

Special Feature:  
Economy of  
Uttar Pradesh

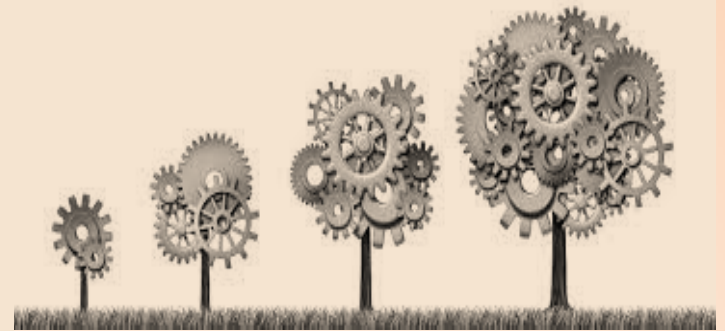
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# State Development Monitor

A monthly newsletter for all Indian states



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## State Development Monitor Newsletter- Executive Summary

The September-October edition of the State Development Monitor brings forward a special feature of developments in the State of Uttar Pradesh at a glance. Further it aims to focus at developments made in all Indian states with respect to;

- **Economic Scenario**
- **Infrastructure Developments**
- **Health sector**
- **Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments**
- **Tourism Developments**

The rankings for all states for the implementation of business reforms produced by the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion along with the State Innovation Index produced by the Institute for Competiveness India has been mentioned to analyse the performance of states so far.

It has been observed that significant developments in states have been made at various fronts, the state of Uttar Pradesh continues to embark as a state of opportunities by building better infrastructure in terms of road, railways, aviation, power, transport and IT network. The state of Assam is aiming to engage citizens in every aspect of governance by involving them in budget making etc.

A significant amount of Infrastructure developments have taken place in the last two months the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued Letter of Award (LOA) for development of National Highways in various states including Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh etc. In line with the central governments initiative of "Swaachh Bharat Abhaiyaan" the districts of Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Sindhudurg (Maharashtra) found to be the Cleanest Districts in India.

Considerable Developments in the health sector have been witnessed, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare has extended support to various states including Odhisa and Himachal Pradesh. The state of Delhi witnessed immense number of reported cases of Chikungunya and Dengue, for which the state government has taken effective measures.

On tourism front certain projects have been approved in state of Jammu and Kashmir, Uttrakhand , Uttar Pradesh etc. and certain developments like setting up of a task force headed by Secretary, Tourism, with membership from relevant ministries, state governments, and industry associations to undertake strategic planning along with setting up of an investor facilitation desk to handhold investors and facilitate projects has been done.

## Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard

Improving India's regulatory framework for business is a key prerequisite for increasing investment in India and thereby creating jobs. The Government of India has already embarked on an ambitious agenda to improve India's Doing Business rank to 50 by 2017; however, this effort will only address a small subset of the regulatory burden on investors. Doing Business reforms will only address central regulations, and regulations in Mumbai and Delhi; the rest of the country must also improve simultaneously if we are to convert our reforms into results. It is with this objective that, in December 2014, States agreed to a 98-point action plan to suggest potential reforms that should be undertaken to improve the regulatory framework for business nationwide. More importantly, this assessment allows us to generate a wide base of knowledge on how States have been addressing the task of reducing the regulatory burden on business, and identifies a series of good practices already underway in each State.

<b>STATE WISE RANKING- Business Implementation Reform</b>			
S.No.	State	Rank	Score (%)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	99.09
2.	TELANGANA	2	99.09
3.	GUJARAT	3	97.92
4.	RAJASTHAN	4	97.32
5.	HARYANA	5	96.95
6.	CHHATTISGARH	6	96.73
7.	MADHYA PRADESH	7	96.73
8.	JHARKHAND	8	96.57
9.	UTTARAKHAND	9	96.13
10.	ODISHA	10	92.42
11.	MAHARASHTRA	11	91.96
12.	PUNJAB	12	91.07
13.	KARNATAKA	13	86.90
14.	WEST BENGAL	14	84.52
15.	UTTAR PRADESH	15	84.52
16.	BIHAR	16	75.82
17.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17	65.77
18.	TAMIL NADU	18	62.80
19.	DELHI	19	47.02
20.	KERALA	20	26.97
21.	GOA	21	19.05
22.	TRIPURA	22	16.67
23.	ASSAM	23	14.58
24.	DAMAN & DIU	24	14.58
25.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	25	1.79
26.	PUDUCHERRY	26	1.49
27.	NAGALAND	27	1.49
28.	MANIPUR	28	1.49
29.	MIZORAM	29	0.89
30.	SIKKIM	30	0.60
31.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	31	0.30
32.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	32	0.30
33.	CHANDIGARH	33	0.30
34.	MEGHALAYA	34	0.30
35.	ANDAMAN& NICOBAR ISLANDS	35	0.30
36.	LAKSHADWEEP	36	0.30

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2016

## State Innovation Index

Innovation is a subject matter of huge concern for a country the size of India. It is because innovations are important from several viewpoints. These include first and foremost the viewpoint of economic growth. Apart from this, innovations also help companies overcome problems to benefit consumers. Technological innovation is the basis of growth and competitiveness of nations. The State Innovation Index represents which seeks to measure innovation environment across states in India. Categorization is done on the index according to a stage of development with eleven indicators being used for building stage of development. The same has been released in the 'The Indian State Innovation Report 2016' published by the Institute for Competiveness India. Overall the index seems to tell that the innovation environment is strong regionally in south and western parts of India. Thus there seem to be a west-south and north-east divide. Delhi and Uttar Pradesh seem to be an exception to this rule and seem to be doing well on the Index. States in peninsular India seem to be doing well on innovation environment.

<b>STATE WISE INNOVATION INDEX</b>		
S.No.	States	State Innovation Index
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35.43
3.	Assam	23.49
4.	Bihar	24.27
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.69
6.	Delhi	40.55
7.	Goa	39.67
8.	Gujarat	37.70
9.	Haryana	30.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	33.35
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	26.97
12.	Jharkhand	21.42
13.	Karnataka	40.35
14.	Kerala	37.40
15.	Madhya Pradesh	26.98
16.	Maharashtra	49.32
17.	Manipur	27.40
18.	Meghalaya	22.86
19.	Mizoram	32.47
20.	Nagaland	22.75
21.	Odisha	26.26
22.	Punjab	33.94
23.	Rajasthan	28.18
24.	Sikkim	33.04
25.	Tamil Nadu	45.62
26.	Tripura	27.15
27.	Uttar Pradesh	37.91
28.	Uttarakhand	30.73
29.	West Bengal	33.01

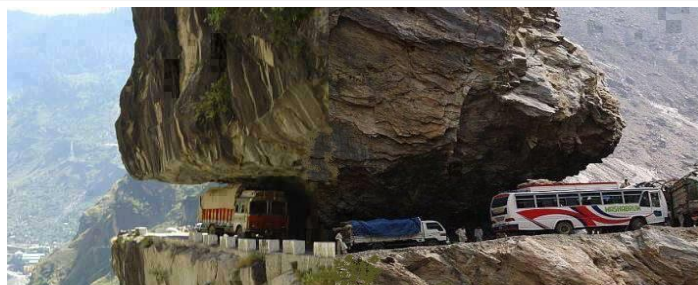
**Source:** The rankings have been obtained from The Indian State Innovation Report 2016 published by the Institute for Competiveness India.

## I. Developments in Economic Scenario



### Assam

The GSDP of Assam at current prices is Rs. 201064 core during 2015-16 while for the year 2016-17 it is estimated to be Rs 224641 crore. The state government of Assam is aiming to engage citizens in every aspect of governance by involving them in budget making etc. The overall allocation of road maintenance by PWD has increased to Rs 600 Crore from 300 Crore. The state government aims to open 25 new sub treasuries in various blocks encompassing all parts of the state in the coming 5 years. The state government has initiated various initiatives such as developing a land bank, establishing a single window system for encouraging investors to establish in their state and development of tourist infrastructure at Hajo.



### Himachal Pradesh

While the State Government has been striving hard to ensure equitable growth, the timid initiatives of the Government of India to stimulate growth and address the core issues of export, infrastructure and savings area diversely impacting the economy of Himachal. As per advance estimates of State Gross Domestic Product, the growth rate of the State during 2015-16 has been estimated at 7.7 percent, as against National growth rate of 7.6 percent. It is heartening to note that State's growth is better than the National growth, which is evident from the fact that State's average growth rate is 7.2 percent against National average growth rate of 6.8 percent during the first four years of 12th five year Plan period.

### Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh chief minister Akhilesh Yadav tabled his budget of Rs 3,46,935 crore for the year 2016-17. The annual budget is 14.60 percent more as compared to the budget of 2015-16. The Budget estimates receipts of over Rs. 3,40,120 crore during 2016-17. The revenue receipts comprise Rs. 2,06,894 crore as tax revenue share of which Rs 1,05,637 crore would accrue UP's share in central taxes. The Budget has provisions of Rs 13,842 crore for new development schemes. The estimated revenue surplus is Rs. 28,200 crore. The government intends to develop its metro rail in Varanasi and Kanpur and Development of Agra Lucknow expressway.



## II. Infrastructure Developments

### 1. Key Development on approval of new link between Sahibganj bypass in Jharkhand to Manihari bypass in Bihar including four lanes bridge on river Ganga.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved the construction of new link between Sahibganj bypass in Jharkhand to Manihari bypass in Bihar including four lane bridge on river Ganga.

The cost is estimated to be Rs.1954.77 crore including cost of land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation and other pre-construction activities. The total length of the road to be developed is approximately 22 kms.

This work will be done under the National Highways (Others) on Hybrid Annuity Mode. The concession period of the Project is 19 years including a construction period of four years.

The new link road will be approximately 16 km long starting (km.200.87 of Sahibganj Pass in Jharkhand) to another six km long near Narenpur (junction of NH-133B and NH-131A on Manihari bypass in Bihar). This stretch also includes a four-lane Bridge on Ganga River.

The project will help in expediting the improvement of infrastructure in Bihar and Jharkhand and also in reducing the time and cost of travel for traffic, particularly heavy traffic, plying in the area in these States. The development of this stretch will also help in uplifting the socio-economic condition of this region in the State.

### 2. Committee on Delhi Traffic Decongestion says no to more flyovers, gated communities

A High Powered Committee on 'Decongestion of Traffic in Delhi' has called for a paradigm shift in transport planning and policy interventions to check explosive growth in automobile population in the national capital and move people more efficiently than cars through effective public transport system.

The Committee called for various interventions over the next five years to enable 80% share for public transport and non-motorised trips in total transportation in the city where in the total passenger trips are estimated to increase to 280 lakhs per day in 2021 from a mere 45 lakh trips in 1981, 118 lakh trips in 2001 and 144 lakhs in 2008.

To ensure a safe, sustainable, affordable, equitable, comfortable, accessible and environmental friendly public transport system in the city, the Committee recommended a four pronged strategy with the components of:

1. Improving Public Transport and Disincentivising use of private vehicles;
2. Promoting Road Safety and efficient Traffic Management;
3. Setting up Unified Metropolitan Transport Authority and enhancing institutional capacity; and
4. Promotion of Transit Oriented Development through integrated land use and transportation planning.

### 3. Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Sindhudurg (Maharashtra) found to be the Cleanest Districts in India.

The Minister, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, today released the 'Swachh Survekshan' for rural India, revealing Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) and Sindhudurg (Maharashtra) as the cleanest districts in India. A total of 22 hill districts and 53 plain areas were assessed under the Gramin Swachh Survekshan launched in May 2016. Mandi was judged as the cleanest district in "Hills" category and Sindhudurg as the cleanest in the "Plains" category, with districts of Sikkim, Shimla (Himachal Pradesh), Nadia (West Bengal) and Satara (Maharashtra) featuring at the top of the index.

The Ministry had commissioned Quality Council of India (QCI) to carry out the assessment. Each district has been judged on four distinct parameters. Maximum weightage was placed on accessibility to safe toilets and water. The parameters to judge sanitation status include:

- Households having access to safe toilets and using them (toilet usage, water accessibility, safe disposal of waste) (40%)
- Households having no litter around (30%)
- Public places with no litter in the surrounding (10%)
- Households having no stagnant wastewater around (20%)

The assessors appointed by QCI individually visited all districts covered under the Survekshan to make a comprehensive analysis of the on-ground situation & progress.

Overall Ranking - Swachh Survekshan Gramin				
Category	Rank	District	State	Cleanliness Score
Hills	1	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	98.4
Hills	2	West Sikkim	Sikkim	96.4
Hills	3	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	94.1
Plains	1	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	96.8
Plains	2	Nadia	West Bengal	95.0
Plains	3	Satara	Maharashtra	92.9



The Government of India, through its Swachh Bharat 'Clean India' Mission has proposed a multi-stakeholder initiative focusing on cleaning up 100 places across India that are "iconic" due to their heritage, spiritual and/or cultural significance. Ten places have been selected as a pilot for learning and demonstration basis one of them being the Kamakhya temple in Assam.

A formal launch of the Clean Up action plan for Kamakhya Temple as a part of Swachh Bharat Mission was organized in Guwahati, Assam today by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in association with the Government of Assam. The programme was launched by the Union Minister for Rural Development, Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water and Sanitation, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar and the Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Sarbananda Sonowal. As a symbol of cleanliness, advanced sweeping machines were inaugurated in the premises of the temple on the occasion.

### 5. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Awards Contract for 4-Laning of Nerchowk – Pandoh including Pandoh bypass section in Himachal Pradesh

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued Letter of Award (LOA) for development of National Highway section in Himachal Pradesh under phase IV B of National Highways Development Projects (NHDP).

Sl. No.	NH No.	Section	Length	Total Capital Cost (Crore)	Contractor's name
1	21	4-Laning of Nerchowk – Pandoh section	26 Km	Rs. 1274 crore	M/s KMC Constructions Ltd.

The project will have two bypasses (about 8 km long Mandi Bypass and about 5 km long Pandoh Bypass), three Twin Tube 2-Lane Tunnels, 6 Major Bridges, 11 Minor Bridges and 3 Vehicular Under Passes. The project would be executed on EPC mode and scheduled time of completion of the project is 30 months from the date of commencement.

### 6. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) Awards Contract for Two Highway Development Projects in Karnataka.

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued Letter of Award (LOA) for development of following National Highway sections in the state of Karnataka on EPC mode under NHDP Phase IVB:

NH No.	Section	Length	Total Capital Cost	Contractor's Name
63	4 Laning of Hubli-Hospet section	144 km	Rs. 2293 crore	M/s BSCPL-KNR (JV)
63	4/6 Laning of Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP Border Section	95 km	Rs. 1625 crore	M/s Gammon India Ltd.

The 144 km long Hubli-Hospet section connects major district headquarters i.e. Gadag, Koppal, Hubal-Dharwad city to Hospet town which is a mineral rich belt and is home to many iron and steel industries. The 95 km long Hospet-Bellary-Karnataka/AP border section falls in Bellary district and covers important towns like Hospet, Toranagallu and Bellary. Hampi, near Hospet, is a World Heritage Site and attracts large number of tourists in the region. Large numbers of thermal plants are located along these sections which require transportation of coal and other ingredients for their smooth functioning.

#### 7. Four Laning of Lucknow-Sultanpur Section of NH-56 in Uttar Pradesh.

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued Letter of Award (LOA) for development of the following section in the state of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP Phase-IV:

NH No.	Section	Length	Total Capital Cost	Concessionaire's Name
NH-56	4-Laning of Lucknow Sultanpur Section from km 11.500 to km 134.700 of NH-56	127 km	Rs. 2,845 crore	M/s Dilip Buildcon Ltd.

The project shall be executed on Hybrid Annuity mode and completed in 30 months from the date of commencement of the project. Development of this section would reduce the travel time from Lucknow to Holy City of Varanasi and promote tourism in the region. The 127 km long stretch between Lucknow and Sultanpur transverses through important districts of Lucknow, Barabanki, Raebareli and Sultanpur.

The project will have construction of one Major Bridge, 13 Major Bridges, 1 Railway Over Bridge, 259 Culverts, 4 Vehicular Underpasses, 6 Cattle/Pedestrian Underpasses, 43 Bus Bays, 2 Truck Lay Bys and 32 km long Bypasses at Jagdishpur, Mushafirkhana, Aliganj and Shabaganj/Badaunkalan.

## 8. NHAI Awards Contract for 4-Laning of Panchkula-Yamunanagar Section of NH-73 (new NH-344) in Haryana.

The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has issued Letter of Award (LOA) for development of following section in the state of Haryana under NHDP Phase-III:

NH No.	Section	Length	Total Project Cost	Concessionaire's Name
<b>NH-73 (new NH-344)</b>	4 Laning of Panchkula-Yamunanagar Section from km 157.192 to km 176.400	19 km	Rs. 249 crore	M/s Gawar Construction Ltd.

Panchkula and twin cities of Jagadhari and Yamunanagar are important commercial and industrial centres of Haryana. Development of Panchkula-Yamunanagar Section from km 157.192 to km 176.400 will improve connectivity to various villages and towns and confer boost to the economy of the area by way of providing access to various places of business and tourist importance.

The existing 108 km long stretch of NH-73 (New NH 344) between Panchkula to Yamunanagar connects Haryana to state of Uttar Pradesh and passes through Barwala, Sahjadpur, Saha, Jagadhari cities. This highway passes through Khol-hi-raitan wild life sanctuary at two section from km 175.350 to km 176.00 & 177.090 to km 177.500 and leads to Saharanpur and Roorkee.



### III. Developments in Health Sector



#### Shri J P Nadda assures all support to Odisha Government to manage JE cases in the State

In view of the rising number of cases and reported deaths due to JE in Malkangiri, Odisha, Shri J P Nadda, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare has assured all support to the Odisha Government to manage JE cases and has directed the officials from the Ministry to monitor the situation closely.

The Health Minister, Shri C K Mishra, Secretary (HFW) has also spoken to the Principal Health Secretary of Odisha. Secretary (HFW) was informed that two teams from the State have visited the endemic area for situation analysis. Additionally, State Health Minister and Principal Secretary, Odisha are at Malkangiri and reviewing the JE situation and the measures taken to contain it.

#### Shri J P Nadda assures all support to Himachal Pradesh Government to manage Scrub Typhus cases in the State

In view of the rising number of cases and reported deaths due to of Scrub Typhus in Himachal Pradesh, Shri J P Nadda, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare had sought a detailed report from the State Government. Having received the detailed report, the Union Health Minister has assured all support to the Himachal Pradesh Government in managing the endemic disease observed in this region.

Shri Nadda added that the Union Ministry is willing to send an expert committee to the State on its request. "The Ministry is very closely monitoring the situation and if requested shall provide all logistical and technical support to the Himachal Government to strengthen their capacity to effectively manage the situation", stated Shri Nadda. This has been conveyed to the State, he added.

While the Health Minister pressed on the need to start rigorous awareness campaigns regarding the preventive steps to be taken by the people at the community level, he has also directed the officials of the Health Ministry to be alert and gear up activities to be taken for awareness generation, prevention and control of Scrub Typhus.





## IV. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

### 4.1 Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh Interacts Over Telephone with Farmers in Uttar Pradesh

Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh has said that the Government of India is working expeditiously to implement agriculture related schemes across the country. However, the pace of implementation related to most of central agriculture related schemes in Uttar Pradesh is very slow.

In this regard the Agriculture Minister mentioned about Soil Health Card Scheme and opined that there is a target of 263.91 lakh Soil Health Card distribution in Uttar Pradesh during 2015-17. However, only 34.78 lakh cards have been given away by now which is 87% below the target. Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister stated it on a telephonic dialogue to the farmers hailed from Agra, Aligarh, Mathura and Bulandshahr districts of Uttar Pradesh in Ministry of Agriculture, today. Shri Radha Mohan Singh expressed hope that Government of Uttar Pradesh would be working expeditiously to implement agriculture related schemes for the welfare of the farmers.

Shri Singh received the queries of farmers on telephone turn wise and replied to them in a same manner in the presence of the officials of the Ministry. The farmers asked the queries related to the tasks performed throughout the country along with Uttar Pradesh after the Modi Government assumed the charge. Out of them most of the questions were pertained to Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojna , Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Krihsi Vikas Yojna , Pramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna , Soil Health Scheme, Neem Coated Urea and National Agriculture Market schemes. The farmers also asked how farmer's income would be doubled. Apart from this, farmers also asked the questions concerned with Farmers Producer Organizations (FAO) and joint liabilities groups.

### 4.2 250 markets Connected to e-NAM Platform

Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Shri Radha Mohan Singh today announced successfully completion of e-NAM first phase and launched e-NAM Mobile App in New Delhi. The Minister of State for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Shri Parshottam Rupala was also present on the occasion.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Radha Mohan Singh announced that most of the implementation issues faced in pilot phase have been addressed and e-NAM platform is connected to 250 markets across 10 States as of now (Andhra Pradesh (12), Chhattisgarh (05), Gujarat (40), Haryana (36), Himachal Pradesh (07), Jharkhand (08), Madhya Pradesh (20), Rajasthan (11), Telangana (44), Uttar Pradesh (67). Union Minister informed that so far, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for integrating 399 mandis with e-NAM has been received from 14 states and all of them have been approved.

Shri Singh said that the active involvement of all stakeholders, and in particular mandi and marketing board officials; the NAM programme is a success and is going ahead of schedule. Minister is sure that e-NAM will significantly contribute towards enhancing the farmer's income. Agriculture Minister informed that so far, 1, 53,992.7 MT of agriculture produce worth Rs. 421 crore has been transacted on e-NAM platform and 1,60,229 Farmers, 46,688 Traders and 25,970 Commission Agents have been registered on the e-NAM platform.

## V. Tourism Developments

### 5.1 86 MoUs Aggregating close to Rs 15,000 Crores Exchanged in Incredible India Tourism Investors' Summit (IITIS)- 2016



Several announcements were made at the valedictory session of the 'Incredible India Tourism Investors' Summit (IITIS)- 2016' organized by the Ministry of Tourism in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry and the Tourism Finance Corporation of India from 21st to 23rd September, 2016 to promote investments in Tourism sector in India.

Institutionalisation of IITIS to be held annually with the next Summit to be organized in September 2017;

- Setting up of a task force headed by Secretary, Tourism, with membership from relevant ministries, state governments, and industry associations to undertake strategic planning;
- Setting up of an investor facilitation desk to handhold investors and facilitate projects; and,
- Organising investor meets in States with the support of Ministry of Tourism.

States like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, and Chattisgarh exchanged 86 MoUs during the session and many more are in the pipeline, aggregating close to Rs 15,000

crores. IITIS-2016 had met the desired objectives and highlighted tourism investment potential in the country. Gujarat exchanged MoUs close to 9000 crores, Karnataka with 2600 crores, Rajasthan with 1000 crores, Uttarakhand with 500 crores and Chhattisgarh with 12 crores. Also, B. R. Shetty Group is keen to invest 450 crores and Costa Cruise 750 crores and Triveni Singapore close to 800 crores in the country.

### **5.2 Ministry of Tourism Approves Projects of Rs. 500 Crore for Jammu & Kashmir**

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) chaired by Union Tourism Secretary Shri Vinod Zutshi for the 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' has approved projects to the tune of Rs. 500 Crore as part of Development Package of Prime Minister Reconstruction Plan (PMRP) for integrated development of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir.

New projects include Integrated Development of Tourist facilities at Mantalai – Sudhmahadev – Patnitop Circuit for Rs.99.99 Crore, Baramulla-Kupwara-Leh circuit for Rs.99.98 Crore, Rajouri - Bafliyaz - Shopian - Pulwama Circuit for Rs.99.99 Crore and Anantnag-Kishtwar- Pahalgam – Daksum - Ranjit Sagar Dam Circuit for Rs.99.75 Crore. In addition, Rs. 99.99 Crore has been approved for integrated development of tourist facilities in lieu of damaged assets in the floods.

The projects envisage tourist infrastructural development in Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights of the project involve developing a Convention Centre in Gulmarg and Patnitop, development of Ethnic Villages, Development of Water Sports Centre at Baghliyar Dam - Pool Doda. Other major intervention proposed in the circuits include last mile connectivity, tourist facilitation/interpretation centre, base camps for trekking, facilitation centre for pilgrims for Amarnath Yatra, Sound and Light Show at Shalimar Bag, illumination of heritage structures, provision of eco friendly vehicles, Enhancement of tourist facilities at golf courses across the state.

### **5.3 M/o Tourism approves projects of Rs. 450 Crore under Swadesh Darshan for Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim**

The Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) for the Swadesh Darshan Scheme in Ministry of Tourism has approved projects to the tune of Rs. 450 Crore for development of Heritage circuit in Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand, Ramayana Circuit in Uttar Pradesh, North East Circuit in Sikkim and Coastal Circuit of Tamil Nadu.

The Heritage Circuit in state of Madhya Pradesh, covers Gwalior- Orchha- Khajuraho-Chanderi-Bhimbetka-Mandu with total project cost of approximately Rs. 100.00 Crore. The project envisages world class infrastructural development of the sites which includes developing a Theme Park and Convention centre in Khajuraho, Sound and Light Show in Mandu. Site Illumination, Construction of Tourist Facilitation Centres and parking area are other intervention proposed in the circuit. The Heritage Circuit in Uttarakhand is on developing Tourism Infrastructure in Jageshwar-Devidhura-Katarmal-Bajjnath sites with total project cost of approximately Rs.83 Crore. The highlights of project in Uttarakhand are development of Eco Log Huts, Sound and Light Show and Upgradation of Temple Pathways.

## Uttar Pradesh – State Developments at a Glance

Uttar Pradesh has a mounting population size of 200 million with an average growth rate of more than 5% contributing 8% to India's overall GSDP<sup>1</sup>. Owing to the state's large base of skilled labourers, it has emerged as a key hub for IT and ITeS industries, including software, captive Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and electronics. The state's resources, policy incentives, infrastructure and climate are best suited for investments in diverse sectors such as Information Technology (IT), agro-based and food processing, sports goods, textiles, handloom and handicrafts, leather-based, tourism and biotechnology. The state has a well-developed social, physical and industrial infrastructure. Uttar Pradesh is known for having better infrastructure in terms of road, railways, aviation, power, transport and IT network. Going ahead, there exist tremendous potential in the state to re-embark on the path of accelerated infrastructure growth supported with effective and strong economic reforms.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
<b>State Capital</b>	Lucknow
<b>Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh</b>	Shri Akhilesh Yadav
<b>Area (Sq. km)</b>	2,40,928
<b>Population ( 2011)</b>	199812 (in thousands)
<b>Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011</b>	828 per thousand
<b>Number of Districts</b>	75
<b>GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)</b>	Rs.1041996 Crore
<b>Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2015)</b>	10%
<b>GSDP at Constant prices(FY2015)</b>	Rs. 833159 Crore
<b>Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2015)</b>	6.2%
<b>Per capita Income (FY2015)</b>	Rs.44197
<b>Poverty rate(2011-12)</b>	29.43%
<b>CPI inflation(2015-16)</b>	4.77%
<b>Infant Mortality Rate(2013)</b>	50 per 1000 live births
<b>Literacy Rate (2011)</b>	67.7%
<b>Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*</b>	15 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Key Industries</b>	Agro processing, Mineral based industries, Textiles, Handloom and handicrafts, leather-based industry, Sports goods, Food processing, Biotechnology, Cement, Auto and auto components, Sugar, Brassware, Glassware & Bangles, IT& ITES, Tourism, Vegetable oils, Cotton Yarn, etc.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Uttar Pradesh, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 13<sup>th</sup> September 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table.

<sup>1</sup> Combined GSDP of all the States



## Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	Focus Area	Suggestive Measures
1.	<b>Single Window Mechanism for fast track approvals</b>	The Single Window System which aims to act as a single point of contact for application and clearances needs to be made more comprehensive in implementation. For e.g. the window should include more departments from whom clearances are required so that approval process becomes less tedious for e.g. construction permit, electricity connection, solid waste disposal and environmental clearances.
2.	<b>The Process of Property Registration</b>	Introduction of a system which allows users to conduct the property registration process online is the need of the hour. This will help reduce the burden of manual processes and increase efficiency and transparency.
3.	<b>Building Plan Mechanism</b>	The building plan review mechanism should be made more time bound. One way of dealing with this issue is by allowing applicants to upload building plan as a part of their online application process. These plans should be reviewed and approved timely.
4.	<b>Industrial and Commercial Permits for Construction</b>	Giving clear timelines for processing applications related to construction permit approval can help investors plan their construction effectively. Notification of information related to permits should be made available through a notification or circular in the public domain.
5.	<b>Electronic Courts</b>	The state should create an online electronic court at district level, to make e-filing of disputes, issuance of e-summons, online payments easier for the citizens.
6.	<b>Environmental Clearance</b>	The state should introduce different categories of procedures and regimes on the basis of industry type and category for e.g. the process of pollution control board clearance has been eradicated for certain industries, those industries should have smooth/easy access to environmental clearances.
7.	<b>Human Capital Development</b>	The efforts undertaken by the state in the area of skill development is appreciable. The skill gap will have to be corrected further, with effective training starting from implementation of vocational training in schools within the state.
8.	<b>Labour Reforms</b>	Labour is a major ingredient of the four factors of production. Labour reforms are needed in the state to help the industry to fasten and deepen the process of Industrialisation. The State should focus upon specific issues related to labour laws, it should create an agenda to solve issues annually and then monitor improvements.
9.	<b>Transportation Reforms</b>	A good transport system is a major strength of any economy in order to move fast. Reforms in railways, roadways and airways are required for the long term growth perspective of the state. Improved transportation and logistics infrastructure would go a long way to enhance the competitiveness of the state with special reference to its focus on manufacturing and exports.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from various inputs received from Industry.

## Summary of Economic Indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components	Andhra Pradesh	Goa	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	Odisha
Real GDP (Rs. Cr ) <sup>1</sup>	444751	43141	782819	734987	432361	259468
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	160205	3,702	196024	192000	38,863	155707
Number of Districts	13	2	33	30	14	30
Population Size(thousands)	84581	1459	60440	61905	33406	41974
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	8%	8%	8%	8%	7%	6.2%
Per- Capita Income(Rs) <sup>1</sup>	95689	274939	124358	130897	138390	63108
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	9.20%	5.09%	16.63%	20.91%	7.05%	32.59%
CPI Inflation Rate (2015-16)	7.76%	6.53%	5.24%	6.41%	3.84%	8%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2013)	39 per 1000 live births	9.62 per 1000 live births	36 per 1000 live births	31 per 1000 live births	12 per thousand live births	51 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking	1 <sup>st</sup>	21 <sup>st</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>
Growth in Primary Sector (2015-16)	9%	6%	0%	-3%	2%	2%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2015-16)	11.1%	5%	8%	5%	5%	4%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2015-16)	11%	10%	11%	8%	9%	10%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	67%	88.7%	79.31%	75.4%	94%	72.95
GFD (Rs billion) (2015-16)	175.8	27.1	220.5	202.2	177.0	104.0

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Nagaland, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments.

Macro-Economic components	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Arunachal Pradesh	UP**	West Bengal
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr ) <sup>1</sup>	1524845	942735	429000	13275	833159	725801
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	307714	130058	114840	83,743	2,40,928	88752
Number of Districts	35	32	10	17	75	20
Population Size(thousands)	112374	72147	35194	1384	199812	91276
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	65	9%	9%	6%	6.2%	11%
Per- Capita Income(Rs) <sup>1</sup>	134081	135806	129182	101033	44197	78903
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	17.35%	11.28%	NA	34.7%	29.43%	19.98%
CPI Inflation Rate (2015-16)	3.89%	5.22%	5.7%	NA	4.77%	5.2%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2013)	24 per 1000 live births	21 per 1000 live births	28 per 1000 live births	32 per 1000 live births	50 per 1000 live births	31 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking	11 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	31 <sup>st</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>
Growth in Primary Sector (2015-16)	-7%	-2%	-2%	3%	6%	NA
Growth in Secondary Sector(2015-16)	5%	7%	9%	11%	5%	NA
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2015-16)	10%	10%	11%	16%	8%	NA
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	82.3%	80.15	66.5%	65.4%	67.7%	76.3%
GFD (Rs billion) (2015-16)	307.3	318.3	169.7	5.1	315.6	159.8

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Nagaland, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments.

Macro-Economic components	Haryana	Chhatisgarh	MP	Jharkhand	Punjab	Uttarakhand
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr ) <sup>1</sup>	366584	188829	367827	190353	313275	143639
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	44,212	135194	308000	79,714	50,362	53,483
Number of Districts	21	27	51	24	22	13
Population Size(thousands)	25351	25545	72627	32988	27743	10086
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	8%	8%	7%	11%	5%	7%
Per- Capita Income(Rs) <sup>1</sup>	150260	73758	51371	58344	114561	139184
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	11.16%	39.93%	31.65%	36.96%	8.26%	11.26%
CPI Inflation Rate (2015-16)	3.81%	6.11%	3.65%	6.29%	2.61%	2.91%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2013)	41 per 1000 live births	46 per 1000 live births	54 per 1000 live births	37 per 1000 per live births	26 per 1000 live births	32 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
Growth in Primary Sector (2015-16)	-1%	2%	7%	10%	-3%	9%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2015-16)	6%	8%	7%	12%	4%	11%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2015-16)	11%	9%	9%	16%	9%	17%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	75.6%	70.3%	69.3%	66.4%	75.8%	78.8%
GFD (Rs billion) (2015-16)	164.2	68.4	167.5	51.6	119.0	41.0

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Nagaland, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments.

Macro-Economic components	Bihar	HP	Delhi	Assam	Jammu& Kashmir	Meghalaya
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr ) <sup>1</sup>	317015	89049	420901	156895	85168	21660
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	94,163	55,673	1483	78,483	222,236	22429
Number of Districts	38	12	11	34	22	7
Population Size(thousands)	104099	6865	16788	31206	12541	2967
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	16%	7.5%	8%	3.3%	-1%	2.3%
Per- Capita Income(Rs) <sup>1</sup>	34856	119720	252011	53618	65598	71101
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	33.74%	8.06%	9.91%	31.98%	10.35%	11.87%
CPI Inflation Rate (2015-16)	5.47%	2.63%	4.09%	5.23%	3.74%	7.18%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2013)	42 per 1000 live births	35 per 1000 live births	24 per 1000 live births	54 per 1000 live births	37 per 1000 live births	47 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking	16 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	32 <sup>nd</sup>	34 <sup>th</sup>
Growth in Primary Sector (2015-16)	-1%	-5%	1%	1%	-12%	9%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2015-16)	13%	8%	20%	7%	1%	27%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2015-16)	7%	12%	7%	12%	1%	3%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	61.8%	82.8%	86.2%	73.18%	67.2%	74.4%
GFD (Rs billion) (2015-16)	135.8	32.8	4.2	46.8	66.3	8.2

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Nagaland, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments, CAG for 2013-14 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir.

Macro-Economic components	Manipur	Mizoram	Nagaland
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr) <sup>1</sup>	13711	9428	14647
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	22327	21087	16579
Number of Districts	9	8	11
Population Size(thousands)	2856	1097	1979
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	10.2%	9%	7.3%
Per- Capita Income(Rs) <sup>1</sup>	46740	85359	76679
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.89%	20.40%	18.88%
CPI Inflation Rate (2015-16)	2%	5.37%	5.99%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2013)	10 per 1000 live births	35.83 per 1000 live births	18 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>
Growth in Primary Sector (2015-16)	-2%	11%	2%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2015-16)	4%	5%	15%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2015-16)	11%	8%	0%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	76.9%	91.3%	79.6%
GFD (Rs billion) (2015-16)	5.8	1.1	11.6

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Government of Nagaland, Economic Survey 2015-16, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Niti Aayog, Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011-12; Government of India, Planning Commission July 2013, Census 2011, Government of India, \*The ranking have been taken by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India on State implementation of reforms which are taken as on 21<sup>st</sup> October 2016. Note: Per Capita Income is Per Capita NSDP at Current Prices. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. Administrative Districts are given in the table. Poverty rate represents percentage of population below poverty line. GFD Receipts includes revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. GFD Expenditure includes revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances net of recoveries. Source: Budget documents of the state governments.

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## PHD Research Bureau

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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 business newspapers.

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