



PHD CHAMBER
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State Development Monitor

A Monthly Newsletter for Indian States

May 2024

PHD RESEARCH BUREAU
PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

State Development Monitor

India's economic landscape in May 2024 witnessed a various developments across sectors. Retail inflation moderated to 4.8%, reflecting stability, while industrial production surged by 4.9%, fueled by robust growth in manufacturing and electricity sectors. Urban unemployment rates declined, indicating increased labor force participation, especially among women. Coal production saw a significant uptick of 7.4%, bolstering energy security. On the global front, India secured a landmark WIPO treaty, highlighting its commitment to sustainable development. Meanwhile, bilateral collaborations with New Zealand in pharmaceuticals, agriculture, and food processing showcased India's efforts to bolster international ties. Overall, these developments underscore India's multifaceted approach to navigating contemporary challenges and harnessing emerging opportunities for inclusive growth and sustainable development.

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1. Economic Development

- 1.1 Retail Inflation Eases to 4.8% in April, 2024:** The annual inflation rate based on all India Consumer Price Index (CPI) number is 4.8% (Provisional) for the month of April, 2024 (over April, 2023). Corresponding inflation rate for rural and urban is 5.4% and 4.1%, respectively. Among the top five groups, the year-on-year inflation on groups 'Clothing & Footwear', 'Housing' and 'Fuel & light' has decreased since last month.
- 1.2 India's Index of Industrial Production grows by 4.9 % in March 2024:** The IIP growth rates for the month of March 2024 over the corresponding period of previous year is 4.9 percent. The growth rates of the three sectors, Mining, Manufacturing and Electricity for the month of March 2024 over March 2023 are 1.2 percent, 5.2 percent and 8.6 percent respectively. Within the manufacturing sector, the growth rate of the top three positive contributors to the growth of IIP for the month of March 2024 are – "Manufacture of basic metals" (7.7%), "Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products" (16.7%), and "Manufacture of other transport equipment" (25.4%).
- 1.3 Unemployment Rate (UR) in urban areas decreased to 6.7% during January-March 2024 for persons of age 15 years and above:** Under the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) for Quarterly Bulletin (January-March 2024), Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) in urban areas has shown an increasing trend from 48.5% to 50.2% during January - March 2023 to January - March 2024 respectively for persons of age 15 years and above. Female Labour Force Participation Rate in urban areas rose from 22.7% to 25.6% during January - March 2023 to January - March 2024, reflecting Overall Increasing Trend in Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR).
- 1.4 Coal Production increased by 7.4 in April 2024 as compared to last year:** India's coal production for April 2024 reached 78.6 MT (Provisional), with a growth rate of 7.4% compared to the corresponding period in the previous year, which was 73.2 MT. During April 2024, Coal India Limited (CIL) achieved a coal production of 61.7 MT (Provisional), marking a growth of 7.31% compared to the same period last year when it was 57.5 MT. Additionally, coal production by Captive/others in April 2024 stood at 11.4MT (Provisional), reflecting a growth of 12.9% from the previous year, which was 10.1MT.
- 1.5 WIPO Treaty, a big win for India and Global South:** The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) treaty on intellectual property, Genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, is a significant win for countries of the global South and for India, which is a mega biodiversity hotspot with abundance of traditional knowledge, and wisdom. The treaty marks the start of the journey to achieve collective growth and deliver the promise of a sustainable future, a cause which India has championed for centuries.

1.6 Total exports of merchandise and services in FY 2024-25 begins with strong growth of 6.8%; estimated at USD 64.5 Billion in April 2024 as compared to USD 60.4 Billion in April 2023: Non-petroleum & Non-Gems & Jewellery exports register an increase of 1.32% from USD 25.77 Billion in April 2023 to USD 26.11 Billion in April 2024. Main drivers of merchandise exports growth during April 2024 include Electronic Goods, Organic & Inorganic Chemicals, Petroleum Products and Drugs & Pharmaceuticals. Electronic goods exports increase by 25.8% from USD 2.11 Billion in April 2023 to USD 2.65 Billion in April 2024.

1.7 Index Numbers of Wholesale Price in India for the Month of April, 2024 (Base Year: 2011-12): The annual rate of inflation based on all India Wholesale Price Index (WPI) number is 1.26 % (Provisional) for the month of April, 2024(over April, 2023). Positive rate of inflation in April, 2024 is primarily due to increase in prices of food articles, electricity, crude petroleum & natural gas, manufacture of food products, other manufacturing etc.

1.8 India and New Zealand to have deeper collaboration in Pharma, Agriculture and Food Processing Industries, among others: The meeting of Indian and New Zealand delegation addressed bilateral trade matters of mutual interest, including issues related to market access, non-tariff barriers (NTBs), and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures on products like grapes, okra and mangoes, Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) in Organic products, simplified homologation including through mutual recognition of comparable domestic standards for vehicles, etc. Both parties reaffirmed their commitment to resolve these issues through constructive dialogue and cooperation under the existing mechanism of JTC.

1.9 RBI likely to transfer Rs 1 lakh crore to government in FY25: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is expected to transfer around Rs 1 lakh crore to the government in FY25, as per a report by Union Bank of India. This projection reflects a slight increase from the Rs 874 billion transferred in the previous fiscal year. The report anticipates a robust dividend payout for FY25, with analysts predicting a potential positive surprise similar to the previous fiscal year. Despite various factors influencing RBI's dividend calculation, such as interest earnings and foreign exchange gains, analysts foresee strong dividend figures.

1.10 Robust government capex, improvement in business confidence to push growth: The major reasons cited for India's growth prospects in FY25 include robust public investment/ capex push by the government, sustained growth in business and consumer confidence, and strong services sector, among others.

2. Rural Economy & Agri-Business Developments

- 2.1 Google Arts & Culture and India's Ministry of Agriculture launch digital exhibit on millets:** The digital exhibition highlights the history of millets from ancient grains to modern-day superfoods, as well as their nutritional benefits, contribution to global climate resilience, and potential to address global food security challenges.
- 2.2 Digital crop survey on cards to fine-tune farm statistics:** A mobile application of the digital crop survey and relevant web applications will be used by nodal officials of states to gather data on crop sowing. The farm ministry aims to create a robust crop survey system that uses the latest technological advancements such as visual and advanced analytics, GIS-GPS technologies and AI/ML (machine learning) to lend accuracy to the sowing estimates.
- 2.3 Above-normal Southwest monsoon chances bring hope for India's agricultural sector:** Multiple meteorological organisations are predicting above-normal rainfall during this year's southwest monsoon season in the Indian subcontinent. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) forecasts the total rainfall from June to September to be 106% of the long-period average. Last year's southwest monsoon ended with a 6% deficit due to El Nino, causing variations in rainfall distribution. Some regions experienced shortages while others, like West Rajasthan and Saurashtra-Kutch, received ample rainfall. However, 7 subdivisions, including Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura, experienced deficient rainfall.
- 2.4 India extends duty-free import of yellow peas by four months:** In early December 2023, the central government allowed duty-free imports of yellow peas until March 2024, later to be extended till April 2024 and then June 2024. It was part of New Delhi's intervention to cool the prices of the overall pulse basket. Now, India has extended the timeline for duty-free imports of yellow peas by four more months until October 2024.
- 2.5 Centre asks states to exclude stubble burners from MSP benefits this year onwards:** Centre implements Supreme Court suggestion to exclude stubble burners from MSP. Punjab, Haryana to tighten enforcement as paddy cultivation areas rise. CoS directs 'red entry' to bar farmers from benefits, seeking exclusion from MSP operations in 2024-25.
- 2.6 Production of tea down all over India by 13 million kg:** Tea industry in season 2024 faces challenges with production declines, weather issues, and financial stress. Darjeeling sector seeks relief package for survival amidst declining yields and prices. Tea production for the period January- March, 2024 was down by more than 21 million kg while all India production was lower by more than 13 million kg.

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2.7 Government's stance on sugar exports amidst industry demands: Indian Sugar and Bio-Energy Manufacturers Association (ISMA), seeks sugar export despite surplus, impacting closing stock projections. Central government prioritizes ethanol over export, aiming to build reserves. Sugar prices rise despite production surprises, with the 2024-25 forecast dependent on monsoon.

2.8 India's cotton exports may rise 27% to 28 lakh bales in 2023-24 season: The demand for Indian cotton went up as the prices ruled 8-10 per cent lower than the international prices during December 2023 till March 2024. Cotton is mainly exported to countries like Bangladesh, China and Vietnam. The estimated cotton consumption until April 2024 is 192.50 lakh bales, and the export is estimated to be 21.50 lakh bales.

3. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

3.1 Long-term Main Contract for development of Shahid Beheshti Port Terminal, Chabahar signed between India Port Global Limited (IPGL) and Ports and Maritime Organization (PMO) of Iran: A long term contract was signed between India Port Global Limited (IPGL) and Ports and Maritime Organization (PMO) of Iran. The bilateral meeting held between Indian and Iranian counterparts recalled the common vision of their leaders to further strengthen bilateral cooperation in connectivity initiatives and in making Chabahar Port a regional connectivity hub. The Ministerial visit and signing of the Long-term Contract will further strengthen ties between the two nations and highlights the importance of Chabahar as a gateway for trade with Afghanistan and broader Central Asian countries.

3.2 NHAI Organises Workshop on Implementation of Insurance Surety Bonds in National Highway Contracts: Ministry of Finance, Government of India has made Insurance Surety Bonds at par with Bank Guarantees for all Government procurements. Around 700 Insurance Surety Bonds valued at around Rs. 3,000 crores have been issued by different insurance companies so far. Recognizing the potential of ISB, the panelists during the workshop advocated for a wider adoption of the financial instrument for awarding of NHAI contracts. The workshop also outlined various challenges and deliberated on possible measures that can be taken for faster adoption of the instrument.

3.3 NHAI's road assets monetisation can fetch up to Rs 60,000 cr for government this fiscal: ICRA predicts NHAI's road asset monetization plan could yield up to Rs 60,000 crore in FY2025, part of the National Monetisation Pipeline. NHAI plans to sell 33 assets through toll-operate-transfer (TOT) and InvIT modes, totaling 2,750 km with Rs 4,931 crore annual toll collection, likely attracting various investor types.

4. Developments in Health and Education Sector

- 4.1 Shri K. Sanjay Murthy launches Capacity Building on Design and Entrepreneurship (CBDE) program:** The Capacity Building Program is designed to equip identified HEIs and faculty members to focus on Design and Entrepreneurship development in their institution with the support of mentors from industry. This program will focus on instilling in students a problem-solving approach that encourages creative and innovative solutions to complex challenges and ultimately takes concrete steps in scaling up their ideas through stage-wise hand-holding support provided by mentors from the industry. The program includes one-to-one mentoring of faculty and promoting generative dialogue among faculty, student teams and HEI partners by a pool of expert mentors. The program is designed to provide mentor support to the identified HEIs to learn from the expertise gained through years of engagement in the industry setup.

5. Developments in Tourism Sector

- 5.1 The Ministry of Tourism participates in IMEX, Frankfurt 2024 to showcase India as a premier global hub for MICE activities:** IMEX is a hub for the global events industry, which offers a valuable and lucrative opportunity for professionals to enhance businesses, foster genuine connections, and gain invaluable insights. The Ministry of Tourism aims to showcase the strengths of India as a leading MICE destination to the global market and to act as a catalyst to bring forth greater number of Conferences and Conventions to be hosted in the country.
- 5.2 The Ministry of Tourism participates in Arabian Travel Mart 2024 in Dubai:** The Ministry of Tourism has launched the 'Cool Summers of India' campaign at Arabian Travel Mart. The event provides a platform for Indian tourism players to exhibit their offerings, forge alliances within the industry, and attract visitors from the MENA region. This, in turn, is expected to bolster revenue generation and foster job creation within the tourism sector.

6. Special Feature- Jharkhand at a glance

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 has around 40% of the country's mineral wealth. The state is rich in mineral resources such as coal (27% 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 endowed with a wide variety of natural resources and is one of the most attractive destinations for setting up mineral-based units because of its vast mineral reserves and an industrious workforce. Around 30% of Jharkhand's geographical area is covered with highly bio-diverse forests, thus affording ample opportunities for the development of Minor Forest Produce-based industries and AYUSH centric units.

Jharkhand is the only state in India to produce coking coal, uranium, and pyrite. The state is also a leading producer of coal, mica, kyanite and copper. The state is the largest producer of tussar silk (non-mulberry silk) in the country with a 76% share in the total output. Mineral production in the state stood at 138 million tonnes in FY23. The state's coal reserves are estimated at around 33 billion tonnes. Jharkhand accounts for 20-25% of the total steel produced in the country. In FY22, Jharkhand produced 72 thousand tonnes of limestone which was valued at Rs. 35,005 (US\$ 0.42 million).

Summary of Economic Indicators- Jharkhand

State/UT Capital	Ranchi
Hon'ble Chief Minister	Shri Champai Soren
Area (Sq.km)	79,714
Population Density (Sq.km)	414
No. of Districts	24
GSDP at current prices (FY2023-24) (in Rs lakh crore) (Projection)	4.2
Growth of GSDP at constant prices(FY2024)	7.1
Per Capita Income at current prices (FY 2023-24)(Rs)(Projection)	98649
Poverty Rate (%) (2011-12)	37
Infant Mortality Rate (Per thousand) (2020)	25
Literacy Rate %)(2011)	66.4
Sex Ratio (Census 2011)	948
Business Reform Action plan (BRAP) Implementation 2020(ranking)@	Aspirers
Key Industries	Mining and mineral extraction, Iron and steel Engineering, Chemicals, Handloom, Automotive

Macro Economy of Jharkhand

At current prices, the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand is projected to be at Rs. 4.2 lakh crore in financial year 2023-24 and Rs. 4.7 lakh crore in financial year 2024-25. The GSDP of the state has grown at an average annual rate of 8.8 per cent during the last three years, i.e., between 2020-21 and 2022-23. It is estimated to grow by 7.1 per cent in the current financial year 2023-24 and by 7.7 in the next financial year 2024-25.

As per the advance estimates, the per capita Income of Jharkhand at current prices for the financial year 2023-24 is projected to be ₹98,649 compared to ₹91,874 for the financial year 2022-23 (Projection) registering an increase of 7.4 percent.

According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the cumulative FDI inflows in Jharkhand were valued at USD 2667 million from October 2019-March 2024 ranking the state 8th position in India in terms of FDI inflows. Also, the state has recorded USD 1.90 billion worth of exports in for financial year 2023-24.

Jharkhand stands as a pivotal state, in context of Medium and Small-Scale Industries (MSMEs) showcasing notable growth in total employment over the years. The Fourth Census recorded MSME employment at 12.9 lakhs, which substantially increased to 24.9 lakhs during the NSSO 73rd round. This growth places Jharkhand among the states with significant advancements in MSME employment. Jharkhand had achieved a score of 56 out of 66 in the NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Goals India Index 2020-21, indicating its progress towards the fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

Gross State Domestic Product and its Composition

Components	2021-22(PE)	2022-23 (Pr)	2023-24 (Pr)
GSDP at current prices (Rs Lakh crore)	3.5	3.9	4.2
Per capita NSDP at current prices (Rs)	84059	91874	98649
Economic Growth % (at constant prices)	10.9	6.8	7.1
Sectoral Contribution in GSVA at Constant Prices (%)			
Primary Sector	43.6	44.1	NA
Secondary Sector	35.5	34.5	NA
Tertiary Sector	21.2	21.3	NA

Source: PHD Research Bureau, PHDCCI, Compiled from RBI Handbook of Statistics 2022-23, Economic Survey of Jharkhand (2022-23 and 2023-24) Abbreviations: PE= Provisional Estimates, Pr= Projections

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PHD Research Bureau

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

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

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
• 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

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 Economic (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)

38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)
44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade(October 2017)
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)
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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.
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 (May 2021)
113. Achieving a higher export growth trajectory 75 potential products and 75 focused markets (September 2021)
114. PHDCCI Analysis of Union Budget 2022-23 (February 2022)
115. Economy to resume normal growth curve in 2022-23 (April 2022)
116. Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs in India: Percolation EODB Reforms at the Factory Level (May 2022)
117. Prospects and Potential for Enhancing Exports and Reducing Imports of India (May 2022)
118. Pre and Post COVID Economic Dynamics of Leading Economies (June 2022)
119. PHDCCI Inflation Trends (June 2022)
120. India is an attractive destination for Green Hydrogen (August 2022)
121. Impact of Monetary Tightening on Inflation (November 2022)
122. India's Export Outlook (December 2022)
123. Mapping of 75 products among the States (December 2022)
124. India: A Growth Leader in G20 Nations (December 2022)
125. PHDCCI-India's Exports Outlook (IEO)-A Survey of Exporters' order books (January 2023)
126. India-UAE FTA. Unleashing Export Potential (January 23)
127. PHD Chamber Analysis of Union Budget 2023-24-(February 2023)
128. Post Pandemic Recovered and Unrecovered Economies (April 2023)
129. Effectiveness of policy rates of top ten leading economies (May 2023)
131. India consistently resilient in the global economy (May 2023)
132. The India-USA Bilateral Relations: Steady Strides into the Future (July 2023)
133. An Analysis of India's Trade Pattern with Latin American and Caribbean Countries (July 2023)
134. Growth Dynamics of India's Exports (July 2023)

135. Agriculture Boosts Economic Resilience (October 2023)
136. India's Emerging Export Dynamics: Vision USD 2 Trillion Exports by 2030(November 2023)
137. Mapping Post-Pandemic Socio-Economic Resilience of the States' in India (December 2023)
138. Geopolitical Spillovers and Resilience of the Indian Economy (December 2023)
139. New Year Economics PHDCCI Economic Outlook 2024 (January 2024)
140. Interim Budget 2024-25: A Reflection of Viksit Bharat
141. Viksit Bharat @2047: A Blueprint of Micro and Macro Economic Dynamics

B: State profiles

142. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
143. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
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