange Market 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developments in International Trade 		



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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 (April 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)

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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. 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
100. Analysis of COVID at International and Sub-national Level- Speed of Spread, Mortality and Recovery.



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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 29th 2020
104. Impact of GST on Economy and Businesses (Aug 2020)
105. India's Imports from China: Strategy for Domestic Capacity Building (Sept 2020)
106. PHDCCI Economic and Business Momentum (EBM) Index (October 2020)
107. The Future of Expanding India-USA Bilateral Relations: Strengthening bilateral ties through FTA (November 2020)
108. New Year Economics – Growth Story Continues (January 2021)
109. PHDCCI Economy GPS Index (January 2021)
110. PHD Chamber Analysis on the Union Budget 2021-22 (February 2021)
111. Analysis of State Budgets FY2021-2022 (April 2021)
112. Impact of Coronavirus 2. 0 on Economy and Businesses
113. Achieving a higher export growth trajectory 75 potential products and 75 focused markets (September 2021)

B: State profiles

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

About KAS

Freedom, justice and solidarity are the basic principles underlying the work of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung (KAS). The KAS is a political foundation, with a strong presence throughout Germany and all over the world.

In our European and international cooperation efforts we work for people to be able to live self-determined lives in freedom and dignity. We make a contribution underpinned by values to helping Germany meet its growing responsibilities throughout the world.

We encourage people to lend a hand in shaping the future along these lines. With more than 80 offices abroad and projects in over 120 countries, we make a unique contribution to the promotion of democracy, the rule of law and a social market economy. To foster peace and freedom we encourage a continuous dialog at the national and international levels as well as the exchange between cultures and religions.

Human beings in their distinctive dignity and with their rights and responsibilities are at the heart of our work. We are guided by the conviction that human beings are the starting point in the effort to bring about social justice and democratic freedom while promoting sustainable economic activity. By bringing people together who embrace their responsibilities in society, we develop active networks in the political and economic spheres as well as in society itself. The guidance we provide on the basis of our political know-how and knowledge helps to shape the globalization process along more socially equitable, ecologically sustainable and economically efficient lines.

We cooperate with governmental institutions, political parties and civil society organizations building strong partnerships along the way. In particular we seek to intensify political cooperation in the area of development cooperation at the national and international levels on the foundations of our objectives and values. Together with our partners we make a contribution to the creation of an international order that enables every country to develop in freedom and under its own responsibility.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has organized its program priorities in India into five working areas:

1. Foreign and Security Policy
2. Economic and Energy Policy
3. Rule of Law
4. Social and Political Change and local Self-Government
5. Training programmes for students of journalism

In implementing its project and programs the Foundation cooperates with Indian partner organisations, such as think tanks, Government and Non-Governmental Institutions.



PHD CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

About Us

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI) has been working as a catalyst for the promotion of Indian industry, trade and entrepreneurship for the past 116 years. It is a forward looking, proactive and dynamic PAN-India apex organization. As a partner in progress with industry and government, PHDCCI works at the grass roots level with strong national and international linkages for propelling progress, harmony and integrated development of the Indian economy.

PHDCCI, acting as the “Voice of Industry & Trade” with a large membership base of 1,50,000 direct and indirect members consisting of large, medium and small industries, has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the industry knowledge across multiple sectors to take Indian Economy to the next level. At the global level, we have been working with the Embassies and High Commissions in India and overseas to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunities.

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