

State Development Monitor

A monthly newsletter of Northern & Central States of India



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

- Jharkhand
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March 2015

SDM Newsletter

States have marked significant developments in all the spheres. Various economic advancements have been observed in states as almost all the states in Northern, Central and Eastern region of the country have come up with their State Budgets for the FY2016. Madhya Pradesh has announced the new mining policy which enlists removal of limitation of any mine to be next to another mine in the radius of 10 km. Hon'ble Punjab Chief Minister Shri Parkash Singh Badal has announced the opening of three skill centres of excellence for medical and paramedical in government medical colleges at Amritsar, Patiala and Faridkot recently. This would facilitate skill development in the state.

On agricultural front, Punjab and Haryana may not achieve bumper harvest this time owing to unseasonal rains. Punjab government has sought Centre's help to revise crop damage compensation. Also government is likely to announce allocation of 17 mega food parks of investment worth Rs 21000 crore to various firms for development. These food parks would be sanctioned in states of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and few others. 50,000 people are expected to get employment while 80,000 farmers would also be benefitted through setting up of these mega food parks.

As far as infrastructure sector is concerned, a High Powered Review and Monitoring Committee to enable fast-track approval of building plans have been set up by Hon'ble Urban Development Minister Shri M Venkaiah Naidu. On health developments, Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Punjab has said that the state would be a health tourism destination in the country in the coming years.

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1. Economic developments

1.1 Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh draws new sand mining policy- The Madhya Pradesh government released its first sand mining policy recently. The objective of the policy is to make the key building materials' ingredients easily available and at low cost. State has removed limitations that any mine should not

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have another mine in radius of 10 km. The policy would facilitate higher revenues for the state. There will be e-auction system for sand mine auction. Panchayats and rural people will have free access to sand mines for personal use.

The budget focuses on 'Make in Madhya Pradesh' campaign launched by the state government which would enhance employment opportunities, skills, infrastructure, human resources and development. The budget also proposes to reduce value added tax (VAT) on 40 items to 5% in 2015-16 from the present 13%. To discourage unhealthy practices, Budget proposes to increase VAT of tobacco-free paan masala from 13% to 27%. This would also fetch additional revenue to the state. The receipts have been pegged at Rs 114422.89 crore while total expenditure for the FY2016 has been estimated at Rs 108834.92 crore. Fiscal deficit is to be maintained at 2.99%.

1.2 Punjab

Punjab to focus on skill development; announces 3 centres- Hon'ble Punjab Chief Minister Shri Parkash Singh Badal has announced the opening of three skill centres of excellence for medical and paramedical in government medical colleges at Amritsar, Patiala and Faridkot recently. This would facilitate skill development in the state. Six multi-skill development centres (MSDCs) would also come up at Ludhiana, Jalandhar, Bathinda, Hoshiarpur, Amritsar and Ropar. Also a sum of Rs 15 crore has been announced for the three centres.

No new taxes proposed in Punjab budget for FY16- The commitment of the government is to put the economy on the high growth trajectory, the benefits of which will reach all sections of the society. A fiscal deficit of Rs 125 crore at the close of 2015-16 financial year has been estimated. The receipts for the next fiscal have been proposed at Rs 78085 crore. The expenditure has been proposed at Rs 79314 crore. The fiscal deficit is pegged at 2.98% of GSDP and revenue deficit will be 1.60% of GSDP.

1.3 HRD Ministry launches web-based tool for girls education- The Department of School Education and Literacy under the Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched a web-based tool 'Digital Gender Atlas for Advancing Girls Education' with geographical representation of data to help States in policy making and implementation. The gender atlas would provide comparative analysis of individual gender related indicators over three years which enable a visual assessment of change and whether some policy has worked or not.

1.4 Rajasthan

Rajasthan Budget proposes new IT policy, Wi-Fi facility in Jaipur- In the recently announced state budget of Rajasthan were the provisions of A new IT and e-governance policy for citizens, industries and government offices. The government will also extend its support to expand 4G mobile network in the state while Wi-Fi facility at earmarked places in Jaipur will be provided. 4G services would be expanded to improve mobile connectivity in the state. Under 'Digital Rajasthan and Good Governance' segment, Primary Agriculture Credit Society (PACS), Large Agriculture Multipurpose Society (LAMS) and E-Mitra centres will be made business correspondents.

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Investment inducing budget- The budget aims for sustainable, inclusive growth with priority sector identification for the state's economic progress & prosperity. The Budget Estimates show an estimated fiscal deficit of Rs. 20609.75 crores for 2015-16 which is 2.99% of the Gross State Domestic Product. The estimated total revenue receipts have been shown at Rs 111361.66 crore. The estimated tax revenues generated by the State for 2015-16 are Rs. 47096.05 crore against Rs 39786.88 crore in the Revised Estimates for 2014-15, which is higher by 18.37%. Of the total GSDP, 6.84% tax revenues would be generated by the States itself while 10.74% of the total revenue receipts will go towards payment of interests. Mobile phones, two-wheelers and taxi services will cost more while coffee, marble cutting tools and radio sets will be cheaper owing to the hike in Value Added Tax certain items and removal of entry tax on 14 other items. Further, generation of 15 lakhs jobs by the end of 5 years are also on the agenda along with Make in Rajasthan initiative.

1.5 Bihar

Bihar's economy grew 9.92% in FY14-In the figures revealed by the Bihar Economic Survey 2014-15 recently, Bihar has registered an economic growth rate of 9.92% during financial year 2013-14, while its per capita Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) shot up to Rs 17,294 during this period from Rs 15,931 in 2012-13. While the GSDP at constant prices (2004-05) for 2013-14 has been estimated at Rs 3,43,054 crore against Rs 2,96,153 crore in 2012-13, registering a growth of 9.92%. However, the economic growth marked a decline of 0.82 % in comparison to 10.74% in 2012-13. It was also lesser than 10.29 % growth registered in the state during 2011-12.

Bihar budget 2015-16- Bihar presented a revenue surplus budget for the state for next fiscal year setting aside sizable funds education, power and social welfare sectors. The revenue surplus has been pegged at Rs 11980.95 crore, with estimated receipts at Rs 120914.40 crore and expenditure at Rs 120685.32 crore. The fiscal deficit is likely to be contained at 2.98% of GSDP. For the year 2015-16, maximum funds have been allocated for education sector which is 19.16% of the total expenditure followed by other sectors. The budget has earmarked Rs. 4179.0 crore for social welfare schemes

1.6 Chattisgarh

Chhattisgarh's economy to grow by 13.20%-According to the Economic Survey 2014-15 of Chhattisgarh, during 2014-15 Chhattisgarh's economy is estimated to grow by 13.20% at current price over the previous year. The corresponding growth rate for India is likely to be at 11.59%.

Chhattisgarh Budget 2015-16- Chhattisgarh budget lays an emphasis on youth, infrastructure and industry. Focus on infrastructure, coupled with the newly declared Industrial and IT Policies of the State will boost the investment opportunity in the State. To make domestic trade and industry more competitive, a series of trade- and business-friendly tax incentives in VAT, Central Sales Tax and Entry Tax have been announced. A major highlight of the budget is the introduction of a separate Youth Budget, which brings into sharp focus the public investment in schemes that directly relate to the State's youth. Rs. 6,151 crores has been allocated for youth, which represent 16% of the State Plan outlay. Revenue has been estimated at Rs 64935 crore for the FY 2016 and expenditure is pegged at Rs 65013 crore. Fiscal deficit is to be contained at 3%.

1.7 Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand reveals tax free budget for the FY2016- A tax-free budget has been announced by the Uttarakhand government this month. Wherein provisions for creation of a welfare fund for statehood activists and for running schemes launched last year for the elderly and the physically challenged among others have been made. The total expenditure in 2015-16 has been estimated to be Rs 32,693.64 crore, total non-plan expenditure is estimated to be Rs 21,059.15 crore which is 64.41% of the total expenditure. Total receipts in 2015-16 are estimated to be Rs 32,310.07 crore. Provisions for the 38th National Games to be held in the state in 2018, 'Rajya Andolankari Kalyan Kosh', 'Mukhya Mantri Vriddha Mahila Poshan Yojana', 'Mera Gaon Meri Sadak Yojana', 'Mere Bujurg Mere Teerth Yojana', creation of a corpus fund for villages with a population of more than 500 in the hill districts and 5,000 in plain districts for construction/ reconstruction of drains, roads and water supply lines.

1.8 Haryana

Haryana Assembly passes bill banning cow slaughter, sale of beef-Haryana Assembly passed a stringent Gauvansh Sanrakshan and Gausamvardhan Bill 2015 banning sale of all kinds of beef recently. According to the bill, a person convicted of cow slaughter can be sentenced up to 10 years in jail, apart from a fine of up to Rs 1 lakh. There is provision of additional imprisonment of up to one year if the fine is not paid.

Haryana state Budget 2015-16- As per Budget Estimates, total receipts are projected at Rs 68,985.87 crore, including Rs 52,312.10 crore revenue and Rs 16,673.77 crore capital. The total expenditure (excluding the repayments) under the Budget Estimates 2015-16 is projected at Rs 69,140.29 crore, of which Revenue Expenditure is Rs 61,869.62 crore and Capital Expenditure is Rs 7,270.67 crore. The focus of the budget is mainly on capital expenditure and infrastructure development. A significant priority has been given to skill development and job creation. The emphasis on social sector has been on priority. Removal of VAT on bio-fertilisers has been proposed as bio-fertilizer use needs to be promoted for the sake of environment and soil health. The Budget estimates do not contain any proposal either for imposition of new taxes or any upward revision of existing tax rates.

1.9 Himachal Pradesh

Himachal to grow at 6.5%: Economic Survey-According to the economic survey of the state, the economy of Himachal Pradesh is expected to grow at 6.5% in the current financial year. The per capita income is expected to be at Rs 1, 04,943 crore in the current financial year. The gross state domestic product at current prices is estimated to touch Rs 85,841 crore. Fruit production was 0.65 mt during the previous year. A total of 16.3 million tourists visited the state last year. The state generated 9,433 Mw of hydropower last year. The number of small-scale industries has gone up to 40,429.

Himachal Pradesh Budget 2015-16- Himachal Pradesh presented a deficit budget of Rs 28339 crores with no announcements regarding new taxes. Provisions regarding entry tax on new industries have been changed to attract establishment of industrial houses in the state. New industries would be charged entry tax at the rate of 1% on industrial inputs instead of the existing 2%. Reduction of VAT on fabrication of bodies of trucks and buses and LED bulbs from

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13.75% to 5% has been also announced. Priority is given to education, roads, irrigation and public health and agriculture. The State Government has proposed Rs. 4,800 Crore Annual Plan for 2015-16, which is Rs. 400 Crore higher, from the previous financial year. Rs 27138.22 crore receipts have been estimated against Rs 29539.04 crore as total expenditure. The fiscal deficit for 2015-16 is likely to be Rs. 3,285 Crore.

1.10 Jharkhand

Jharkhand Budget 2015-16- Jharkhand government has tabled Rs 55,492 Crore annual budget 2015-16. The budget has proposed no new taxes. The budget has allocated Rs 23,356.11 Crore on non-plan component while Rs 32,136.84 Crore has been set aside for plan component of the budget. One lakh employments within next one year is also on the agenda. Stating that no new tax was being announced in the budget, however, the government would augment revenue collection through royalties earned from coal and iron ore.

1.13 Jammu and Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir budget 2014-15- In 2015-16, the total public expenditure is budgeted to be Rs 46,473 crore while the total revenue receipts of the state in 2015-16 are budgeted to be Rs 42,137 crore leaving a resource gap of Rs 4,336 crore. The focus of the budget is on a three-pronged initiative of "government, governance and changes" and on revival of Jammu and Kashmir economy as the budget has discarded old plan and non-plan classification. The entire old classification of the plan and non-plan has been discarded, now with only two categories of expenditure, current and capital.

1.14 Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh Budget 2015-16- Chhattisgarh budget lays an emphasis on youth, infrastructure and industry. Focus on infrastructure, coupled with the newly declared Industrial and IT Policies of the State will boost the investment opportunity in the State. To make domestic trade and industry more competitive, a series of trade- and business-friendly tax incentives in VAT, Central Sales Tax and Entry Tax have been announced. A major highlight of the budget is the introduction of a separate Youth Budget, which brings into sharp focus the public investment schemes that directly relate to the State's youth. Rs. 6,151 crores has been allocated for youth, which represent 16% of the State Plan outlay. Total receipt has been estimated at Rs 57956.46 crore for the FY 2016 and expenditure is pegged at Rs 65013 crore. Fiscal deficit is to be contained at 3%.

2. Rural economy: Agriculture & agri business developments

2.1 Government to announce setting up of 17 mega food parks next week- Government is likely to announce allocation of 17 mega food parks of investment worth Rs 21000 crore to various firms for development. These food parks would be sanctioned in states namely Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and few others. 50,000 people are expected to get employment while 80,000 farmers would also be benefitted through setting up of these mega food parks. The Mega Food Park Scheme aims at facilitating the establishment of a strong food

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processing industry backed by an efficient supply chain, which includes collection centres, central processing center (CPC) and cold chain infrastructure.

2.2 Punjab

Food bowl Punjab may not achieve bumper wheat output- Punjab, the food bowl of the country, may not achieve bumper wheat output this season, as several growing areas are facing "massive" crop loss due to untimely rains accompanied by hailstorm and high velocity winds during February and March. Punjab government has sought from Centre upward revision in compensation to farmers suffering crop loss because of rains and hailstorm.

Punjab government seeks Centre's help to revise crop damage compensation- Punjab Chief Minister Shri Prakash Singh Badal has demanded Rs 10,000 an acre as compensation for crop damaged by inclement weather. The compensation would ensure a minimum cost of living and also make up for the loss of livelihood of farmers. The quantum of damage is yet to be determined but initial reports of the state government have suggested that a cultivated area of over 7-lakh acres has been affected. The scheme entails capital grant of 50% of the project cost (excluding land cost) subject to a maximum of Rs 50 crore in general areas and 75% of the project cost (excluding land cost) subject to a ceiling of Rs 50 crore, in difficult and hilly areas including north east region and J&K

2.3 Haryana

Wheat Output in Haryana and Punjab may fall by 15% due to unseasonal rains- Wheat output in the grain-bowl states of Punjab and Haryana is reported to might fall up to 15% owing to the unseasonal rains. But good harvest is also expected as the Union agriculture ministry says the gains from cool weather outweigh the losses. The respective state governments of Punjab and Haryana have asked their agriculture department to prepare a damage assessment report to push a case for compensation for the losses. The worst affected districts in Punjab are Amritsar, Moga, Faridkot and Ferozpur. In Haryana, crops suffered most damage in Yamunanagar, Karnal and Rewari.

2.4 Uttar Pradesh

UP sugar output touches 5.6 million tonne mark-The Uttar Pradesh sugar output in the current 2014-15 crushing season has exceeded 5.60 million tonne (mt) which is 10% more than the corresponding figure of about 5.1 mt last season. According to Indian Sugar Mills Association (ISMA), sugar mills in India had collectively produced 22.2 mt of sugar so far. This is 2.8 mt higher than the production of 19.4 mt during the corresponding period last year.

UP women farmers demand equitable land ownership- According to a study conducted by Uttar Pradesh Planning Department, only about 6.5% of women have legal rights to land in the state, compared with 87.6 % men land owners in the rural areas and further only 2.6% women owned property in their own name. In light of this fact, Uttar Pradesh women farmers recently have demanded equitable ownership of agricultural land and easy access to crop loan.

3. Infrastructure developments

3.1 Chhattisgarh

Chhattisgarh to enhance its power transmission capacity- The Governor said the Chhattisgarh Government had given top priority to the schemes launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The state government had set a target to increase the transmission capacity from 4900 MVA (Mega Volt Ampere) to 7800 MVA. Moreover road projects worth Rs 575 crore have also been sanctioned in the Naxal-affected 29 Development Blocks. The state government is successfully working on the plan to make Chhattisgarh the power hub of the country.

Chhattisgarh Government endorses NMDC compensation plan- As part of its expansion, value addition and forward integration programme, Chhattisgarh's government is setting up a 3 MTPA capacity greenfield Integrated Steel Plant in Nagarnar. The project coming up some 16 kms from Jagdalpur would be set up with an estimated outlay of Rs 15,525 crore.

3.2 Delhi

Delhi to fast track building plan approval-A High Powered Review and Monitoring Committee to enable fast-track approval of building plans has been set up by Hon'ble Urban Development Minister Shri M Venkaiah Naidu. This would facilitate ease of doing construction business in Delhi. According to the statement of the committee, the Committee has been mandated to review and monitor sanctioning building plan approvals for land area of 5,000 square metres and more for commercial/ industrial purposes and 10,000 square metres and more for residential purposes, the statement said.

3.3 Punjab

Punjab modifies Medicity and IT Policies for providing plots to business enterprises- The Punjab government has recently modified a medicity policy related to the allotment of land and plots for multi-speciality hospitals, medical university-cum-hospital and medical research centres in the Medicity in New Chandigarh. Also amendments in its information technology (IT) policy to set up IT services, IT-enabled bio-technology and research and development facilities in SAS Nagar have been made. World-class infrastructure and commercial activities would be ensured on the remaining area, going forward. This would generate more skilled employment and help Punjab become an IT hub.

3.4 Uttar Pradesh

Land acquisition simplified in Uttar Pradesh-Keeping in mind the complexities and time-consuming procedures laid down under the Land Acquisition Act of 2013, Uttar Pradesh government has simplified the acquisition process under which land could be sold through a simple agreement between the seller and the buyer. The decision was taken up at the meeting of the state cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Akhilesh Yadav on 18th March 2015. The move would certainly pave the way for the development and infrastructure projects that were held up as now the stringent land acquisition rules have been done away with which were

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proving to be major hurdles for the implementing agencies. Further on breaching the law, necessary actions would be taken up under the provisions of the 2013 Act and the concerning government orders.

4.4 Bihar

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Nitish Kumar launches energy projects worth Rs 3,241 cr in Bihar - On the occasion of 103rd 'Bihar Diwas' Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Nitish Kumar laid foundation stones for power projects worth Rs 3,241 crore. He assured that the state government is "determined" to improve the power scenario in the state. Also unveiling electricity projects worth Rs 106 crore, he pointed out that all the schemes launched are meant to improve the electricity transmission system in the state.

4. Tourism developments

4.1 Uttar Pradesh

Reinventing tourism in UP- Uttar Pradesh Travel Mart (UPTM) aimed at promoting inbound tourism into UP, organised in Lucknow from February 22-24, 2015, saw as many as 73 international tour operators from across the world, and many leading domestic operators. The lesser known destinations in the state too have immense tourism potential.

Centre to form task force for tourism development, upkeep of heritage in Varanasi- The Centre has decided to form a "task force" that will directly provide all sorts of assistance including financial one for the upkeep of heritage sites and monuments and to boost tourism in Varanasi. The results of the task force would be evaluated in three successive stages — one month, three months and six months of time period.

5. Health developments

5.1 Punjab

Punjab to be the new pharmaceutical hub- In view of the foremost health sector players eying towards the state for their major investment plans in the Medi city at New Chandigarh in the next two years, Punjab Hon'ble Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal Deputy Chief Minister said that Punjab would be a health tourism destination in the country in the coming years. Biosciences, pharmaceuticals and health care industrialists are called upon to invest in the state.

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	1747.33	945.6	2361.6	1988.6	472.54	454.0
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	94163	136034	1483	44212	55673	222236
Population Size (mn) ²	101	26.5	17.6	26.5	70.4	12.1
Economic Growth ¹	9.9	5.8	9.3	6.5	6.2	5.2
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP ³	3.5	1.9	4.2	3.9	0.8	0.9
Per-capita Income (Rs) ¹	15650	28113	127667	133427	54494	31054
Growth of Agriculture Sector ¹	-10.1	2.28	3.21	3.18	13.4	4.97
Growth of Industry Sector ¹	11.5	6.4	1.3	3.5	2.4	1.18
Growth of Services Sector ¹	17.3	8.13	10.3	8.91	6.8	7.01
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	-2.7	-0.03	-0.04	0.01	-3.51	-0.12
GFD/ GSDP ³	3	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.05	0.05
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	1094.08	2385.3	1732.21	2450.0	4659.68	679.27
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	79714	308000	50362	342239	240928	53484
Population Size (mn) ²	32.6	75.15	30.3	70.5	209.8	10.3
Economic Growth ¹	8.9	11.1	5.2	4.6	5.1	5.7
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP ³	1.8	4.7	3.2	5.3	9.1	1.3
Per-capita Income (Rs) ¹	28882	27917	49411	30120	19324	56822
Growth of Agriculture Sector ¹	8.3	23.2	0.44	0.22	2.59	4.12
Growth of Industry Sector ¹	6.0	2.1	2.5	3.5	6.3	6.3
Growth of Services Sector ¹	11.6	9.54	8.98	7.05	8.12	5.5
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	-0.28	-0.02	0.1	-0.004	-0.02	-0.01
GFD/ GSDP ³	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
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; 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.

