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State Development Monitor

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India's economic landscape is characterized by a numerous developments spanning various sectors. The Reserve Bank of India advocates for sustained growth to harness the demographic dividend, while the export sector shows resilience, particularly in electronics and pharmaceuticals. Initiatives like the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework underscore India's commitment to sustainable development, while regulatory bodies drive innovation in digital communication and broadcasting. In agriculture, efforts are directed towards managing stocks and boosting exports, while infrastructure projects aim to enhance connectivity and enhance economic growth. Policy changes focus on inclusive growth and human capital development, reflecting India's multifaceted approach to navigating contemporary challenges and opportunities.

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1. Economic Development

- 1.1 India must grow at 8-10% every year to reap demographic dividend: RBI bulletin:** The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has emphasized that the Indian economy needs to grow at a rate of 8-10 per cent per annum over the next decade to reap the demographic dividend. The RBI believes that India's favourable demographics will help it break the low middle income barrier and harness its young and rising labor force. The working-age population is expected to grow at a rate of 9.7 million in 2021-2031 and 4.2 million in 2031-2041 per year, making a focus on labour quality essential for the growth strategy.
- 1.2 Despite persistent global challenges, overall exports (merchandise + services) estimated to surpass last year's highest record. It is estimated to reach USD 776.68 Billion in FY 2023-24 as compared to USD 776.40 Billion in FY 2022-23:** FY 2023-24 closes with highest monthly merchandise exports of the current FY in March 2024 at USD 41.68 Billion. Non-petroleum & Non-Gems & Jewellery exports increase by 1.45% from USD 315.64 Billion in FY 2022-23 to USD 320.21 Billion in FY 2023-24. Main drivers of merchandise export growth in FY 2023-24 include Electronic Goods, Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Engineering Goods, Iron Ore, Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc. and Ceramic products & glassware.
- 1.3 Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) to organise Clean Economy Investor Forum in Singapore:** The IPEF Clean Economy Investor Forum is one of the initiatives under the IPEF. It brings together the region's top investors, philanthropies, financial institutions, innovative companies, start-ups and entrepreneurs. The Forum aims to mobilize investments into sustainable infrastructure, climate technology and renewable energy projects.
- 1.4 DPIIT organises Workshop on 'Integration of Economic/User Ministries/Departments on PM GatiShakti National Master Plan':** The workshop was chaired by Additional Secretary (Logistics), DPIIT, Shri Rajeev Singh Thakur, aimed to sensitise the Economic/User Ministries/ Departments about onboarding of GIS Data Layers on the PM GatiShakti NMP, benefits of using the platform for planning and to review the progress made in this respect.
- 1.5 TRAI releases recommendations on "Encouraging Innovative Technologies, Services, Use Cases and Business Models through Regulatory Sandbox in Digital Communication Sector":** Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) today released its recommendations on "Encouraging Innovative Technologies, Services, Use Cases, and Business Models through Regulatory Sandbox in Digital Communication Sector". In view of new technological developments in 5G/6G, Machine to Machine Communications, Artificial Intelligence, the Internet of Things, Virtual Reality, and others, there is a need to provide an environment in which new technologies, services, use cases and business models can be tested in live networks, or existing functions or processes can be refined.

1.6 TRAI releases Consultation Paper on 'Inputs for formulation of National Broadcasting Policy-2024':

The Consultation Paper highlights pertinent issues prevalent in the broadcasting sector with an objective of making India a 'Global Content Hub'. The Consultation Paper raises questions on the policy and regulatory measures and the strategies to be adopted for increasing the contribution to the economy through universal reach, fostering innovation with focus on R&D, facilitating job creation, skill development and start-up promotion. The paper also discusses on strengthening the public service broadcasting, issues on various segments of media and entertainment sector, combating piracy and ensuring content security, robust audience measurement system, terrestrial broadcasting and socio-environmental responsibilities.

1.7 EU-India join forces to promote start-up collaboration on Recycling of E-Vehicles Batteries under Trade and Technology Council:

The European Union (EU) and India today launched an Expression of Interest (EoI) for startups working in Battery Recycling Technologies for Electric Vehicles (EVs) for a matchmaking event. The matchmaking aims to enhance the cooperation between European and Indian Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and startups in the clean and green technologies sector. The intended exchange of knowledge and expertise will be instrumental in advancing the circularity of rare materials and transitioning towards carbon neutrality in both India and the EU.

1.8 Paradip Port becomes numero uno among Indian Major Ports in cargo throughput in FY 2023-24:

Paradip Port Authority (PPA's) remarkable journey has reached new heights with the recent record-breaking achievement of clocking incredible 145.38 MMT cargo throughput in FY 2023-24 and thus by nudged passed Deendayal Port, Kandla to emerge as the highest cargo handling major port of the country. For the first time in the 56 years history of operation, PPA has surpassed previous records, set by Deendayal Port. Paradip Port has also recorded growth of 10.02 million metric tonnes (7.4%) of traffic on YoY basis.

1.9 Coal Sector Shows Highest Growth of 11.6 % among Eight Core Industries in February 2024:

The coal sector has exhibited highest growth of 11.6 % (provisional) among the eight core industries for the month of February 2024 as per the Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI) (Base Year 2011-12). The index of coal industry has reached 212.1 points during Feb'24 as compared to 190.1 points during the same period of last year and its cumulative index has increased by 12.1% during April to February, 2023-24 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.10 Retail Inflation eases to 4.85 per cent in March, 2024:

Retail inflation declined to a 10-month low of 4.85% in March on an annual basis from 5.09% in February last month. The inflation rate has stayed within the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) tolerance range of 2-6%. Compared to the previous month's decrease of -0.11%, the inflation rate rose to 0.16% in the latest period, on a sequential basis.

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1.11 India's Index of Industrial Production grows by 5.7% in February, 2024: India's Index of Industrial Production (IIP) increased by 5.7% in February, up from 3.8% in January, according to data from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). December 2023 saw a 4.2% IIP growth. Power generation rose by 7.5% year-on-year (YoY) in February, compared to 6.9% in January. Mining production grew by 8%, and power output increased by 7.5% in February.

Annexure

Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment 2023-24

Sl. No.	State	Amount Approved
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1255
2.	Bihar	9640
3.	Chhattisgarh	3195
4.	Goa	386
5.	Gujarat	3478
6.	Haryana	1093
7.	Himachal Pradesh	826
8.	Karnataka	3647
9.	Madhya Pradesh	7850
10.	Mizoram	399
11.	Odisha	4528
12.	Rajasthan	6026
13.	Sikkim	388
14.	Tamil Nadu	4079

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15.	Telangana	2102
16.	West Bengal	7523

Financial Incentive to States to accelerate Power Sector Reforms

S.No	State	Cumulative Amount of additional borrowing permission for 2021-22 and 2022-23 (Rs in crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9,574
2.	Assam	4,359
3.	Himachal Pradesh	251
4.	Kerala	8,323
5.	Manipur	180
6.	Meghalaya	192
7.	Odisha	2,725
8.	Rajasthan	11,308
9.	Sikkim	361
10.	Tamil Nadu	7,054
11.	Uttar Pradesh	6,823
12.	West Bengal	15,263
Total		66,413

Export Preparedness Index (EPI) 2022 Overall Rankings

Rank	State	Category	Score
1	Tamil Nadu	Coastal	80.8
2	Maharashtra	Coastal	78.2
3	Karnataka	Coastal	76.3
4	Gujarat	Coastal	73.2

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5	Haryana	Landlocked	63.6
6	Telangana	Landlocked	61.3
7	Uttar Pradesh	Landlocked	61.2
8	Andhra Pradesh	Coastal	59.2
9	Uttarakhand	Himalayan	59.1
10	Punjab	Landlocked	58.9
11	Odisha	Coastal	58.8
12	Madhya Pradesh	Landlocked	55.6
13	Rajasthan	Landlocked	54.8
14	West Bengal	Coastal	53.5
15	Himachal Pradesh	Himalayan	52.2
16	Goa	UT/Small States	51.5
17	Jammu and Kashmir	UT/Small States	47.7
18	Delhi	UT/Small States	47.6
19	Kerala	Coastal	44.0
20	Jharkhand	Landlocked	43.9
21	Assam	Landlocked	43.1
22	Bihar	Landlocked	41.0
23	Manipur	Himalayan	40.7
24	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	UT/Small States	40.6
25	Chhattisgarh	Landlocked	39.1
26	Tripura	Himalayan	38.3
27	Sikkim	Himalayan	36.8
28	Nagaland	Himalayan	34.6
29	Ladakh	UT/Small States	31.5
30	Chandigarh	UT/Small States	31.2

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31	Puducherry	UT/Small States	24.3
32	Meghalaya	Himalayan	24.2
33	Arunachal Pradesh	Himalayan	19.9
34	Dadra Nagar and Haveli & Daman and Diu	UT/Small States	18.7
35	Mizoram	Himalayan	16.9
36	Lakshadweep	UT/Small States	11.3

2. Rural Economy & Agri-Business Developments

2.1 India asks traders to avoid buying new-season wheat to shore up state stocks: India urges global and local trade entities to refrain from purchasing new-season wheat from farmers to support the Food Corporation of India (FCI) in bolstering its diminishing reserves. Dry weather has impacted wheat output, prompting the government to intervene to stabilize prices and ensure sufficient supply for welfare programs.

2.2 Government waives duty on export of 1,000 tonnes of kalanamak rice: The government lifted duty on Kalanamak rice, facilitating up to 1,000 tonnes exports via specified customs stations. This waiver, effective immediately, was previously taxed at 20% on overseas shipments. The Finance Ministry's notification outlined the authorized customs points.

2.3 Mango output to see 14 pc rise this year; heat wave unlikely to impact yields: India anticipates a 14% increase in mango production to 24 million tonnes, despite predicted heat waves. South India plays a crucial role, facing challenges from thrips insects that farmers combat with Imidacloprid.

2.4 ICAR issues advisory to wheat farmers on prediction of a harsher summer: ICAR-Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research issued an advisory to wheat farmers based on Indian Meteorological Department's prediction of a harsher summer. Farmers in various states were advised on moisture content and irrigation methods for the wheat crop.

2.5 India's mustard seed output may touch an all-time high of 12 million tonnes this year: Mustard seed production is likely to touch an all-time high of 12 million tonnes in the 2023-24 season in view of a record sown area of 10 million hectares. Mustard seed is an important oilseed crop grown during the rabi (winter) season during September-October and harvested in February-March.

- 2.6 Centre to increase wheat procurement from Bihar, Rajasthan UP drastically:** The Indian government plans to increase wheat procurement from Bihar, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh to 50 LMT in Rabi Marketing Season 2024-25, aiming to meet its procurement target of 310 LMT and restore wheat allocation in various food security programs. The government has identified 59 districts for procurement, increased the number of procurement centres from 10,366 to 12,253, and increased the number of registered farmers from 2.22 lakh to 3.58 lakhs in RMS 2024-25.
- 2.7 India's coffee exports rise 13.35 pc to 1.25 lakh tonnes in January-March:** India's coffee shipments surged 13.35% to 1,25,631 tonnes in January-March 2024, driven by robust demand for Robusta coffee. Arabica and Robusta are the two varieties grown in India, with Arabica having a smoother taste and Robusta being more bitter. Export of Robusta beans increased by 18%, while Arabica exports declined. Instant coffee exports and re-exports also saw growth. The total coffee export value during this period was Rs 3,644 crore, with major destinations including Italy, Russia, the UAE, Germany, and Turkey.
- 2.8 India's 2024 wheat output seen at 105 mln tons, 6.25% below government estimates:** India will likely produce 105 million metric tons of wheat this year, lower than the government's estimate. The country, a top wheat consumer and grower, banned exports in 2022 due to a crop shortage. The government aims to bolster stocks and control prices through bumper harvests and strategic reserves management.
- 2.9 Disclosure of pulses stock mandatory from April 15, 2024:** The government has made it mandatory for pulses importers, millers, stockists, traders, and processors to disclose their stocks of all pulses from April 15, 2024 to prevent hoarding as it suspects a large quantity of imported legumes are lying in customs warehouses.
- 2.10 Sugar mills paid Rs 78,000 cr to cane farmers in H1 of 2023-24 season:** Sugar mills in India have paid Rs 78,000 crore to sugarcane farmers in the first six months of the current marketing season, a food ministry official said. Mills have cleared 87% of the total cane payment of Rs 90,000 crore till March 31 of the 2023-24 season. They have produced over 300 lakh tonnes of sugar so far this season.
- 2.11 Tur dal prices rise more than 10% despite open import policy:** The prices of tur dal have increased by more than 10% in less than a month despite the open import policy. The pulses processing industry has claimed that it is facing supply shortages of raw tur for converting into tur dal.
- 2.12 India's pulses import almost doubled in 2023-24, it may rise further this year:** India's reliance on pulses imports has increased, nearly doubling in the 2023-24 fiscal year to USD 3.74 billion. The surge in imports, estimated to be over 45 lakh tonnes, is aimed at meeting domestic demand and controlling prices. To address this, the government is exploring new markets like Brazil and

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Argentina for long-term contracts. Despite various incentives, including duty-free imports and higher MSP, domestic pulses production has declined in recent years due to factors like erratic climate conditions. This has led to concerns about inflation, with pulses inflation at 17% in March.

2.13 Spinning industry expects operating margins to improve by 150-200 basis points this fiscal after hitting decadal low: After a year of turmoil last fiscal, the cotton yarn spinning industry is expected to witness a breather this fiscal. Operating margins of cotton yarn spinners are set to improve by 150-200 basis points this fiscal after hitting decadal lows of 8.5-9% last fiscal.

2.14 High demand, dip in production push millet prices up 17%: A combination of high demand, government push, social media trends and a marginal decline in production has driven up millet prices. The inflation in ragi and ragi products accelerated in March to 16.6% - the second highest in over six years. The highest was 16.7% in February.

3. Business Reform Action plan (BRAP) Implementation

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

BRAP 2020 Rankings

S.No.	Categories
	Top Achievers
	Andhra Pradesh
	Gujarat
	Haryana
	Karnataka
	Punjab
	Tamil Nadu
	Telangana
	Achievers
	Himachal Pradesh
	Madhya Pradesh
	Maharashtra
	Odisha

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Uttarakhand
Uttar Pradesh
Aspirers
Assam
Chhattisgarh
Goa
Jharkhand
Kerala
Rajasthan
West Bengal
Emerging Business Ecosystems
Andaman & Nicobar
Bihar
Chandigarh
Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Delhi
Jammu & Kashmir
Manipur
Meghalaya
Nagaland
Puducherry
Tripura
Haryana
Karnataka
Punjab
Tamil Nadu
Telangana

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal trade website as of March 2023.

4. Logistics Ease Across Different State (LEADS) 2023

Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) is a unique initiative of Government of India, focused on assessing performance of logistics eco-system across States and Union Territories (UTs). It provides valuable insights to States and UTs about key drivers of logistics performance, which States / UTs can leverage for effective policy and decision making. LEADS initiative focuses on enhancing domestic logistics performance. Combined with various trade facilitation and EXIM logistics related initiatives being implemented, it helps to enhance overall competitiveness of Indian logistics eco-system and global positioning. Improvement in India's LPI rank by six places to 38th position in 2023 is a reflection of the same.

States and UTs based on their Geography were placed into four Groups namely **Coastal Group**,

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Landlocked Group, North East Group and Union Territories Group to analyse their logistics performance. Performance of States / UTs, in each of these Groups, was measured using combination of objective data and user perception scores (respondents' ratings) for individual indicators under the three pillars of logistics performance i.e., **Quality of Logistics Infrastructure, Quality of Logistics Services, and Operating & Regulatory Environment**. States / UTs were classified into three performance levels – **Achievers, Fast Movers** and **Aspirers**, based on their logistics performance as measured through the LEADS framework.

Logistics Ease Across Different State (LEADS) Performance Snapshot 2023

Groups/ Categories	Achievers	Fast Movers	Aspirers
Coastal	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala,	Goa,
	Gujarat	Maharashtra	Odisha,
	Karnataka		West Bengal
	Tamil Nadu		
Landlocked	Haryana,	Madhya Pradesh,	Bihar,
	Punjab,	Rajasthan,	Chhattisgarh,
	Telangana,	Uttarakhand	Himachal Pradesh,
	Uttar Pradesh		Jharkhand
North-East	Assam,	Arunachal Pradesh,	Manipur,
	Sikkim,	Nagaland	Meghalaya,
	Tripura		Mizoram
Union Territories	Chandigarh,	Andaman & Nicobar,	Daman & Diu/ Dadra & Nagar Haveli,
	Delhi	Lakshadweep,	Jammu & Kashmir,
		Puducherry	Ladakh

LEADS 2023 Results

Within Coastal Group, Maharashtra has moved from Achievers to Fast Movers while Odisha has moved from Achievers to Aspirers. In Landlocked Group, Uttarakhand has moved from Achievers

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to Fast Movers and Himachal Pradesh has moved from Achievers to Aspirers. Within North-East Group, Sikkim and Tripura have moved from Fast Movers to Achievers while Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland have moved from Aspirers to Fast Movers. Within Union Territories Group, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep have moved from Aspirers to Fast Movers.

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 NHAI spends record ₹2.07 lakh cr in 2023-24, builds 6,644 km of roads: The National Highways Authority of India (NHA) spent a record ₹2,07,000 crore on national highway construction in 2023-24, marking a 20% increase from previous years. The construction of highways reached 6,644 km, a 53% increase from the previous year. NHA's monetization receipts reached ₹40,314 crore in FY 2023-24, 70% higher than the previous year.

5.2 Hyderabad's proposed elevated corridor to boost entrepreneurial ecosystem and promote development: Hyderabad's proposed elevated corridor will revolutionize connectivity, infrastructure, and development in Genome Valley, benefitting life sciences companies. The corridor is a strategic move to propel Hyderabad as a leading life sciences hub, attracting investments and fostering innovation in the sector.

5.3 Road ministry capex surpasses Rs 3 lakh crore in 2023-24: The ministry of roads transport and highways recorded the highest ever capital expenditure of Rs 3.01 lakh crore in 2023-24 with both government and private expenditure at an all-time high at Rs 2.64 lakh crore and Rs 34,805 crore respectively.

5.4 As India gives effect to the new highway-building playbook, a key change in measuring method is coming: The govt is looking to modify its measuring method from 'road km' to 'lane km' from this financial year. This is part of India's shifting focus to building more expressways and roads that have at least four lanes.

5.5 Road ministry working on mega plan for building 50,000 km of new, access-controlled, expressways: The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, in the first 100 of the formation of the next government, could unveil a mega plan for building 50,000 km of new, access-controlled, expressways by 2037 to help reduce logistic costs.

5.6 Government's focus on infra development to nurture sustained revival in investment cycle: RBI report: The government's focus on infrastructure development, coupled with buoyant business optimism, could nurture a sustained revival in the investment cycle. While fixed investment and the lower drag from net external demand propelled real GDP growth, private consumption received

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support from steady urban demand. On the supply side, manufacturing activity strengthened further, benefiting from lower input costs and the improvement in global supply chains.

5.7 Funds for rural housing scheme okayed till September, 2024: The finance ministry has approved the release of funds for six more months through September 2024 under the Indian government's flagship housing scheme, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G). The move aims to complete about 3.5 million rural houses, with the government setting a target of building 29.5 million houses by March 2024.

5.8 Centre studying innovative ways to boost infrastructure funding: Government plans to capture land value increase from road projects through mechanisms like auctioning exits and betterment levy to boost infrastructure funding. Studying global best practices for innovative financing methods.

5.9 NHAI Organizes National Workshop on Eco-friendly Measures for Holistic National Highway Development: With a strong focus on environment sustainability, promoting economic growth, and expanding the National Highway network, NHAI is paving way for a greener, more resilient, and inclusive future. The national workshop strengthened this vision by providing key insights and identifying areas for holistic development. The deliberations held at the day-long workshop will go a long way in adopting various sustainable practices for the construction of National Highways and drive inclusive growth by enhancing the ecological footprint across the country.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 FSSAI launches awareness campaign on food safety aspects at prominent markets of Delhi: The event emphasized the collective responsibility in ensuring food safety, with the mantra, "Food Safety is Everyone's Responsibility" and also the importance of vital role of every stakeholder across the food supply chain in fostering a healthier India. FSSAI, as the apex food regulator in the country, remains committed to safeguarding public health through the implementation of robust food safety protocols nationwide.

6.2 Union Health Ministry launches myCGHS iOS app: The app is designed to enhance access to Electronic Health Records, information, and resources for Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) beneficiaries. The myCGHS app facilitates a wide range of services, including booking and cancellation of online appointments, downloading CGHS card and index card, accessing lab reports from CGHS labs, checking medicine history, checking medical reimbursement claim status, accessing referral details, locating nearby wellness centers, staying updated with news and highlights, locating nearby empanelled hospitals, labs, and dental units and accessing contact details of wellness centers and offices.

6.3 FSSAI advises E-Commerce Platforms to ensure appropriate categorization of food products sold on their websites:

FSSAI has noted instances of food products licensed under 'Proprietary Food' with the nearest category – Dairy Based Beverage Mix or Cereal Based Beverage Mix or Malt Based Beverage – being sold on e-commerce websites under the category 'Health Drink', 'Energy Drink' etc. FSSAI has clarified that the term 'Health Drink' is not defined or standardized anywhere under the FSS Act 2006 or rules/regulations made thereunder. Therefore, FSSAI has advised all e-commerce FBOs to promptly rectify this misclassification by removing or de-linking such drinks or beverages from the category of 'Health Drinks / Energy Drinks' on their websites and place such products in the appropriate category as provided under the extant law.

6.4 UGC announces that 4-year degree holders can now directly appear for NET and pursue PhD in any subject:

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has announced significant changes allowing students with 4-year undergraduate degrees to directly appear for the National Eligibility Test (NET). Additionally, those with 75% aggregate marks or equivalent grades can now directly pursue a PhD.

6.5 Diageo India signs MoU with SCPwD to train students under 'Learning for Life' programme:

Alcobev maker Diageo India (United Spirits) partners with the Skill Council for People with Disabilities (SCPwD) to train 300 Persons with Disability (PwDs) under its 'Learning for Life' programme. The initiative aims to champion inclusion and diversity, aligning with Diageo's Society 2030: Spirit of Progress goals. Certified trainers will conduct residential training programmes in SCPwD-affiliated centres across India, preparing students for roles in business and hospitality. The programme focuses on overcoming employment barriers and providing equal access to resources and employment opportunities.

7. Special Feature- Assam at a glance

Assam is situated in the North-East of India and is the largest northeastern state in terms of population while second in terms of area. Assam covers an area of 78,438 sq. km. The state is bordered by Bhutan and the state of Arunachal Pradesh to the north; Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur to the east; Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, and Bangladesh to the south; and West Bengal to the west. A significant geographical aspect of Assam is that it contains three of six physiographic divisions of India – The Northern Himalayas (Eastern Hills), The Northern Plains (Brahmaputra plain), and Deccan Plateau (Karbi Anglong). Assam shares about 2.4% of the country's landmass, providing shelter to 2.6% of India's population as per Census, 2011.

The state has presently 35 districts for administration and revenue purposes. Assam is a state of heterogeneous population with socio-cultural and ethnic diversity. According to the Census of India, 2011 the population of Assam was 312.05 lakh of which 159.39 lakh were male and 152.66 lakh were female.

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The state now produces nearly 700 million kg of tea annually and accounts for around half of India's overall tea production. The state is rich in water resources and has vast tracts of fertile land. Assam is also the third-largest producer of petroleum and natural gas in the country and has ample reserves of limestone.

The State is one of the richest biodiversity zones in the world and consists of tropical rainforests, deciduous forests, riverine grasslands, bamboo orchards, and numerous wetland ecosystems. With its five national parks and 18 wildlife sanctuaries, the state is a biodiversity hotspot. Other potential areas of investment include power and energy, mineral-based industries, tourism, and crude oil refining.

Assam is India's gateway to the Northeast and acts as a vital link for trade with Southeast Asian countries. It is well connected by rail, road, ports, and airports. The State has adopted numerous investor-friendly policies to attract investments & accelerate industrial development. The North East Industrial Investment Promotion Policy and the Industrial Policy of Assam facilitate business through fiscal incentives and multi-year concessions to investors. The Information Technology (IT) Policy and the Tourism Policy of Assam have given special attention to specific sector development.

Summary of Economic Indicators- Assam

State/UT Capital	Dispur
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma
Area (Sq.km)	78438
Population Density (Sq.km)	398
No. of Districts	35
GSDP at current prices (FY2023-24) (in Rs lakh crore) (AE)	5.7
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2024)	5.9
Per Capita Income at current prices (FY 2023-24)(Rs)(AE)	135787
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	32
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2020)	36
Literacy Rate %)(2011)	72.19
Sex Ratio (Census 2011)	958
Implementation of Reforms 2020(ranking) [@]	Aspirers
Key Industries	Tea, Coal, Oil and gas, Limestone and Cement, Agriculture, Food processing, Tourism, Horticulture

Macro Economy of Assam

At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Assam is estimated to be at Rs. 5.7 lakh crore 2023-24. The state has improved its share in India's GDP at current prices, recording a rise from 1.65 percent in FY 2016-17 to 1.81 percent in FY 2022-23 (QE) and at constant (2011-12) prices, the contribution of GSDP to GDP'S has increased from 1.64 percent in 2016-17 to 1.87 percent in 2022-23 (QE).

As per the advance estimates, the Per Capita Income of Assam at current prices for the FY 2023-24 is estimated to be ₹1,35,787 compared to ₹1,20,336 for the FY 2022-23 (QE) registering an increase of 12.84 percent. The state expects to earn revenue receipts around Rs. 1, 14,085 crore in FY 2023-24 (BE) against Rs. 89,742 crore in FY 2022-23 (RE) with an impressive growth of 27.12 percent.

According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the cumulative FDI inflows in Assam were valued at US\$ 20.85 million from October 2019-December 2023.

As of September 2023, Assam had a total installed power generation capacity of 1,858.43 MW, of which 1,285.16 MW was under central utilities, 161.90 MW was under private utilities and 411.37 MW was under state utilities. The Government has set a target to generate 6,500-megawatt (MW) power in the state by 2030.

The annual Survey of industries (ASI), one of the major indicators of industrial performance of the state has shown that in terms of the Net Value Added with a share of 1.25 percent of All-India level, the State is in the 19th position out of 36 states & Union territories where ASI was conducted and reported in the ASI 2019-20. However, in terms of number of factories, Assam ranks 13th rank across all states and union territories and it is at the 16th position in respect of number of workers engaged in the sector.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (AE)
GSDP at current prices (Rs Lakh crore)	4.1	4.9	5.7
Per capita NSDP at current prices (Rs)	103964	120336	135787
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	8.1	7.9	NA
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Current Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	22.46	22.10	23.68
Secondary Sector	36.94	32.65	30.46
Tertiary Sector	40.60	45.25	45.85

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, Compiled from RBI Handbook of Statistics, Economic Survey of Assam (2022-23 and 2023-24)

8. Summary of Macro Economic Indicators

Macro-Economic components	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat
Real GSDP 2021-22	74691274	2002783	26252252	42806456	24968320	5395986	109724900
Geographical Area (SqKm)	276754	83743	78438	99200	135133	3702	196024
Number of Districts	26	26	35	38	27	2	27
Population Density(Per Sq. Km)	796	17	398	1,106	189	394	308
Economic Growth (%)	11.43	6.15	14.9	10.98	1.72	1.12	-12.09
Per- Capita Income(Rs)2021-22	192587	178000	102965	54383	134000	527146	276588
Poverty Rate(2011-12)	9.2	34.67	32	33.7	39.9	5	16.6
(Infant MortalityRate) IMR 2016	25	29	40	29	40	8	25
Primary Sector Growth %	12.06	5.10	13.6	9.38	-6.9	10.2	0.3
Secondary SectorGrowth %	11.79	7.96	3.5	3.80	0.3	3.9	-5.4
Tertiary Sector Growth %	9.73	4.81	8.1	13.40	0.7	6.0	-0.4
Literacy Rates (2011)(%)	67.4	65.4	72.2	69.8	70.3	88.7	78.0

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

Macro-Economic components	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra
Real GSDP (2021-22)	58877121	12439962	176000	23681637	125223259	55092006	62165324	211830900
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	44212	55673	120355	79716	191791	38863	308245	307713
Number of Districts	22	12	20	24	31	14	50	35
Population Density (PerSq. Km)	573	123	56	414	319	860	236	365
Economic Growth (%)	9.8	8.35	6.16^	8.15	9.47	7.10	10.12	12.12
Per- Capita Income(Rs)2021-22	274635	222227	144000	86060	236400	162992	61524	172000
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	11.2	8.06	10.35	36.9	20.9	7.05	31.6	17.35
(Infant MortalityRate) IMR 2016	27	19	20	27	23	6	46	17
Primary Sector Growth%	2.7	8.5	1.36	8.76	2.4	4.2	10.3	15.0
Secondary SectorGrowth%	11.5	11.0	3.94	3.12	7.5	7.9	10.6	-12.2
Tertiary Sector Growth%	10.1	6.3	11.39	7.50	9.2	6.3	9.7	-9.0
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	75.5	82.8	68.74	66.4	75.6	96.2	70.6	82.3

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

Macro-Economic components	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttarakhand	Delhi	West Bengal
Real GDP	134510826	67630412	4048048	112308957	18988193	62242975	89431900
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	130060	112,077	10492	240928	53483	1483	88752
Number of Districts	38	33	8	75	13	11	23
Population Density (Per Sq.Km)	555	312	350	829	189	11320	1,028
Economic Growth (%)	7.99	10.88	8.69	4.24	6.13	10.23	1.06^
Per- Capita Income(Rs)2021-22	241131	275443	140803	68810	196282	401982	121267
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	4.89	13.74	16.65	37.08	17	9.9	20
(Infant Mortality Rate) IMR 2016	15	27	27	43	31	13	22
Primary Sector Growth%	4.11	2,54	9.63	2.74	5.62	6.0	5.2
Secondary Sector Growth%	9.24	7.63	5.18	5.63	3.81	1.3	-1.2
Tertiary Sector Growth%	6.83	12.52	8.86	4.25	9.21	-5.5	0.6
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	80.1	66.5	87.8	67.7	78.8	86.2	77.1

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

NEWSLETTER TEAM

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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
• Research Studies	• Global Economic Developments	• Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC)	• Trade and Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)
• State Profiles	• India's Economic Developments	• India's Economic Developments	
• Impact Assessments	• States' Economic Developments	• Trade & Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS) Newsletter	
• Thematic Research Reports	• International Developments	• State Development Monitor (SDM)	
• Releases on Economic Developments	• Financial Markets		

	• Foreign exchange market		
	• Developments in International Trade		

Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A: Thematic research reports

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7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
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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)
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18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
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20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
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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)
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31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
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35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
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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)
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48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
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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
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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
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B: State profiles

142. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
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