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# इंस्टाट वेवडोपलेंट मोनितोर



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States

**PHD RESEARCH BUREAU**

**PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**



## State Development Monitor Newsletter

Significant developments in states have been observed at various fronts. States have marked various economic developments such as the state economy of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh has presented their state budgets. On the infrastructure front, Bihar is eyeing an investment of Rs 20,000 crore in the renewable energy sector in the next five years to generate over 3,000 megawatts (Mw) of clean energy while Andhra Pradesh has allotted land for projects worth around Rs. 18,000 crore.

On the other hand, the agriculture sector of various states is also witnessing significant developments. After Uttar Pradesh, states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Punjab have also announced farm loan waiver for the benefit of farmers in their respective states. Further, Jharkhand state government has decided to give loans at the rate of 1% interest rates. In order to boost prospects of better education in the state, an International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) and South Asia Regional Centre (ISARC) will be established in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. All these developments are expected to stimulate economic growth of the states, going forward.

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## 1. Economic Developments

### 1.1 Madhya Pradesh

**Government of India and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Sign \$275 Million Loan for Upgrading Urban Services in 64 Small Towns in Madhya Pradesh** - The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed a \$275 million loan recently for improving urban services in 64 small towns in the State of Madhya Pradesh. This will improve access to safe drinking water for residents in the project area and also improve the quality, coverage, efficiency, and sustainability of urban service delivery, stabilize and deepen institutional capacity, and improve long term water service management.

### 1.2 Assam

**India Signs Loan Agreement with the World Bank for USD 35 Million for “Assam State Public Financial Institutional Reforms Project”** - An agreement for IBRD Credit of USD 35 Million from World Bank for “Assam State Public Financial Institutional Reforms Project” was signed. The programme size is USD 44 million, of which USD 35 million will be financed by the Bank, and the remaining amount will be funded out of State Budget. The objective of the project is to improve predictability and transparency in budget execution and efficiency in tax administration in Assam. The project will benefit the citizens of Assam through efficient processes, enhanced transparency and better service delivery (such as electronic payments and collections for services, better public procurement, and enhanced taxpayer services) provided by public institutions.

### 1.3 Gujarat

**Kandla port city to attract Rs 10,000 crore investment** - The country's first Smart Industrial Port City (SIPC), is coming up near Gandhidham, Kandla, and is expected to attract private investments around Rs 10,000 crore. It will be focusing on key sectors of edible oil, furniture, salt-based chemicals and engineering. The urban township in Adipur-Gandhidham includes the development of residential units, commercial complexes and entertainment zones. It will be equipped with features such as smart utilities and a smart traffic system, along with a command centre, and SIPC can keep a population of 65,000.

### 1.4 Andhra Pradesh

**Andhra Pradesh allots land for projects worth Rs 17,808 crore** - As Andhra Pradesh gears up to shape its new capital Amaravati, it has allotted 996 acres of land to a dozen institutions to set up educational, health and other bodies at a projected cost of Rs 17,808 crore. These projects will create 32,726 jobs, and the 12 institutions to come up will involve the government as well as private bodies and include Rs 7,100 crore projects from Vellore Institute of Technology (VIT) University and SRM University. Amrita University and Indo-UK Institute of Health have been allotted land at a cost of Rs 3,200 crore. BR Medi City Health Care & Research is building its campus and land has also been allotted to Reserve Bank of India, Central Public Works Department, Central Institute of Design Tools, National Institute of Designs and AP Human Resources Development Institute, among other government institutes.

### 1.5 Telangana

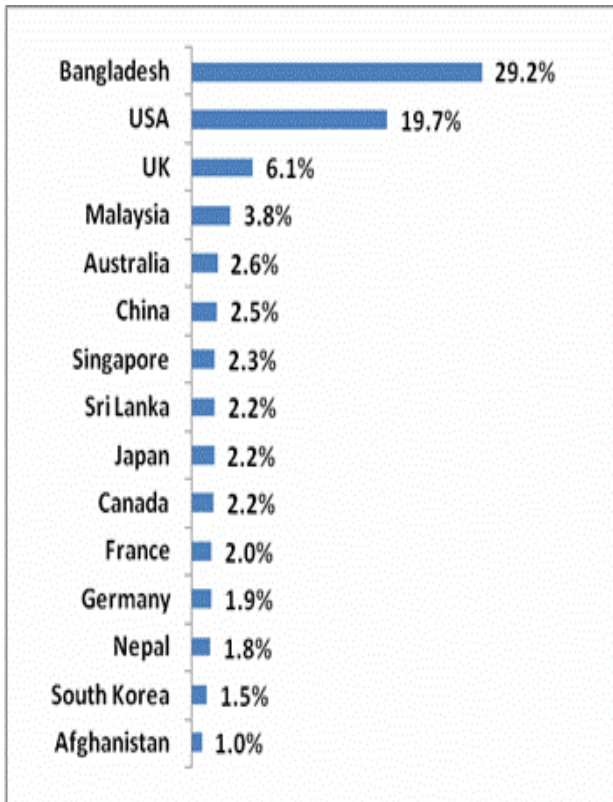
**Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi inaugurates first Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Centre in Hyderabad and it will be developed in 100 Districts of the country** - Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Centres of

Ministry of Minority Affairs will offer certificate course in Goods and Services Tax accounting/programming and other related subjects. Youth, after completing about three-months duration in Goods and Services Tax course, will not only be able to help small-medium traders and the common people, but they will be immensely benefitted by this course as it will open vast job opportunities in the related sectors. Centres will be established in 100 Districts of the country, providing job oriented skill training in various fields. There centres will also be established in Noida, Lucknow, Jaipur, Nagpur, Aurangabad, Bhopal, Indore, Allahabad, Mysore, Chennai, Goa, Gauhati, Kolakata, Patna, Kishanganj, Dehradun, Shahjahanpur, Rampur, Ranchi, Giridih, Mewat, Tijara, Panipat, Delhi, Uddhamsingh Nagar, Amritsar, Chandigarh, Mumbai etc.

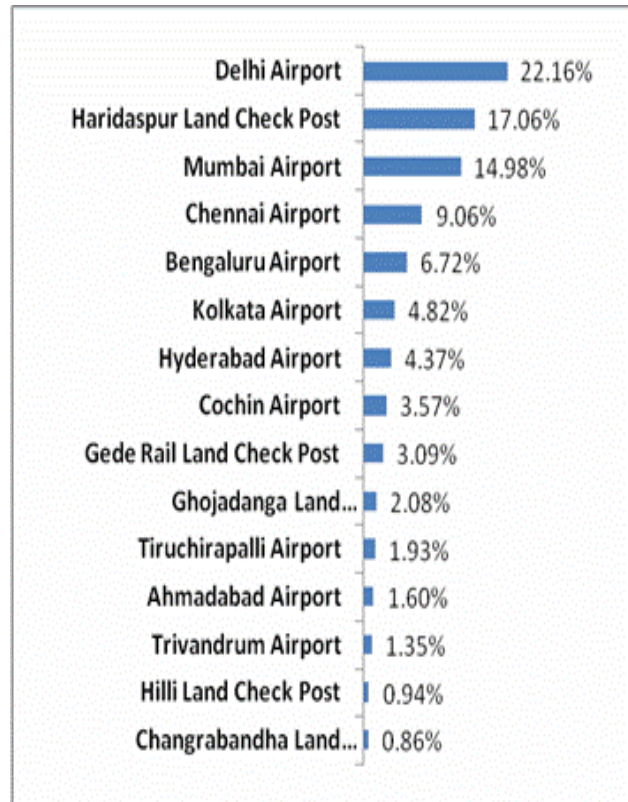
## 2. Developments In Tourism Sector

**2.1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals grew by 22.5% in June 2017 as compared to June 2016** - During June 2017, 6.70 lakh as compared to FTAs of 5.47 lakh in June, 2016 and 5.12 lakh in June, 2015. FTAs during the period January- June 2017 were 48.85 lakh with a growth of 17.2%, as compared to the FTAs of 41.69 lakh with a growth of 8.4% in January- June 2016 over January- June 2015.

Top 15 source countries for Foreign tourist arrivals in India during June 2017 (in %)



Top 15 ports in India for Foreign Tourist Arrivals during June 2017 (in %)



Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from Ministry of Tourism

### 3. Business Reforms 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 identifying a series of good practices already underway in each State.

<b>STATE WISE RANKING- Business Implementation Reform</b>			
<b>S. NO.</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Score (%)</b>
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	98.78
2.	TELANGANA	2	98.78
3.	GUJARAT	3	98.21
4.	CHHATTISGARH	4	98.21
5.	MADHYA PRADESH	5	97.01
6.	HARYANA	6	96.95
7.	JHARKHAND	7	96.57
8.	RAJASTHAN	8	96.43
9.	UTTARAKHAND	9	96.13
10.	MAHARASHTRA	10	92.86
11.	ODISHA	11	92.73
12.	PUNJAB	12	91.07
13.	KARNATAKA	13	91.07
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	14	84.52
15.	WEST BENGAL	15	84.23
16.	BIHAR	16	75.82
17.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	17	65.48
18.	TAMIL NADU	18	62.80
19.	DELHI	19	62.80
20.	KERALA	20	26.97
21.	GOA	21	26.97
22.	TRIPURA	22	16.67
23.	DAMAN & DIU	23	14.58
24.	ASSAM	24	14.58
25.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	25	1.79
26.	PUDUCHERRY	26	1.49
27.	NAGALAND	27	1.49
28.	MANIPUR	28	1.19
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 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017

## 4. State Budgets

### 4.1 Punjab presented a budget of Rs 1.18 lakh crore for 2017-18

Hon'ble Finance Minister of Punjab, Shri Manpreet Badal presented a budget of Rs 1.18 lakh crore for the financial year 2017-18 for Punjab. Shri Badal said Punjab's outstanding debt will be Rs 1.95 lakh crore by the end of the financial year. Rs 1,500 crore have been embarked for waiving crop loans of distressed farmers. The deficit saw a slight dip in 2013-14, but has been going up since. This year, it is estimated to go to Rs 14,784 crore. In financial year 2017-18, the outgo on salary, pensions and retirement benefits will utilize three-fourth of the state's own tax revenue – Rs 31,019 crore out of Rs 39,526 crore.

Hon'ble Chief Minister Capt Amarinder Singh has appealed to big farmers to forego their power subsidy. The government has pegged the subsidy at Rs 10,255 crore in budget estimates 2017-18, up from Rs 8,966 crore, due to increased consumption and thousands of new tube well connections. Agriculture Produce Marketing Act is being amended to ensure direct access to national and international markets.

Further, the budget focuses on job creation. Cabs, tractors, setting up enterprise and skill upgrading are just some of the innovative initiatives being planned by the new government. The state government is expected to create one lakh additional jobs every year. The outlay has been more than doubled from Rs 2,268 crore to Rs 4,610 crore for projects such as Smart Cities, AMRUT and Swachh Bharat Mission. A massive 3% cut in stamp duty, reducing it to 6% from the existing 9%, is likely to give a boost to demand and help revival of the real estate sector. Rs 15 crore has been allocated for prevention of crime and improvement of police public relations, Rs 34.77 crore for Crime and Criminal Tracking Networking System, Rs 75 crore for infrastructure facilities for judiciary and Rs 7.85 crore for forensic infrastructure. These initiatives will thus boost the economy of the state and lead towards a higher growth trajectory in the coming times.

### 4.2 Uttar Pradesh presented a budget of Rs 3.9 lakh crore for 2017-18

Hon'ble Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath-led Uttar Pradesh government presented its first annual budget for FY2018 which is claimed that it will take the state forward onto a higher trajectory of growth. The Budget focuses on villages, poor and farmers. The current budget was presented by the Hon'ble State Finance Minister Shri. Rajesh Agarwal, and it is 10.9% higher as compared to the last fiscal. The Uttar Pradesh government revealed its allocation of funds for various sectors that will affect the development of the state. The 2017-18 annual budget is pegged at Rs 3,84,659.71 crore and it is 10.9% higher than last fiscal's. UP budget provides for Rs 55,781.96 crore for new schemes. The Uttar Pradesh government has allocated a sum of Rs 21.12 crore for free education up to graduation for girls under 'Ahilyabai Kanya Free Education Scheme'. Rs 800 crore allocated for development of infrastructure in cities of Ayodhya, Varanasi and Mathura under 'Prasad Yojana'.

A special budget of Rs 36,000 crore has been allocated for farm loans waiver in the state. Metro network expansions, construction of expressway in the state and job creation are key focus areas of the government. A special budget of Rs 3,255 crore has been allocated for construction of toilets across the state. The Uttar Pradesh government has also allocated Rs 142 crore budget for scholarship upto class 10th and Rs 50 crore for WiFi in degree colleges and universities of the state. These initiatives will help the state in, improving the socio-economic conditions, enhance the standard of living of the people and this will further facilitated a double digit growth in the state, going forward.

## 5. Developments In Infrastructure Sector

**5.1 Memorandum Of Understanding signed to roll out implementation of Redevelopment work for 10 Railway stations identified for smart redevelopment based on feasibility assessment -** A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed recently for smart redevelopment of Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Lucknow, Gomtinagar, Kota, Tirupati, Nellore, Ernakulam, Puducherry, Madgaon and Thane New Railway Stations. The redevelopment of stations and commercial development on Railway land will be done in alignment with the Smart City Plans of respective cities. The upkeep and maintenance of the stations and the commercial property shall be done by the SPV.

**5.2 Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, get houses for urban poor under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) -** Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (HUPA) has approved construction of 70,784 affordable houses for the benefit of urban poor in Uttar Pradesh under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) with an investment of Rs.3,528 crore for which central assistance of Rs.1,062 crore has been approved. The total number of houses sanctioned for Uttar Pradesh has increased to 1,12,738. Further, Lucknow has got 1,525 houses, Gorakhpur-501, Ayodhya-500, Iltifatganj-903, Faizabad-769, Dudhi-765, Rudauli-713, Singahi Bhiraure-821, Chatra-783, Purdhinagar-674, Kanpur Dehat-442, Daurala-505, Sikandra-447, Akbarpur-449, Aliganj-511, Bareilly-139 and Azamgarh-119.

**5.3 ADB and India Sign \$220 Million Loan Agreement for Improving Road Connectivity and Transport Efficiency on State Highways of Rajasthan -** The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India has signed a \$220 million loan for improving connectivity as well as transport efficiency and safety on State Highways of Rajasthan. One of the focus areas of the program is to attract private sector financing through government capacity building on public private partnership (PPP) development.

**5.4 China-led AIIB clears \$329-mn loan for building roads in Gujarat villages -** China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) approved \$329 million loan to build access roads to 4,000 villages in all 33 districts of Gujarat. This project will construct and upgrade district and farm-to-market roads for the villagers and provide approaches to educational institutions, schools and hospitals. This will also have a positive impact on women and girls by improving school attendance rates as the latter drop out due to lack of access to all weather roads. The project will also better integrate rural population, tribal villages, business and industries with the national and state economy through better transport connectivity.

**5.5 Cabinet approves Development of Four Laning of Solapur-Bijapur Section of New NH-52 in Maharashtra and Karnataka -** The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, has given its approval for 4 Laning of Solapur-Bijapur Section of New NH-52 (formerly NH-13) in Maharashtra and Karnataka. The development of 4 Laning of about 110 km. is estimated to cost approximately Rs.1889 crore including the cost of land acquisition and pre-construction activities.

**5.6 Cabinet approves up gradation of Manipur Highway connecting Myanmar -** The Union Cabinet approved up gradation of a 65-km-long National Highway in Manipur to boost the state's connectivity with South and South-East Asia via Myanmar. This project will make it possible to travel from India to Myanmar and even Bangkok by road. This will boost international trade and

business, but would also be important from security point of view and create employment opportunities in Manipur and is part of the Asian Highway project.

**5.7 Cabinet approves development of six laning of Chakeri-Allahabad section of National Highway (NH) - 2 in Uttar Pradesh** - The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, approved development of six laning of Chakeri-Allahabad section of National Highway (NH) - 2 in Uttar Pradesh. The project will help in expediting the improvement of infrastructure in Uttar Pradesh and in reducing the time and cost of travel for traffic, the development of this stretch will also help the socio-economic condition of this region and increase employment potential for local labourers in the State.

**5.8 Centre Grants Approval for Airport at Jewar in Greater Noida** - The Government has granted in-principle approval for a Greenfield airport at Jewar in Greater Noida in view of the rapidly growing flying requirements of the NCR region. From the current level of 62 million passengers per annum, it is expected to reach upto 91 MPPA by 2020 and 109 MPPA by 2024. The Noida International Airport will be located 72Kms from IGI Airport and 65 Kms from Hindon Air Force station Ghaziabad.

**5.9 30 more smart cities announced; takes the total to 90 so far** - Central government announced another list of 30 cities for development as smart cities taking the total cities picked up so far to 90 under Smart City Mission launched on June 25, 2015.

The 30 cities announced in order of marks scored are

S.No	City	State/UT	S.No	City	State/UT
1	Trivendrum	Kerala	16	Dehradun	Uttarakhand
2	Naya Raipur	Chattisgarh	17	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu
3	Rajkit	Gujarat	18	Pimpri chinchwad	Maharashtra
4	Amaravati	Andhra Pradesh	19	Bilaspur	Chattisgarh
5	Patna	Bihar	20	Pasighat	Arunachal Pradesh
6	Karimnagar	Telangana	21	Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir
7	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	22	Dahod	Gujarat
8	Puducherry	Puducherry	23	Tirunelveli	Tamil Nadu
9	Gandhinagar	Gujarat	24	Thootukkudi	Tamil Nadu
10	Srinagar	Jammu & Kashmir	25	Tiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu
11	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh	26	Jhansi	UP
12	Karnal	Haryana	27	Aizawl	Mizoram
13	Satna	MP	28	Allahabad	UP
14	Bengaluru	Karnataka	29	Aligarh	UP
15	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	30	Gangtok	Sikkim



## 6. Rural Economy: Agriculture & Agri Business Developments

**6.1 57,29,416 families getting benefits under National Food Security Act in Jharkhand-** A total 57,29,416 families are getting benefits under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) in Jharkhand. 'PVTG (particularly vulnerable tribal group) Dakia Yojana' has been launched in April to ensure food grains reach the doorsteps of beneficiaries. The distribution of grains is being made through biometric system and vehicles plying from FCI godowns to the distribution centers have been connected with GPS system so that transparency is maintained. A total of 4.72 lakh families have been provided with free LPG connection under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana and by October 2018, 28.5 lakh families will get the free connection and this has led to a saving of Rs. 350 crore.

**6.2 Farmers in Jharkhand to get loans at 1% interest rate -** Jharkhand Cabinet has given its approval to provide loan at rate of 1% to farmers taken under the Kisan Credit Card and this will be applicable if the loan is paid back in one year. At present, farmers in the state get loans at the rate of 4%. The state cabinet has made a provision of Rs 40 crore for this and the government will bear 3% loan interest. Another important decision taken by the state cabinet is that only a token of Re 1 will be charged from women for registry of properties up to the value of Rs 50 lakh, but this facility can only be availed once.

**6.3 Centre releases advance grant-in-aid of Rs.51.30 crore to Arunachal Pradesh for rescue and relief operations on account of flash floods -** The Centre has released Rs. 51,30,00,000, in advance two installments of grant-in-aid to the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh towards Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

**6.4 Karnataka farm loan waiver: CM K Siddaramaiah jumps on bandwagon, waives Rs 8,165 crore loans -** Karnataka announced a crop loan waiver of up to Rs50,000 per farmer that would benefit over 2.2 million people. The state joined Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab in announcing limited farm loan relief in recent months, taking the combined costs to their exchequers to around Rs85,000 crore.

**6.5 Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab Captain Amarinder Singh announces crop loan waiver for 10.25 lakh farmers -** The loan waiver will be for up to Rs 2 lakh for small and marginal farmers (up to 5 acres) and a flat Rs 2 lakh relief for all the other marginal farmers, irrespective of their loan amount, thus paving the way for eventual total waiver of agricultural debts. This move would benefit a total of 10.25 lakh farmers of the state's 18.5 lakh farming families, including 8.75 lakh farmers having land up to 5 acres.

**6.6 Maharashtra's Rs 34,000 crore loan waiver to benefit 8.9 million farmers -** The Rs 34,000-crore relief scheme was announced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. Devendra Fadnavis, in Mumbai recently. This programme will benefit 89 lakh farmers and make 40 lakh agriculturists debt-free. Farmers having an income of over 10 lakh per annum will not be benefitted in this loan waiving scheme.

States that have passed farm loan waiver so far
Uttar Pradesh
Punjab
Karnataka
Maharashtra

## 7. Developments In Health Sector

**7.1 Cabinet approves creation of three posts of Directors for the three new AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Maharashtra** - The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, approved the creation of three posts of Directors in the pre-revised scale of Rs.80,000 (fixed) {plus NPA Ceiling limit 85000} for the three new AIIMS at Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh, Kalyani in West Bengal and Nagpur in Maharashtra.

**7.2 Maharashtra to rate industries by density of emissions (Clean energy)-** The Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) launched a new Star Rating Programme for air pollution on June 5, 2017–World Environment Day. Under the new scheme, industries are rated based on the density of fine particulate pollution coming from their smoke stacks. The best performing industries will receive five stars, and those with the highest density of emissions receive only one star.

## 8. Developments In Education Sector

**8.1 Cabinet approves establishment of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), South Asia Regional Center (ISARC) in Varanasi** - The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, approved the establishment of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), South Asia Regional Center (ISARC) at campus of National Seed Research and Training Center (NSRTC) in Varanasi. This will include a modern and sophisticated laboratory with capacity to determine quality and status of heavy metals in grain and straw. Center will be the first international Center in the eastern India and it will play a major role in harnessing and sustaining rice production in the region. It is expected to be a boon for food production and skill development in the eastern India and similar ecologies.

**8.2 States shortlisted by NITI for transformative change in Health and Education** - NITI Aayog has initiated a unique and novel initiative to catalyze transformational change in key Social Sectors, under SATH (Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital). In this they will provide strategic, technical and implementation support to three states for each sector. Transformative change in social sector is challenging as the pace is slow, as compared to the infrastructure sector. In Health sector, five States have been shortlisted as run up to the final selection of three, these are, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Karnataka and Gujarat. Similarly in Education, the shortlisted States are Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.

## 9. Other Economic Developments

### 9.1 Punjab

**DIPP to set up India's first Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) in Punjab** - The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India, signed an Institutional agreement with the Punjab State Council of Science and Technology in New Delhi on July 13, 2017 to establish India's first Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) at Patent Information Centre, Punjab, under the World Intellectual Property Organization's (WIPO) TISC program. The objective of the TISC is to stimulate a dynamic, vibrant and balanced Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) system in India to foster creativity and innovation, thereby promoting entrepreneurship and enhancing social, economic and cultural development by establishing a network of TISCs in India. WIPO's Technology and Innovation Support Center (TISC) program provides innovators in developing countries with access to locally based, high quality technology information and related services, helping them to exploit their innovative potential and to create, protect, and manage their Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs).

### 9.2 Telangana

**CM pitches for GST exemption on textile trade** - Cloth merchants associations requested Telangana Hon'ble Chief Minister K Chandrasekhara Rao to persuade the Centre to exempt textiles from GST since a majority of poor and middle-class families live on this trade. Once enjoying a complete exemption, textiles trade now attract a 5 per cent tax under GST. The merchants' association representatives said the move will adversely affect trade. The state government has already urged the Centre to exempt textiles, granite industry, free two bedroom housing scheme introduced for the weaker sections, drinking and irrigation water schemes, and beedis from GST.

### 9.3 Jammu & Kashmir

**GST in Jammu and Kashmir: Assembly passes resolution** - Jammu and Kashmir passed the resolution to implement the Goods and Services Tax (GST) with Finance Minister Dr. Haseeb Drabu assuring that constitutional safeguards be provided to the state considering its special status.

The government would protect the special status of the state with these measure; Despite the new tax regime in place, Section 5 of the state's Constitution that provides an exclusive taxation process would be protected. The special status given to J&K in Article 370 will not be compromised under the President's orders. Enough Safeguards will be provided by the GST Council to empower the state. The GST Council would fall under Article 370. State government's exclusive power to set up taxes would not be at risk.

### 9.4 Delhi

**GST impact on traders: Shri. Manish Sisodia launches 6 GST Help Vans, Helpdesk stalls in Delhi** - GST impact on traders Deputy Chief Minister Shri. Manish Sisodia said that Delhi would launch 'GST Help Vans' in the city to help traders understand the new tax regime that came out earlier this month, and helpdesks will be set up for these traders in small markets.

**9.5 Opening of new Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK) in the Second Phase** - The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Department of Posts (DOP) decided to utilize the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices in the country as Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK) for delivery of passport related services to the citizens of the country. The objective of this partnership is to extend passport related services on a larger scale and to ensure wider area coverage. In the first phase, it has decided to open 86 POPSK in the country. 52 POPSK have become functional, MEA and DOP are working closely for the operationalization of passport related services at the remaining 34 POPSK in the first phase.

Following the successful functioning of these POPSK and the positive response received from the people, MEA and DOP have now decided to open another 149 POPSK at the following places to take the total number of POPSK to 235 in the country:

S.No.	State/UT	Place	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur, Chitoor, Guntur, Krishna, Ongole, Rajamundry, Srikakulam	7
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang, Tirap	2
3	Assam	Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Goalpara, Karbi Anglong, Kokrajhar, Mangaldoi, North Lakhim Pur, Sonitpur, Tinsukia	9
4	Bihar	Begusarai, Buxar, East Champaran, Gaya, Madhubani, Samastipur, Supaul, Munger, Navada	9
5	Chattisgarh	Durg, Rajnandgaon	2
6	Gujarat	Anand, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Junagarh, Kheda, Navsari, Valsad	8
7	Haryana	Bhiwani, Kaithal, Narnaul, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Yamunanagar	7
8	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra, Mandi, Una	3
9	J & K	Anantnag, Baramula, Kathua	3
10	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Medininagar	3
11	Karnataka	Bellary, Bidar, Raichur, Shivamogga, Tumakuru, Udipi, Vijayapur	7
12	Kerala	Chengannur, Idukki	2
13	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat, Chhindwara, Dewas, Hoshangabad, Sehore, Sidhi, Ujjain, Betul, Shivni	9
14	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar, Jalna, Latur, Pandharpur, Sangli, Sindhudurg, Wardha, Navi Mumbai, Dombivali, Panvel, Nanded	11
15	Meghalaya	Baghmara, Tura	2
16	Odisha	Balasore, Berhampur, Bhawanipatna	3
17	Punjab	Moga, Sangrur, Tarn Taran, SBS Nagar (Nawan Shahar), Phagwara	5
18	Puducherry	Karaikal	1
19	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Churu, Dungarpur, Hanumangarh, Karauli-Dhaulpur, Nagaur, Sriganganagar, Alwar, Chittorgarh, Banswara, Pali	11
20	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore, Dindigul, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Tiruppur, Viluppuram, Virudhunagar, Kanyakumari(N)	11
21	Telangana	Adilabad, Medak, Khammam, Siddipet, Nalgonda	5
22	Uttarakhand	Pauri, Roorkee, Rudrapur	3
23	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh, Amethi, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Ballia, Balrampur, Barabanki, Basti, Gonda, Jaunpur, Kushinagar, Mau, Sitapur, Muradabad, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Rampur, Saharanpur, Unnao	19
24	West Bengal	Bardhaman, Barrackpore, Darjeeling, Malda	4
25	Delhi	Krishna Nagar, Lodhi Road, Saket	3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>149</b>

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources

## Special Feature: Industrial Policy of Uttar Pradesh, 2017

### Industrial Investment & Employment Promotion Policy of Uttar Pradesh 2017

- ❖ **Vision of the Policy** – The vision of the Industrial Investment & Employment Promotion Policy of Uttar Pradesh 2017 is to establish Uttar Pradesh as a national and international competitive investment destination, thereby generating employment and igniting sustainable, inclusive and balanced economic growth of the state.
- ❖ **Mission of the policy-**
  1. Increase capital investments in the state
  2. Provide quality infrastructure for industries to flourish
  3. Promote ease of doing business to create business friendly environment
  4. Generate maximum direct and indirect employment and self-employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled workforce. Skill the workforce of the state to ensure employability and empowerment.
  5. Provide pro-active support to micro, small and medium enterprises.
  6. Promote the spirit of innovation and incentivize entrepreneurship among youth.
  7. Ensure balanced, sustainable and inclusive economic development.
  8. Ensure effective implementation of the policy.
- ❖ **Ease of doing business** – This policy aims at creating business friendly environment in the State by ensuring simplification of procedures, timely clearances benchmarked with the best and responsive facilitation services.
  1. Simplification of procedures
  2. Time bound clearances
  3. Single Window Clearance
  4. Ease for Commercial activities in the state
  5. Industrial Security
  6. State Investment Promotion Board (SIPB)

**Make in Uttar Pradesh** – As a strategy to usher industrial growth in Uttar Pradesh and capitalize on the positive global sentiments generated by the progress of Make in India campaign, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will embrace this landmark initiative and strive to implement it in letter and spirit by launching a comprehensive program of 'Make in UP'. In lines with the 'Make in India' program, the 'Make in UP' program will adopt a strategy that inspires, empowers and enables in equal measure in making UP a manufacturing hub of India.

#### Achieving this goal, Government of Uttar Pradesh will implement the following –

1. Creation of a dedicated Make in Uttar Pradesh Department.
2. The Make in UP Department will identify and create industry and sector specific State Investment and Manufacturing Zones (SIMZ) with an aim to spur manufacturing, generate employment, raise living standards and meet national & international trends of sustained growth.
3. To boost the entire manufacturing value chain in the identified zones, the Government will ensure necessary timely interventions in consultation with all stakeholders in addition to the fiscal and non-fiscal measures mentioned in this policy.

**Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)** – With the highest number of MSME units in the country, Uttar Pradesh today is a leading exporter of MSME products in categories like handicrafts, engineering goods, carpets, readymade garments, leather products etc. The policy intends to provide the following facilities and incentives for the holistic development of MSMEs in the state: Improving flow of capital and credit for MSMEs, Capacity building, Quality and Standards, Industrial Infrastructure and Common Facility Centers, Marketing and Good Governance.

## 10. Special Feature- Odisha: Developments at a glance

Odisha is located in the eastern region of India. The state shares its borders with West Bengal in the north-east, Jharkhand in the north, Andhra Pradesh in the south, Chhattisgarh in the west & the Bay of Bengal in the east. Languages spoken in the state are Oriya & its various dialects, Hindi & English.

It is known for its tribal cultures and its many ancient Hindu temples. The capital, Bhubaneswar, is home to hundreds of temples, notably the intricately-carved Mukteshvara. The Lingaraj Temple complex, dating to the 11th century, is set around sacred Bindusagar Lake. The Odisha State Museum is focused on the area's history and environment.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Bhubaneswar
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha	Shri. Naveen Patnaik
Area (Sq. km)	155,707
Population ( 2011) (thousands)	444100
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	270
Number of Districts	30
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2016)	Rs. 378991 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2016)	8.00%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2016)	Rs. 291226 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2016)	6.01%
Per capita Income (FY2016)	68293
Poverty rate (2011-12)	32.59%
CPI inflation(2016-17)	5.00%
Infant Mortality Rate(2015)	46 per 1000 live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	72.95%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	11th
Key Industries	Iron, steel, ferroalloy, aluminium, handloom, mining, IT and ITeS, electronics and tourism.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from CSO 201, Census 2011, IBEF Odisha Report \* The ranking have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017

## Developments in Odisha

**10.1 Centre to take steps to develop Coastal Economic Zone in Odisha** - The government is planning to set up 12 Coastal Economic Zones (CEZ) in the country with an investment of Rs 5,000 crore in phases and is the leading contender for the first phase by integrating Paradip and Dhamra ports in Odisha in view of the enormous potential for economic activities in the area. There is vast scope for economic development by integrating both the port areas and developing a coastal economic zone.

**10.2 Monsoon 2017: Kharif sowing picks up in Odisha with normal rains** - Buoyed by normal rainfall, kharif sowing has picked up momentum in Odisha, with the overall sowing area surpassing the previous year's figures. As on July 1, the total sowing area in the state stood at 1.19 million hectares, compared with 1.16 million hectares in the same period last year. In the month of June, Odisha received 207.8 millimetres (mm) rainfall against a normal monsoon shower of 216.5 mm, thereby, marking a deviation of 4%. Sowing area under cereal cultivation stood at 0.824 million hectares, as against last year's 0.843 million hectares. Pulses, on the other hand, were sown in 0.072 million hectares of farming area, as on July 1, while it was 0.039 million hectares during the same period last year. The total production target for the Kharif season includes 10.31 million tonnes (mt) of food grains with a yield of 2,030 kg per hectare.

**10.3 Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu, Minister of Railways, inaugurates various Railway related services in Odisha and Assam**

1. **New railway line between Bolagarh Road and Nayagarh Town** - The work for provision of new line between Khurda Road and Bolangir for a total length of 289 km was sanctioned in the year of 1994-95 at a total cost of Rs 801.78 crores. The work for commissioning of new line between Bolagarh Road and Nayagarh town (12 km) has been completed. The total length of rail line completed is about 65 Kms. Train No. 58429/58430/58431/58432 (Khurda Road- Bolagarh) passenger trains are being extended upto Nayagarh Town. A large number of pilgrims visit Puri during the Rath Yatra festival and this train will facilitate the movement of pilgrims between Nayagarh Town and Puri. This will be daily service with a composition of 12 coaches. This will fulfill the long pending demand of the local people for rail connectivity.

2. **Nayagarh Town Railway Station Building**- It is an 'E' category station on Khurda Road-Bolangir section, built at a cost of Rs 2.5 crore.' Passenger amenities like booking windows, public address system, waiting hall, platform, toilets, and drinking water have been provided at the station and to facilitate physically handicapped passengers by providing them with wheel chairs. Stretchers have also been provided for medical needs of the passengers.

**10.4 Seventy-four firms pledge investments worth Rs 2 lakh cr in Odisha** - The Odisha government has received investment commitments worth more than Rs 2 lakh crore from 74 companies in various sectors, including electronics, food processing, metals and minerals. A memorandum of understandings (MoUs) worth Rs 3.6 lakh crore with 124 companies during Make in Odisha Conclave in Bhubaneswar, Odisha Investors' Meet in Bengaluru, and 'Make in India' Week in Mumbai. The amount committed are from various sectors like fertilizer, refinery, petrochemical, chemical and plastics, food processing, healthcare, infrastructure, information technology (IT) and electronics system design & manufacturing, manufacturing. Besides, metals and minerals, power and renewable energy, textile and apparel and tourism, are other sectors which have made firm commitments. These projects would help generate employment for 1,04,573 people in the state.

**10.5 Ministry of Railways sanctioned New BG line between Jeypore & Navarangpur in Odisha** -As per the announcement of Budget 2016-17, Ministry of Railways sanctioned New Broad Gauge line between Jeypore & Navarangpur in Odisha. The length of the new BG line is 38 Kms. The cost of the project is 747.91 Crores. The project will be completed in 3 years. The project shall be implemented on Cost-sharing basis (50% by Ministry of Railways under GBS and 50% by State Govt. of Odisha)

The salient features of new BG line are as under:

<b>Construction of New Broad Gauge Railway Line between Jeypore &amp; Navarangpur (38 Km)</b>	
<b>Name of the Project</b>	<b>New B.G. Railway Line between Jeypore &amp; Navarangpur.</b>
<b>Length</b>	38 Km
<b>Cost</b>	Rs 747.91 Crores.
<b>Completion Cost</b>	Rs 791.47 crore
<b>Completion Period</b>	3 years
<b>Mode of funding</b>	Cost-sharing basis (50% by Ministry of Railways under GBS and 50% by State Govt. of Odisha)
<b>States/Districts served</b>	Odisha / Koraput and Navarangpur
<b>Background</b>	The Project is important for connecting Navarangpur District of Western Odisha, with Jeypore, an existing Station on Kottavalasa- Kirandul line. This line will provide connectivity to important towns viz. Koraput, Jeypore, Jagdalpur, Dantewada. Further, the line is useful for connecting Navarangpur to Junagarh/Kalahanidi District and result in short lead to many other places of Odisha, Chhattisgarh & Andhra Pradesh. Further, State Govt. of Odisha will be bearing entire cost of land and 50% of the construction cost of the project.
<b>Outcome</b>	Once implemented, this rail line will connect Navarangpur District of Western Odisha, with Jeypore, the existing station on Kottavalasa- Kirandul line, thus connecting other important towns viz. Koraput, Jeypore, Jagdalpur, Dantewada. This line will also connect Navarangpur with Junagarh/Kalahandi District and result in short lead to many other places of Odisha, Chhattisgarh & Andhra Pradesh. Besides freight traffic viz. Maize, Rice, fertilizer, cement, wheat, POL etc. is expected from various villages en-route.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, Compiled from various sources



## 11. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components	Andhra Pradesh	Goa (2015-16)*	Gujarat (2015-16)*	Karnataka	Kerala (2015-16)*	Odisha	Maharashtra(2014-15)**	Tamil Nadu
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr )1	699307	45001	994315	1027067	588336	378991	1792121	1338766
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	160205	3,702	196024	192000	38,863	155707	307714	130058
Number of Districts	13	2	33	30	14	30	35	32
Population Size(thousands)	507430	15051	641990	642010	341525	444100	1172450	176228
Economic Growth1	12%	8%	9%	7%	8%	8%	6%	8%
Per- Capita Income(Rs)1	108163	270150	138023	146416	155516	68293	147399	143547
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	9.20%	5.09%	16.63%	20.91%	7.05%	32.59%	17.35%	11.28%
CPI Inflation Rate (2016-17)	5.3%	5.2%	5.2%	4.5%	4.3%	5%	4.4%	3.9%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2015)	37 per 1000 live births	9 per 1000 live births	33 per 1000 live births	28 per 1000 live births	12 per thousand live births	46 per 1000 live births	21 per 1000 live births	19 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking^	1st	21st	3rd	13th	20th	11th	10th	18th
Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)	14%	2%	-0.29%	-9%	-2%	9%	-7%	-3%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)	10%	11%	10%	6%	9%	5%	5%	4%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)	10%	6%	10%	10%	9%	8%	10%	11%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	67%	88.7%	78.03%	75.4%	94%	72.95%	82.3%	80.15%
GFD (%) (FY2017)	2.9	6.8	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.8	1.6	3

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, 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, \*Data pertains to FY2015-16 \*\*Data pertains to FY2014-15 \*\*\*Data is not available ^The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017 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.

## State Development Monitor



Macro-Economic components	Arunachal Pradesh(2015-16)*	UP(2015-16)*	Haryana	Chhattisgarh	MP	Jharkhand(2015-16)*	Sikkim*	West Bengal***
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr )1	18784	1153794	547396	290139	640483	241955	16636	NA
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	83,743	2,40,928	44,212	135194	308000	79,714	7299	88752
Number of Districts	17	75	21	27	51	24	4	20
Population Size(thousands)	15160	2110940	274230	279330	787800	355380	6400	NA
Economic Growth1	3%	7%	9%	7%	12%	12%	7%	NA
Per-Capita Income(Rs)1	113645	48520	162034	84767	62334	62816	227465	NA
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	34.7%	29.43%	11.16%	39.93%	31.65%	36.96%	8.19%	NA
CPI Inflation Rate (2016-17)	3.3%	4.3%	4.4%	3.5%	3.5%	5.3%	9.9%	5%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2015)	30 per 1000 live births	46 per 1000 live births	36 per 1000 live births	41 per 1000 live births	50 per 1000 live births	32 per 1000 live births	18 per 1000 live births	NA
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking^	31st	14th	6th	4th	5th	7th	30th	15th
Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)	-2%	6%	7%	4%	20%	10%	3%	NA
Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)	10%	5%	6%	7%	7%	12%	6%	NA
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)	5%	8%	11%	10%	9%	16%	9%	NA
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	65.4%	67.7%	75.6%	70.3%	69.3%	66.4%	81.42%	76.3%
GFD (%) (FY2017)	1.7	3.9	4.6	2.8	3.9	2.1	3.3	2

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, 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, \*Data pertains to FY2015-16 \*\*Data pertains to FY2014-15 \*\*\*Data is not available ^The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017 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.

## State Development Monitor



Macro-Economic components	Telangana	Bihar*	HP*	Delhi	Assam*	Meghalaya	Jammu& Kashmir*	Uttarakhand*
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr )1	654293	413503	113667	622384	224233	29566	118387	184091
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	114840	94,163	55,673	1483	78,483	22429	222,236	53,483
Number of Districts	10	38	12	11	34	7	22	13
Population Size(thousands)	174455	1118670	7319	186640	331010	33410	134410	107240
Economic Growth1	10%	7%	8.1%	8%	8%	7%	13%	9%
Per- Capita Income(Rs)1	140683	34168	135621	273618	60952	79332	72958	151219
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	6.2%	33.74%	8.06%	9.91%	31.98%	11.87%	10.35%	11.26%
CPI Inflation Rate (2016-17)	5.7%	3.9%	4.6%	5.3%	2.4%	0.66%	5.3%	3.7%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2015)	34 per 1000 live births	42 per 1000 live births	28 per 1000 live births	18 per 1000 live births	47 per 1000 live births	42 per 1000 live births	26 per 1000 live births	34 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking^	2nd	16th	17th	19th	24th	34th	32nd	9th
Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)	13%	-1%	0.7%	6%	3%	4%	24%	7%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)	6%	13%	9.3%	13%	12%	5%	4%	6%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)	8%	7%	9.5%	8%	8%	8%	12%	12%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	66.5%	61.8%	82.8%	86.2%	73.18%	74.4%	67.2%	78.8%
GFD (%) (FY2017)	3.6	3.4	3.1	0.5	2.6	3.3	8.8	3

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, 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, \*Data pertains to FY2015-16 \*\*Data pertains to FY2014-15 \*\*\*Data is not available^The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017 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	Manipur**	Mizoram**	Nagaland**	Rajasthan**	Tripura**	Punjab*
Real GDP (Rs. Cr )1	18042	11559	18414	612194	29666	408815
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	22327	21087	16579	342239	10486	50,362
Number of Districts	9	8	11	33	8	22
Population Size(thousands)	30873	11833	20550	721610	38350	27743
Economic Growth1	11%	7%	2%	6%	10%	5.9%
Per- Capita Income(Rs)1	52436	85659	78526	82325	71666	126063
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.89%	20.40%	18.88%	14.71%	NA	8.26%
CPI Inflation Rate (2016-17)	10.1%	2.18%	5.12%	5.4%	4.1%	4.4%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2015)	9 per 1000 live births	32 per 1000 live births	12 per 1000 live births	43 per 1000 live births	20 per 1000 live births	23 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking^	28th	29th	27th	8th	22nd	12th
Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)	-2%	2%	2%	1%	9%	5.22%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)	4%	14%	15%	6%	12%	3.14%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)	11%	4%	0%	11%	11%	6.29%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	76.9%	91.3%	79.6%	66.1%	87.2%	75.8%
GFD (%) (FY2017)	3.3	0.1	2.2	5.6	4.4	2.9

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various official documents of the state Governments, 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, \*Data pertains to FY2015-16 \*\*Data pertains to FY2014-15 \*\*\*Data is not available^The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2017 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 government



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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.

Research Activities	Comments on Economic Developments	Newsletters	Consultancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research Studies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Macro Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Affairs Newsletter (EAC)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic &amp; Business Outlook (EBO)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Research Consultancy</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact Assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Economic Monitor (GEM)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic Research Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign exchange market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Releases on Economic Developments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Trade</li> <li>• Global Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Development Monitor (SDM)</li> </ul>	



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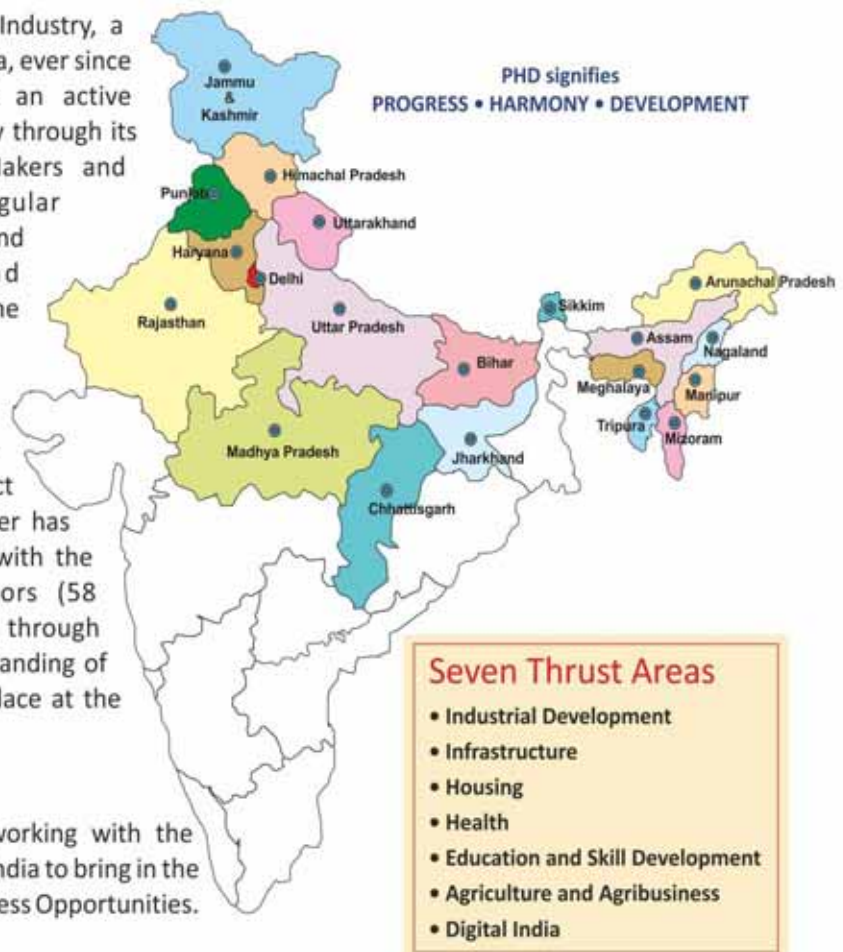
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## About the PHD Chamber

**P**HD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a leading Industry Chamber of India, ever since its inception in 1905, has been an active participant in the India Growth Story through its Advocacy Role for the Policy Makers and Regulators of the Country. Regular interactions, Seminars, Conference and Conclaves allow healthy and constructive discussions between the Government, Industry and International Agencies bringing out the Vitals for Growth. As a true representative of the Industry with a large membership base of 48000 direct and indirect members, PHD Chamber has forged ahead leveraging its legacy with the Industry knowledge across sectors (58 Industry verticals being covered through Expert Committees), a deep understanding of the Economy at large and the populace at the micro level.

At a Global level we have been working with the Embassies and High Commissions in India to bring in the International Best Practices and Business Opportunities.



*"Lead the Change - Make the Difference"*

**PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

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