

State Development Monitor

A monthly newsletter of Northern & Central States of India



- Bihar
- Chandigarh
- Chattisgarh
- Delhi
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jammu & Kashmir

- Jharkhand
- Madhya Pradesh
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July 2014

SDM Newsletter

States have marked significant developments in all the spheres. Various economic advancements have been observed in states such as state governments have announced their annual budgets for 2014-15 and Delhi government has collected Rs 1400 crore in taxes in April 2014. Various industrial developments have been marked such as Madhya Pradesh will amend labour laws.

Rural economy of states has also strengthened with notable developments such as states get more freedom in MGNREGA implementation and Chhattisgarh government has sanctioned Rs 1200 crore for bonus of paddy farmers. States are in the way to boost their infrastructural developments as government has approved Rs 12,500 crore transmission projects and Coal India subsidiary has started production at 12 mtpa mine in Jharkhand.

Further, on the educational front, in principle approval has been given for making Rajendra Agriculture University Bihar into Central University and Uttarakhand to get central varsity for Himalayan technology. In order to uplift the state of tourism in its state, Strategy for Integrated Tourism Development of the Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar launched.

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1. Economic developments

1.1 State Budgets 2014-15

Bihar Budget-Bihar presented a revenue surplus of Rs. 10174.03 crore in the budget for the state for the next fiscal. The estimated fiscal deficit for the year 2014-15 is at Rs 11367.84 crore, which is 2.96 percent of GSDP Rs 383709.00 crore. Capital outlay for the year 2014-15 is estimated at Rs 21151.35 crore, which is Rs 6954.15 crore more than Rs 14197.20 crore for the year 2013-14 (BE). Expenditure for the education sector is estimated at Rs. 24715.19 crore as against Rs 18280.78 crore for the year 2013-14. Expenditure for health sector in 2014-15 is estimated at Rs. 4805.73 crore as against Rs 3356.84 crore for the year 2013-14. The proposed expenditure for road sector is estimated at Rs 10190.90 crore while a provision of Rs 7387.66 crore is made for the welfare of ST&SC, Minority, OBC & MBC, Women and Childs for year 2014-15 in State Plan Scheme.

Chhattisgarh Budget-Chhattisgarh presented Rs 54,710 crore budget for the fiscal 2014-15. With an estimated growth of 15% in tax revenue and 6% in non tax revenue, the revenue surplus has been estimated at Rs 2, 464 crore which will be used for capital expenditure. The total plan outlay has been estimated at Rs 35,322 crore which is 65% of the total budget outlay. The budget has allocated 36% of total plan expenditure for tribal subplan while 12% for the scheduled caste sub plan area. The social sector expenditure has been estimated at Rs 20, 851 crore and Rs 44, 915 crore has been allocated for development expenditure.

Delhi Budget-Delhi has presented Rs 36,776 crore budget for 2014-15. The non plan expenditure has been estimated at Rs 19,066 crore. The budget has announced subsidy of Rs 0.80 to Rs 1.20 per unit to small power consumers while Rs 260 crore has been earmarked for power subsidy. The budget has given priority to health sector and announced to setup multi-speciality hospital in Rohini and 50 dialysis centres in the different parts of National Capital Territory (NCT). One more multi speciality hospital has been proposed to be setup in South Delhi in the current year. The plan outlay under pension to senior citizens has been increased from Rs 538 crore in 2013-14 to Rs 600 crore in the current fiscal. Further, in order to resolve water supply constraints in the capital region, construction of long pending Renuka Dam would be taken up on priority while four new sewage treatment plants have been planned for Delhi. The budget has announced to float tenders for procurement of 1,380 semi-low floor buses for DTC in order to provide better transportation facilities. An automated fare collection system through electronic ticketing machines and card readers will also be introduced by DTC so as to provide convenience to the commuters. The budget has focused on providing basic amenities to the people as Rs 35 crore has been allocated in the budget for building toilets in the JJ (Jhuggi Jhopari) clusters witnessing a more than 100% rise from Rs 17 crore in 2013-14.

Haryana Budget-Haryana has presented its state budgets for the year 2014-15. The state presented the total budget size of Rs. 73,301.08 crore for the fiscal 2014-15 with special emphasis on education, power, social justice and empowerment. The budget projected a revenue deficit of Rs 5013 crore for 2014-15 while the fiscal deficit has been estimated at Rs 11393 crore which will be 2.5% of state's GSDP. The total expenditure for 2014-15 in Haryana is estimated to be Rs 59451 crore. The plan expenditure of Rs 22251 crore has been estimated while non planned expenditure

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has been estimated at Rs 37200 crore. The budget has proposed an allocation of Rs 2156 crore for agriculture and allied sector. Industries and minerals have been allocated a total amount of Rs 135 crore. A total budget outlay of Rs 5360 crore has been proposed for the power sector during 2014-15. A total outlay of Rs 2804 crore has been proposed for the Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare during 2014-15. Transport sector has been allocated Rs 2045 crore in the budget. Education, Sports, Art and Culture has been allocated a sum of Rs 9820 crore. Budget has proposed to allocate Rs 3007 crore for urban development for the year 2014-15. State budget has announced to allocate Rs 2943 crore for roads and buildings. Further, the budget has proposed a sum of Rs 2310 crore for rural development in 2014-15.

Himachal Pradesh Budget-The budget has proposed an allocation of Rs 384 Crore for agriculture sector. 'Dr. Y.S. Parmar Kisan Swarozgar Yojana' has been proposed from the next financial year with an outlay of Rs 100 Crore for achieving a target of constructing 4,700 poly-houses covering 8.30 Lakh square meter area. In order to drive new investment in the State an 'HP Investment Promotion Cell' has been proposed to be set up in the Department of Industries. New 'State of the Art' industrial area at Pandoga in District Una and Kandrori in District Kangra will be developed with an investment of Rs 219 Crore. The Electricity Duty for the specified Extra High Tension (EHT) category consumers will be reduced from existing 17% to 15%. A total budget outlay of Rs 985 crore has been proposed for the MPP and power department during 2014-15. A total outlay of Rs 2384 crore has been proposed for the Public Works Department during 2014-15. State has fixed a target for construction of 450 km. of motorable road, 40 km of Jeepable road and 30 bridges. Budget has proposed to allocate Rs 4,282 Crore for education for the year 2014-15. Further, the budget has proposed a sum of Rs 100 Crore for the skill development initiative in the State in 2014-15. It proposes to cover 80,000 youths for skilling in next financial year. There has been a proposal to upgrade the skills of building and other construction workers by allocating 20% of the Cess amount for skilling activities.

Jammu & Kashmir Budget-Jammu & Kashmir has given focus on social infrastructure and youth initiatives in the budget 2014-15. The total expenditure for 2014-15 has been estimated at Rs 43543 crore and revenue receipts are estimated at Rs 39221 crore. Revenue expenditure including security related expenditure is expected to touch Rs 32948 crore. While non-plan salaries and pensions has been estimated at Rs 18445 crore constituting 62% of total non plan revenue expenditure. The budget has made a provision of Rs 106.20 crore for tourism sector and Rs 179.82 crore has been proposed for industries sector including labour and employment. Further, an allocation of Rs 120 crore has been proposed for meeting requirements of seed capital fund, youth start up loan scheme, women entrepreneurs and VSA in order to give a boost to the development of youth in the state.

Jharkhand Budget-Jharkhand has presented Rs 50387.70 crore budget for 2014-15. In the total budget allocation, Rs 23632.73 crore has been marked for non plan expenditure while Rs 26754.97 crore has been allocated for plan expenditure. The state government has given importance to the development of education and has allocated around 17.21% of the budget outlay in 2014-15. In addition, the state government has given emphasis on rural development, public work and transportation, social security and energy. Capital outlay on medical and public health has been kept Rs 393.288 crore while agriculture and sugarcane development department of the state has been allocated an outlay of Rs 806 crore. The major allocations in this sector include an amount of Rs 20 crore for soil and water conservation, Rs. 57 crore for agricultural research and education. Energy department has also received an amount of Rs 850 crore in the year 2014-15. For advancement of industrial sector the state government has allocated an amount of Rs. 271 crore in the budget 2014-15 out of which Rs 173 crore has been marked for village and small industries. An amount of Rs 18.45 crore has been allocated for development of tourism infrastructure.

Madhya Pradesh Budget-Madhya Pradesh has not introduced any new taxes in the budget 2014-15. The budget has proposed to end taxes imposed on transportation of tendu leaves and pointed out that this would cause a revenue loss of Rs 3 crore. The budget has sanctioned Rs 900 crore for “Fasal Beema Yojana” and Rs 276 crore demarcated for Self Help Group. Rs 800 crore has been earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana and in order to give a boost to the rural development Rs 4000 crore has been allocated to the rural schemes.

Punjab Budget-The state has given special consideration to the youth and skill development in the budget 2014-15. Punjab budget 2014-15 has earmarked Rs 500 crore for skill development and Rs 100 crore for setting up of rehabilitation centres for drug addicts in each district. The total expenditure has been estimated at Rs 58592.76 crore while Rs 58552.68 crore are estimated as total receipts for the year 2014-15. The budget has earmarked Rs 5300 crore as power subsidy for 2014-15 as against Rs 4815 crore during the last fiscal. Rs 500 crore has been sanctioned for strengthening farm and allied sector while Rs 72 crore has been allocated under National Food Security Mission.

Rajasthan Budget-Rajasthan government has proposed Rs 69820.05 crore as plan outlay in the budget 2014-15. This includes Gross Budgetary Support of Rs 57115.26 crore, Internal & Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of Rs 11892.78 crore and Resources of Participating Agencies for Public Private Partnership Projects of Rs 812.01 crore. Agriculture and allied services has been proposed an outlay of Rs 4234.69 while a provision of Rs 11,221.10 crore has been made for the major schemes of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj. Tourism department has been allocated an amount of Rs 66.95 crore. In the social sector, a provision of Rs 93.25 crore has been made for Women Development programme while Rs 92.15 crore has been sanctioned as Special Central Assistance (SCA) for tribal area development.

Uttar Pradesh Budget-Uttar Pradesh has presented a tax free budget of a size of Rs 2,74,705 crore for this fiscal, with a proposed deficit of Rs 4,132 crore. The budgetary provisions have marked an increase by 24% as compared to FY2013-14. The state government has given thrust on infrastructural facilities like roads, bridges, irrigation and power sector, making a provision of Rs. 49,108 crore, about 82% more than last time. However, the budget has made a provision of Rs 2,424 crore for Samajwadi Pension scheme that targets 40 lakh families, and Rs 7,625 crore for agriculture and associated services, 15% more than last time. While a provision of Rs 41,538 crore has been made for the education sector, the government has raised allocation for the medical health and family welfare by 34% to Rs 14,377 crore. Besides a provision of Rs 25,522 crore has been made under the head of SC/ST, backward, handicapped and minorities welfare and Rs 50 crore for a scheme of rural road scheme named after the ruling party’s late leader Ram Saran Das.

Uttarakhand Budget-The state budget of Uttarakhand has offered several incentives which are inspiring to boost state’s overall economic growth. The total expenditure for 2014-15 in Uttarakhand has been estimated at Rs 30353.78 crore, showing an increase of 19.83% over last year. Non-plan expenditure for this fiscal has been estimated at Rs 18676.55 crore while the plan expenditure is estimated at Rs 11677.23 crore, showing a rise of 34.06%. Budget estimates has observed a revenue surplus of Rs. 682.43 crore for 2014-15. The state has presented a Gender budget, by way of 100% women centric schemes and allocation of Rs. 3708 crore in 2014-15 under gender budget witnessing an increase of about 14% as compared to the estimates of 2013-14. The state has given special consideration to the disaster management and reconstruction works in the state. Provision of Rs.1693.48 crore has been made for disaster management & disaster reconstruction works.

1.2 Delhi

Delhi government collects Rs 1400 crore in taxes in April-Delhi government has collected over Rs 1400 crore in taxes in the month of April which is 4.4% of the total revenue target of Rs 31571 crore for the current fiscal. The collection under VAT was Rs 940 crore followed by Rs 228 crore under stamps and registration fees and Rs 116 crore from state excise. Besides, the Transport Department has collected Rs 93 crore in lieu of registration of new vehicles in the city. The public works department has spent Rs 191 crore on various capital projects under education sector, health and road and bridges.

2. Industry developments

2.1 Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh to amend labour laws-Madhya Pradesh would amend certain provisions in the labour law to maintain harmony between labourers and employers in the state. The labour department has announced various awards and scholarships for labourers, their children, and employers, too. Besides, the state government would soon constitute a board for workers in the unorganised sector in both rural and urban areas.

3. Rural economy: Agriculture & agri business developments

3.1 States get more freedom in MGNREGA implementation

In a major rejig Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) has converted the programme from being a Central to a State Plan scheme. In the previous Government's 2013-14 Budget, a total amount of Rs 33,000 crore had been provided towards MGNREGA as a Central scheme. The current Budget has increased the allocation marginally to Rs 33,353 crore but shifted it entirely under the head of State Plan schemes. States can use the MGNREGA funds to dovetail it with their own schemes for rural development. Allocating MGNREGA funds totally under State Plan schemes will further increase the possibilities for states to deploy this money more imaginatively.

States get 3 more months to implement the subsidised foodgrains scheme-The Government has given three more months to states to implement the National Food Security Programme. The deadline for implementation of the National Food Security Act expires on July 4, 2014. The Government has decided to extend it by three months. The Act assures subsidised grains to about two-thirds of the country and came into effect on July 5, 2013. All states were given a year to implement its provisions.

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India State of Forest Report 2013 (ISFR)-The biennial report on “India State of Forest Report (ISFR)” has been released. The report covers the ground realities pertaining to the Environment. The India State of Forest Report 2013 contains information on forest cover, tree cover, mangroves cover and growing stock inside and outside the forest areas. According to the present assessment, the total forest and tree cover of the country is 78.92 million hectare which is 24.01% of the geographical area of the country. As compared to the assessment of 2011, an increase of 5871 sq km has been observed in the forest cover of the country. The majority of the increase in the forest cover has been observed in open forest category mainly outside forest areas. The maximum increase in forest cover has been observed in West Bengal (3810 sq. km.) followed by Odisha (1444 sq. km.) and Kerala (622sq km).

Punjab, Haryana reap rich harvest at FCI's expense-Grain-surplus states including Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha have increased their tax revenue from Food Corporation of India (FCI) over the last few years. As per audited data FCI submitted to Parliament, the corporation's tax outgo on rice and wheat procurement to states has increased from Rs 4,450 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 7,701 crore in 2012-13, an increase of 73%. Punjab and Haryana are the biggest recipients of taxes on grain procurement as they produce substantial amounts of surplus rice and wheat that they contribute to the central pool. Of the total outgo of taxes on grain procurement paid by FCI, the two states together got Rs 2,922 crore in 2009-10, which rose to Rs 5,085 crore in 2012-13. In these five largest grain-producing states with surplus, purchase levies account for 10-14.5% of the minimum support price (MSP) announced by the Centre on rice and wheat procurement.

3.2 Chhattisgarh

Over 50% sowing of paddy for kharif season done in Chhattisgarh-Over 50% sowing of paddy crop has been completed for the current kharif season in Chhattisgarh. Sowing for paddy crop has been carried out on 19.34 lakh hectares of land so far against the proposed target of 36.42 lakh hectares in the state, known as rice-bowl of the country. The sowing of other kharif crops, including maize, arhar, moong, til, sunflower etc, has also expedited with most parts of the state receiving good rainfall now. The target for maize crops is 2.35 lakh hectares in the state and so far its sowing has been done on 1.03 lakh hectares. Similarly, sowing of millet, kodo, kutki and other crops has been carried out on 5,270 hectares of land against the prescribed target. The sowing of pulses has been done on 86,000 hectares of land, including arhar on 46,900 hectares, urad on 32,470 hectares and moong on 6,550 hectares. Further, the sowing of oilseeds has been done on 1.60 lakh hectares of land in the state.

Chhattisgarh government sanctions Rs 1200 crore for bonus of paddy farmers-Chhattisgarh has sanctioned about Rs 1,200 crore to disburse a bonus of Rs 300 per quintal to farmers against their paddy. The first instalment of 50% of the bonus will be provided through co-operative societies till July 15, 2014 for which the state government has allocated Rs 1,196 crore to Chhattisgarh State Co-operative Marketing Federation.

3.3 Delhi

States given flexibility in implementing National Crop Insurance Programme-A restructured central sector scheme in the name of 'National Crop Insurance Programme' (NCIP) has been introduced by merging Pilot Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Pilot

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Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) & Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) with various improvements/changes for implementation throughout the country from Rabi 2013-14. The NAIS was rolled back from Rabi 2013-14. However, on the basis of requests received, some states have been allowed to implement the NAIS during Rabi 2013-14 and 2014-15. The salient features of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) are as under:

- The scheme is voluntary for the States/UTs;
- scheme is available to all farmers – loanee and non-loanee both;
- coverage of all food crops (cereals, millets & pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops in respect of which past yield data is available for adequate number of years;
- premium rates varies between 1.5% to 3.5% of sum insured for food & oilseed crops;
- incase of annual commercial/horticultural crops and higher sum insured & indemnity level than that of normal for food & Oilseed crops, actuarial rates of premium are charged;
- 10% premium subsidy for small & marginal farmers;
- Financial liability except where actuarial premium is charged, is shared between the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis.

4. Infrastructure developments

4.1 Government approves Rs 12,500 crore transmission projects

In a bid to fast track building of high capacity inter-state transmission lines, the Ministry of Power has approved 9 new projects with an aggregate cost of over Rs 12, 500 crore. These projects were mainly stuck in the approval process in the government since last several months. The approval to go ahead with implementation was granted immediately. In the country as a whole, the total inter-regional transmission capacity of about 28,000 MW will be added in the next 3 years so that the total capacity is enhanced to more than 66000 MW by 2017. Further, list of transmission schemes approved by Government for high capacity inter-state /inter region transmission is as follows:

S.No.	Scheme Name	Estimated cost
1	Northern Region system Strengthening Scheme –XXXV	88
2	Additional System Strengthening for Sipat STPS	2473
3	System Strengthening for IPPs in Chhattisgarh and other generation projects in Western Region	823
4	Additional System Strengthening Scheme for Chhattisgarh IPPs	2191
5	Transmission system associated with Gadarwara STPS (2x800 MW) of NTPC (Part-A)	2525
6	Transmission system associated with Gadarwara STPS (2x800 MW) of NTPC (Part-B)	2360
7	Connectivity lines for Maheshwaram (Hyderabad) 765/400 kV Pooling S/s	396
8	Transmission system for LTA of 400 MW for 2x500 MW Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. TS-I (Replacement) (NNTPS) in Neyveli	612
9	Transmission System Strengthening associated with Vindhyachal-V	1050
	Total	12518

Railways gears up for high-speed trains-The Indian Railways will start running trains at 160-170 km an hour on certain routes namely Delhi-Agra, Delhi-Kanpur and Delhi-Chandigarh lines. The running time between the two points can be shortened by one to two hours depending on how long the peak speed can be maintained. For example, Delhi-Agra (about 200 km) is expected to be covered in 90 minutes. However, for running high speed trains with 200 km an hour, dedicated track with fencing on either side is a must and unmanned level crossings along the route should be removed.

Power Ministry wants state regulators to periodically revise tariffs-The Power Ministry wants state regulators to regularly revise electricity tariff so that there are no financial outages for generation companies or distribution utilities. This will also protect consumers from sudden, steep hikes in their electricity bills. It is part of the next wave of reforms the Ministry wants to usher in through amendments to the Electricity Act, 2003. The Ministry's emphasis is on state regulators because power is a concurrent subject. The Ministry also wants the state regulators to permit automatic fuel cost adjustments to avoid any lag impact on tariff.

Delhi-Mumbai corridor seeks Rs 7,500 crore allocation in budget-Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (DMICDC) has sought Rs 7,500 crore for three smart city projects in the budget 2014-15, which is expected to get a boost as it embarks on revamping infrastructure projects in the country. The investment in the project is estimated at over US\$100 billion, with the Japanese government agencies providing cheap financial support, while the Centre and the states will chip in with equity and land. The government is expected to fast-track the DMIC and other industrial corridor projects as it aims to boost manufacturing and attract investments in the infrastructure sector.

Airports at Bhopal, Indore and Raipur to be declared International Airports-The Government is considering the proposals to declare Bhopal, Indore and Raipur airports as international airports. The upgradation of an airport as international airport depends upon various factors like traffic potential, demand from airlines for operation of international flights and presence of facilities like a runway length of 9000 feet to cater to medium capacity long-range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, ground lighting facilities, instrument landing system for operation of aircraft at night and availability of customs, immigration, health and animal and plant quarantine services.

Trial run of high speed train between Delhi to Agra-In a modest step towards fulfilling India's desire to run high speed trains, railways has successfully conducted a trial run of a passenger train at a speed of 160 km per hour between Delhi and Agra, making it the country's fastest train. The train completed the 200 km journey in around 99 minutes and hit the highest speed seen on Indian tracks at 160 kmph -- 10 kmph more than the previous record of Shatabdi trains. The successful trial run of the train-labelled "semi-high speed" - has raised the hopes of rail travellers who have been denied high speed travel for decades.

4.2 Delhi

DERC increases power rate by 8%-In a bid to improve the revenues of power distribution companies in the national capital, Delhi Electricity Regulatory Commission (DERC) has increased power rates by 8.32% for BSES Rajdhani Power Limited and BSES Yamuna Power Limited, Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited, and 9.52% for consumers in the New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) area. DERC has introduced new slabs for high-end domestic consumers of 800-1,200 units,

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and above 1,200 units to safeguard the smaller consumers from the burden of expensive power.

Airport Metro fares slashed-The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation has decided to reduce passenger fares by up to 40% from July 24, 2014. As per the revised structure, minimum fare on the corridor will now be Rs 20 instead of Rs 30 and the maximum fare has come down to Rs 100 from Rs 180, DMRC Executive Director (Corporate Communications). Besides reducing fares, the frequency on the corridor has been improved from 15 minutes to 10 minutes 30 seconds during peak hours and the maximum speed of the trains has been increased to 80 kmph from 70 kmph. The travel time from New Delhi Metro Station to IGI Airport will now be reduced to 19 minutes only.

4.3 Jharkhand

Coal India subsidiary starts production at 12 mtpa mine in Jharkhand-Central Coalfields Ltd (CCL), a subsidiary of state-run Coal India Ltd has opened a new mine with an initial capacity of 12 million tonnes (mt) a year in Amrapali, Jharkhand. The Amrapali mine is opencast and will be operated by CCL. A 10th Plan project, the mine has a sanctioned capital of Rs 1,100 crore and is estimated to have 291 mt reserves that can be mined over 30 years. The mine covers forest land of 793 hectares and non-forest land of 633 hectares. The present capacity of the mine is 12 mt a year, but can be expanded to 30 mt. Along with the three other mines adjoining this mine, the region can produce 100 mt of coal a year, enough to produce 20,000 MW of power.

5. Educational developments

5.1 Bihar

Approval for making Rajendra Agriculture University Bihar into Central University-The conversion of Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa (Samastipur), Bihar into a Central Agricultural University has been agreed to in-principle. This will become operational after various modalities in this regard are agreed between the State Government and Government of India. There are two Central Agricultural Universities in the country so far:

1. Central Agricultural University, Imphal (1993)
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi (2014)

5.2 Punjab

Amritsar to get IIM-The Indian Institute of Management (IIM) for Punjab, announced in the annual budget, would be set up in Amritsar. The setting up of the IIM in Amritsar will give an impetus to development of the holy city and its adjoining areas.

5.3 Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand to get central varsity for Himalayan technology-Human Resource Development Minister Smt. Smriti Irani has announced the opening of a central university for Himalayan technology in Uttarakhand. International faculty members will teach at the institute. However,

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expressing concern over the mushrooming of substandard institutes and universities in the country, states are asked to monitor such institutes to ensure that they conform to the standards.

6. Tourism developments

6.1 Strategy for Integrated Tourism Development of the Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar launched

The Strategy for Integrated Tourism Development of the Buddhist Circuit in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar 'Investing in the Buddhist Circuit' has been launched. This iconic route includes places where the Buddha actually spent time and these sites, all of which are over 2000 years old, are among the most significant and revered by the Buddhists. The strategy being launched will enable to mobilise additional resources for development of the Buddhist Circuit from the private sector in a sustainable manner. The strategy aims at infrastructure development, skill development, increased market access, involvement of communities and enhancing the visitors' experience.

Summary of economic indicators of Northern & Central states of India

Macro-Economic components	Bihar	Chattisgarh	Delhi	Haryana	HP	J&K
Real GSDP (Rs. bn) ¹	1786	922.1	2361.6	2010.8	472.5	454.0
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	94163	136034	1483	44212	55673	222236
Population Size (mn) ²	103.8	25.5	16.8	25.4	6.9	12.5
Economic Growth ¹	8.8	7.0	9.3	6.9	6.2	5.9
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP ³	3.1	1.6	4.1	3.5	0.8	0.8
Per-capita Income (Rs) ¹	16083	28708	127667	68040	54494	31773
Growth of Agriculture Sector ¹	-2.2	2.6	3.2	3.2	13.4	1.4
Growth of Industry Sector ¹	13.5	6.1	1.4	4.1	2.4	3.8
Growth of Services Sector ¹	11.3	10.2	10.3	9.3	6.8	8.5
Value Added by Agriculture Sector ¹	19.7	19.2	0.6	15.1	18.6	20.0
Value Added by Industry Sector ¹	22.9	39.1	9.2	27.0	38.0	23.5
Value Added by Services Sector ¹	57.4	41.8	90.2	58.0	43.3	56.5
Literacy Rates (%) ²	63.8	71	86.3	76.6	83.7	68.7
RD/ GSDP ⁴	-1.9	-1.4	-2.3	0.6	-0.1	-7.5
GFD/ GSDP ³	2.4	3.0	0.5	2.2	2.8	2.7
Debt/ GSDP ⁴	23.3	14.6	6.5	18.4	38.8	53.8

Macro-Economic components	Jharkhand	MP	Punjab	Rajasthan	UP	Uttarakhand
Real GSDP (Rs. bn) ¹	1143.9	2385.3	1730.5	2450.0	4682.7	729.8
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	79714	308000	50362	342239	240928	53484
Population Size (mn) ²	31.2	72.6	27.7	68.6	199.5	10.1
Economic Growth ¹	8.3	11.1	5.3	4.6	5.2	10.0
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP ³	2.0	4.2	3.0	4.3	8.2	1.3
Per-capita Income (Rs) ¹	30091	27917	50233	30120	19512	61106
Growth of Agriculture Sector ¹	8.2	23.3	0.4	0.2	3.4	4.0
Growth of Industry Sector ¹	5.1	2.1	3.0	3.6	0.8	12.7
Growth of Services Sector ¹	11.4	9.5	8.9	7.1	7.7	9.2
Value Added by Agriculture Sector ¹	15.6	29.0	20.8	20.3	22.0	9.6
Value Added by Industry Sector ¹	39.7	25.6	28.7	28.5	21.5	38.5
Value Added by Services Sector ¹	44.7	45.4	50.5	51.2	56.5	51.9
Literacy Rates (%) ²	67.6	70.6	76.7	67.1	69.7	79.6
RD/ GSDP ³	-1.7	-1.3	0.6	-0.2	-1.1	-0.7
GFD/ GSDP ³	2.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.9
Debt/ GSDP ⁴	20.7	23.9	33.5	24.5	33.2	25.6

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various sources

RR: Revenue Receipts, GFD: Gross Fiscal Deficit

Note: 1: Data Pertains to FY14

2: Data Pertains to Census 2011

3: Data Pertains to FY14 (BE), Negative (-) sign indicates surplus

4: Data Pertains to FY14 (BE)

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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 business newspapers.

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About the PHD Chamber

PHD Chamber is a 108 years old vibrant and proactive representative organization of business and mercantile community of northern and central India, serving their interest. This apex regional organization plays an active role in India's development and acts as a much needed link between government and industry, serving as a catalyst for rapid economic development and prosperity of the community in the region through promotion of trade, industry and services.

With its base in the National Capital, Delhi, the Chamber has Regional offices in States of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

