

State Development Monitor

A monthly newsletter of Northern & Central States of India



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

- Jharkhand
- Madhya Pradesh
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand

June 2014

SDM Newsletter

States have marked significant developments in all the spheres. Various economic advancements have been observed in states such as Uttar Pradesh presents Rs 2,74,705 crore budget and Sebi sets up a local office in Dehradun. Various industrial developments have been marked such as States to be richer by Rs 11,000 crore as Centre plans hike in mineral royalties and in manufacturing push, government lists 8 electronics hubs.

Rural economy of states has also strengthened with notable developments such as wheat purchase up by 4% in Punjab, 10% in Haryana and Punjab approves setting up of Rs 150 crore mega Food Park at Ludhiana. States are in the way to boost their infrastructural developments as MoU will be signed between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for bridge construction and Rajasthan eases labour laws. Further, on the educational front, Delhi University has signed MoU with NSDC for job oriented courses.

Several social initiatives have taken place such as Government of India and World Bank has signed US\$84 million agreement to strengthen social protection programs in Bihar and Haryana government has amended employees regularisation policy. In view of improving the health infrastructure, South Delhi Municipal Corporation has sought ISO-9000 certifications for all its health services and Haryana has sought Rs 810 crore from centre for healthcare. Further, to uplift the state of tourism in its state, Rajasthan government to soon launch air taxi service within state.

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1. Economic developments

1.1 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.

1.2 Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh presents Rs 2,74,705 crore 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 are higher 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.

1.3 Uttarakhand

Sebi sets up a local office in Dehradun-Sebi has set up a regional office at Dehradun as part of its efforts to educate and help investors in Uttarakhand to have a better understanding of the capital markets. Dehradun office has been set up under the administrative control of Sebi's northern regional office at New Delhi. According to the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) the local office so established shall look after the regulatory aspects of investor protection, facilitating redressal of investor grievances, financial and investor education and such other functions as may be assigned from time to time. Its role and responsibility shall extend to the areas falling under the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Uttarakhand.

2. Industry developments

2.1 States to be richer by Rs 11,000 crore as Centre plans hike in mineral royalties

In a major concession to the mineral-rich states, the government has planned to nearly double the royalty rates of at least 10 minerals, which is likely to enrich their coffers by over Rs 11,000 crore. Mineral-rich states like Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand have been demanding substantial hike in the royalty rates of major minerals including iron ore. A blueprint has been finalised which prescribes upping the royalty rates of minerals including bauxite, chrome and manganese ore besides iron ore. Once the inputs from concerned ministries are collected, the blueprint would be put up to the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for its approval.

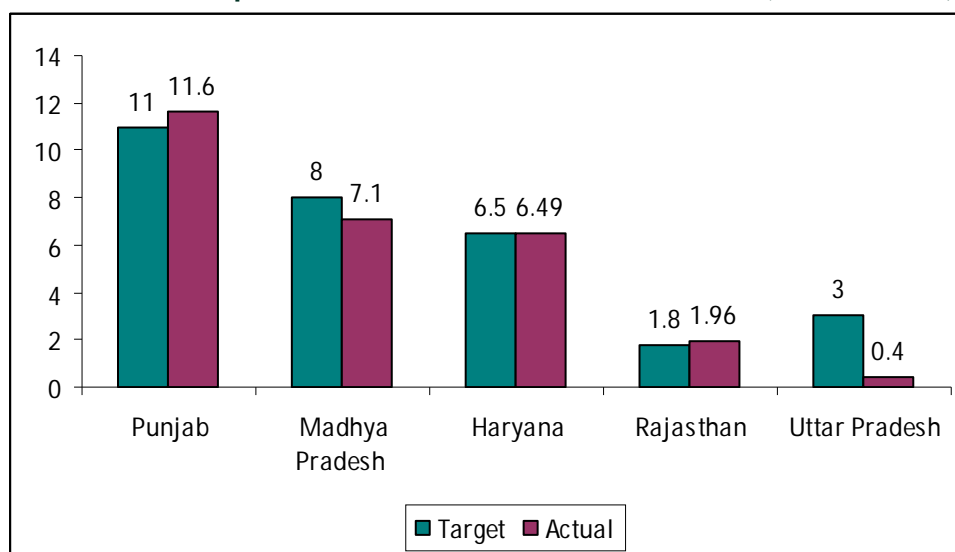
Special incentive package for Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand extended-The central government has approved the extension of a special package of industrial incentives for the two hill states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The scheme has been extended from January 7, 2013 to March 31, 2017. The main objective of the scheme is to encourage private entrepreneurs to set up more industrial units in these states leading to overall growth and creation of more jobs.

In manufacturing push, government lists 8 electronics hubs-The government has selected eight cities as potential electronics manufacturing hub. Companies would be eligible for incentives, including subsidy for setting up such facilities in these cities. These are a part of the first batch of measures by the new government to revive manufacturing in the country. The cities would be at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh, Vadodara and Gandhinagar in Gujarat and four cities in Maharashtra: namely Nagpur, Nasik, Aurangabad and Thane. The modified Special Incentive Package scheme for the sector notified in July 2012 offers refunds on capital expenditure for new units or for expansion of more than 25% of existing capacity. The scheme covers production of products across the value chain from raw material to research and development.

3. Rural economy: Agriculture & agri business developments

3.1 Wheat procurement nearly over, stands at 27.6 million tonnes

Wheat procurement by government agencies has come to an end in the major sourcing states, for a total of 27.6 million tonnes, slightly more than last year's 25.09 mt. The opening stock in April 2014 was 17 mt. After meeting the annual public distribution requirement of 30 mt, the opening balance might be 14 mt in April 2015. Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh registered a total procurement of 25.2 mt. The procurement target envisaged by the Union food ministry for 2014-15 was 31 mt. Punjab bought 11.6 mt; the target was 11 mt. Madhya Pradesh's target was 8 mt; it procured 7.1 mt. Haryana's target was 6.5 mt and it procured 6.49 mt, for the central pool. Rajasthan surpassed the target of 1.8 mt; it has got 1.96 mt. Uttar Pradesh has procured a meagre 40,000 tonnes against the target of 3 mt, apparently due to active participation of private traders. All other states met their targets.

Statewise wheat procurement in 2014-15 (million tonnes)


Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from FCI

States may get more time to implement food security Act-The Union government is considering extending the deadline given to states for identification of beneficiaries under the National Food Security Act beyond July 5, 2014. This could give much-needed breathing space to state governments to implement the ambitious programme. The food security Act, passed by Parliament last year, promises to provide legal entitlement for cheap grains to almost 67% of the population. However, for delivery of grains, state governments have to identify the beneficiaries and inform the Centre within a year of enforcement of the Act - July 5, 2014 so that it can then make arrangements accordingly. Till date, just around 11 states and Union territories out of the 36 had identified the beneficiaries. The Centre claims that till date, foodgrain has been distributed to less than half of the total states and Union territories - including Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra - under the Act.

Wheat purchase up 4% in Punjab, 10% in Haryana-Wheat procurement in Punjab and Haryana has risen by 4% and 10%, respectively in the ongoing rabi marketing season 2014-15. In Punjab wheat purchase reached 113.84 lakh tonnes (LT) as against 109.60 LT bought in corresponding period of last season. Of total procurement, government owned agencies procured 111.09 LT for central pool while 2.75 LT was bought by private traders. In Haryana, wheat procurement reached 64.04 LT in various mandis during the current procurement season compared to 58.40 LT bought in the corresponding period last year. Punjab and Haryana are eyeing to buy 115 LT and 65 LT for the current season respectively.

3.2 Haryana

Wheat procurement in Haryana reaches targeted level of 65 lakh tonnes-Wheat procurement in Haryana has reached almost the targeted level of 65 lakh tonnes (LT) in the ongoing rabi marketing season. The crop purchase was up by 11% at 64.98 LT as against 58.68 LT procured in corresponding period of last season. The government agencies have procured 64.95 LT of wheat whereas 2,813 tonnes of wheat have been purchased by traders. HAFED has purchased highest 25.17 LT of wheat followed by over 18 LT purchased by the Food and Supplies Department. Similarly, Agro Industries

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Corporation has purchased over 5.78 LT, Haryana Warehousing Corporation over 6.35 LT, CONFED over 1.63 LT and Food Corporation of India had procured over 8 LT of wheat during current procurement season so far.

3.3 Madhya Pradesh

Wheat procurement in Madhya Pradesh-The Madhya Pradesh government has procured 72 lakh tonnes of wheat on support price from 10 lakh farmers in the state. Madhya Pradesh is second in the country in wheat procurement on support price after Punjab. This year, about 117 lakh tonnes wheat have been procured in Punjab, while it was 66 lakh tonnes in Haryana.

Madhya Pradesh tries to address soya seed shortage-Madhya Pradesh, the sole soya seed supplier across the country, is struggling to meet the demand this kharif season. According to the authorities, 80% of the total seed production has been damaged. Madhya Pradesh grows 2.5 million quintals of soya bean seeds. Of this, 1.5 million quintals are used in this state. However, this time, heavy rains have hit seed production. For the soya crop, the seed-sowing rate is about 75 kg a hectare. The farmers welfare and agriculture development department feels if farmers cut seed-sowing to about 50 kg a hectare, the country's demand for seeds will be met. This year, soya acreage in MP is estimated at 6.6 million hectares.

3.4 Punjab

Punjab plans to cut area under paddy by 2 lakh hectares-With Punjab laying thrust on crop diversification, the state has proposed to cut down area under water guzzling paddy crop by 2 lakh hectares to 26.50 lakh hectares for the kharif season 2014-15. With state is encouraging rice growers to opt for basmati variety of crop to fetch higher returns, the state is expecting 23% of total acreage under paddy be brought under aromatic variety crop. About 6.10 lakh hectares of area would be brought under basmati variety of crop this year, up by 50,000 hectares of area brought in last year. The Punjab government had proposed to reduce paddy area by 12 lakh hectares in next five years to maize (4 lakh hectares), cotton (2 lakh hectares), basmati (2 lakh hectares), 1.7 lakh hectares (sugarcane) and 80,000 hectares under fruits and vegetables.

Punjab government to give direct subsidy to farmers for buying farm equipments-Punjab government has launched a special scheme to release direct subsidy to farmers, allowing them to purchase agricultural and horticultural implements from any empanelled firm of their choice. The decision in this regard was taken by the Punjab Chief Minister Parkash Singh Badal on the basis of a detailed proposal submitted by the Chairman Punjab State Farmers' Commission after having discussions with the experts of the Punjab Agriculture University, Ludhiana. Farmers are allowed to avail subsidy of 50% on a list of 61 approved agricultural and horticultural implements under various schemes for the current fiscal 2014-15. This decision would enable the farmers to negotiate price with the supplier of their choice and avail subsidy accordingly. This would also help in stabilisation of prices of subsidised equipments in the market, besides giving a fillip to farm mechanisation and effective management and disposal of crop residues in order to save the environment from pollution.

Punjab approves setting up of Rs 150 crore mega food park at Ludhiana-Punjab has given in-principle approval for setting up a Rs 150 crore mega food park at Ladowal in Ludhiana to promote

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food processing industry in the state. Further, approval was also given to establish two new ultra modern fish markets at Amritsar and Bathinda on the pattern of already approved at Ludhiana.

Punjab to promote floriculture-Punjab government has launched a new policy to encourage flower transplantation in the state. The state government will now control purchase, sale, storage and processing of all flowers in notified areas of market committees in several districts. The initiative will help the farmers to get out of the vicious cycle of wheat-paddy cultivation and supplement their income with the plantation of flowers, the demand for which is on the rise.

4. Infrastructure developments

4.1 MoU between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for bridge construction

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh for the construction of a bridge on river Yamuna. The MOU will connect Bilaspur-Khojkipur Road located in Panipat with Tanda-Kurdi-Nangal-Sai Mandir Chaprauli-Barot Road located in Uttar Pradesh. The proposed bridge would be about 1,121 meters long and would connect villages of district Baghpat of Uttar Pradesh with villages of district Panipat of Haryana. It would be constructed near Hathwala village in Panipat and village Chaprauli in Uttar Pradesh. An amount of about Rs 120.44 crore would be spent on the construction of this bridge which would be completed within 3 years. Haryana government would take loan from National Capital Regional Planning Board.

4.2 Delhi

Delhi becomes first kerosene-free city in India-The Delhi Government has announced that the national capital has become the first 'kerosene-free city' in the country. With the successful implementation of *Delhi: A Kerosene-Free City Scheme, 2012*, no subsidised kerosene is being issued in the national capital and the country can save upto Rs 200 crores every year. Delhi was earlier getting about 53,000 Kilolitre of kerosene oil every year from the Centre, which was issued to eligible households at a subsidised rate.

4.3 Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh government approves Narmada-Malwa-Gambhir link project-Madhya Pradesh government has approved Narmada-Malwa-Gambhir Link Project with an estimated cost of Rs 2,143 crore. The Board has sanctioned Rs 2,143 crore for the Narmada-Malwa-Gambhir Link project which will provide irrigation facility in 158 villages covering 50,000 hectares area in Indore and Ujjain districts. The project will not need any re-settlement and rehabilitation. Narmada-Malwa Link Project is also important for utilising Madhya Pradesh's share in Narmada water before 2024. Through these projects, water will be available for irrigation, industries and drinking in Malwa region.

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4.4 Rajasthan

Rajasthan eases labour laws-The state government has initiated labour reforms to attract investments. The proposed labour reforms will benefit 18 companies, which have or are investing Rs 34,380 crore in several projects across Rajasthan. Rajasthan is expected to witness an infrastructure boom because of the Delhi-Mumbai section of the Golden Quadrilateral highway project, the proposed Dedicated Freight Corridor (DFC) and the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. Almost 40% of the DFC passes through Rajasthan. After the Japanese interest in Neemrana, the Koreans are exploring opportunities in the area. The labour reforms are intended to increase investment in the state.

4.5 Uttarakhand

India signs credit agreement worth US\$ 121.20 million with World Bank for 'Uttarakhand Decentralised Watershed Development project'-An agreement for credit of US\$ 121.20 million from World Bank for the Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project (UDWDP) has been signed. The objective of the project is to increase the efficiency of natural resource use and productivity of rain fed agriculture by participating communities in selected micro watersheds of the State of Uttarakhand. The project has four components:

- (i) Social Mobilization and Participatory Watershed Planning;
- (ii) Watershed Treatment and Rain fed Area Development;
- (iii) Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities; and
- (iv) Knowledge Management and Project Coordination.

5. Educational developments

5.1 Every state to have an IIT, IIM

IITs and IIMs will now be opened in every state. HRD minister Smt. Smriti Irani had already listed infrastructure requirements for new IITs and other institutions as an agenda item for her meeting with state secretaries of higher and technical education on June 17 2014. Setting up an IIT on an average costs Rs 1,750 crore and an IIM and central university need Rs 1,000 crore each.

5.2 Delhi

Delhi University signs MoU with NSDC for job oriented courses-Students of Delhi University will soon be provided with training in special skills for jobs and entrepreneurship under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the varsity and National Skills Development Corporation of the government. The training will be in the sectors of Banking, Financial Services and Insurance, IT and IT Enabled Services, Health Care, Media and Entertainment, Tourism and Hospitality, Automotive Industry. These courses will be made available in each college under the Applied Courses of the Four Year Undergraduate Programme. And, 70% of all students under this programme shall be assured placement through NSDC for jobs or for becoming entrepreneurs in these sectors. The training will be provided to the students in their second and third years. Another MoU has also been signed by

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the varsity for 30-day skill based training under the Star Scheme of the NSDC for training students during the summer vacation.

Delhi government releases 1st installment of Rs 35 crore grant-in-aid to fully funded government colleges-Delhi Government has sanctioned Rs 35 crore as first installment of grant-in-aid under non-plan scheme to the fully funded government colleges, affiliated to University of Delhi, for the current fiscal. The colleges have to ensure the effective implementation of policies of Government of India and also fulfill the conditions under which the grant was sanctioned, including the furnishing of head wise monthly expenditure report to the Directorate of Higher Education (DHE).

6. Social developments

6.1 Bihar

Government of India and World Bank sign US\$ 84 million agreement to strengthen social protection programs in Bihar-The government of India, the government of Bihar and the World Bank has signed a US\$84 million credit agreement to deliver better quality, timely and effective social protection (SP) programs for the poor and vulnerable people in Bihar. This project will improve the capacity of the State Society for Ultra-Poor and Social Welfare (SSUPSW) and the Bihar Rural Development Society (BRDS) – the program implementation arms of the departments of social welfare and rural development respectively, at the state, district and block levels. It will strengthen the delivery of MGNREGS, IAY, Social Pensions and programs for care and rehabilitation of older persons, persons with disabilities and widows; standardize procedures and tools for effective management of the benefits process; create a Bihar State Resident Registry (BSRR) to track beneficiaries of selected social protection schemes; and strengthen financial management systems and capacity at the state, district and block levels.

6.2 Haryana

Haryana government amends employees regularisation policy-The Haryana government has decided to amend its regularisation policy to give permanent jobs to those who already have or will complete ten years of service by December 31, 2018. The Haryana Cabinet has decided that, as a one-time measure, an employee who has been appointed against a sanctioned post and has or will complete ten years of service by December 31, 2018 shall be considered for regularisation.

6.3 Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh sets up committee to simplify government processes-Madhya Pradesh government has formed an empowered committee to simplify identified government processes in order to provide effective delivery of public services to the people. Establishment of efficient and expert processes is one of the most important targets of good governance apart from transparency, arrangement to take quick decisions and effective delivery of public services. Simplification of processes will help citizens get services more easily and ensure saving of time and resources in internal administration system.

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6.4 Uttarakhand

India signs credit agreement worth US\$ 24 million with World Bank for additional financing for Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project-An agreement for credit of US\$ 24 million (equivalent) from World Bank for additional financing for Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project has been signed between Government of India and World Bank. The objective is to improve the effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS) services through decentralization and restore services of damaged schemes in the disaster affected areas in the state of Uttarakhand.

7. Health developments

7.1 Delhi

SDMC seeks ISO-9000 certifications for all its health services-The South Delhi Municipal Corporation is seeking international standardisation certifications for all the health services provided by it. The focus has been on streamlining health and education facilities offered by the SDMC and bring in quality services for the people. Among others, the priority is also to streamline issuing of trade licenses. The North Delhi Municipal Corporation has planned to redevelop the nearly 150 year old Town Hall in the Walled City's Chandni Chowk area into a heritage complex with the Union Tourism Ministry having cleared the Rs 50 crore funding for the ambitious project.

7.2 Haryana

Haryana seeks Rs 810 crore from centre for healthcare-In order to improve healthcare in Haryana, the state government has sought Rs 810 crore from the Centre. The state has submitted the budget for Programme Implementation Plan (PIP) and the fund will be used to launch key vertical programmes, which include mental health and healthcare of the elderly persons in the state. Out of the total amount, a sum of Rs 188 crore has been proposed for new vertical programmes as National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), National Programme for Healthcare of Elderly (NPCHE), National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP), National Oral Health Programme (NOHP), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke (NPCDCS).

8. Tourism developments

8.1 Rajasthan

Udaipur has the best hotels in India: Survey-The historic city of Udaipur in Rajasthan leads the list of top 10 destinations, according to a survey by online hotel search site. The ranking is based on over 82 million reviews compiled by the site from over 200 online booking websites. Udaipur was followed by Jaipur. Jodhpur was ranked at the fourth place, making it the third city in Rajasthan to feature in the list of places with best hotels. The hotels in port city of Kochi in Kerala did fairly well in guest service category and stood at the third place. Goa's capital Panaji was placed at the fifth spot, followed by Shimla, a popular hill station discovered by the British, in the sixth position in the list of

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best hotels. Pune, the cultural capital of Maharashtra was ranked at the seventh position. The joint capital of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Hyderabad and India's Silicon Valley Bengaluru stood at eighth and ninth position, respectively. Mumbai captured the 10th position in the ranking for best hotels in the country.

Rajasthan government to soon launch air taxi service within state-Rajasthan government is all set to introduce an air taxi service linking major tourist destinations and commercial hubs in the state. The proposal has been given approval by the chief minister. The government will deploy five seater King Air C90 A and seven seater King Air B 200 for the taxi service. The service will help tourist cut short their travel time by flying to various destinations including Jaisalmer, Ajmer, Jodhpur, Ranthambore, Chittorgarh, Bikaner and Udaipur. The idea is to boost tourism prospects as well as making a unique facility available in the state. The service would also generate revenue for the government.

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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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.

