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PROGRESS HARMONY DEVELOPMENT

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# State Development Monitor

A monthly newsletter of Northern, Central & North-Eastern States of India



- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chandigarh
- Chhattisgarh
- Delhi
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Jharkhand
- Madhya Pradesh

- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand

February & March  
2016

PHD Research Bureau

PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

## SDM Newsletter

Significant developments in states have been observed at various fronts such as economic development, agriculture, infrastructure, tourism and health. Almost all the states falling under the ambit of PHD Chamber have released their Budgets for the current financial year 2016-17.

Further, apart from estimated share in Central Taxes of Rs. 3,13,375 crore during 14th Finance Commission award period, the Commission has recommended grant-in-aid of Rs.63,206 crore for North Eastern States.

On agricultural front, state governments have so far distributed 1.12 crore soil health cards to farmers and are expected to provide another 2 crore by the end of next month.

On infrastructural front, 73 cities were surveyed for cleanliness and have been categorized based on the marks scored by each of them in the 'Swachh Survekshan-2016' survey. 15 cities who scored more than 70% of the total marks of 2000 were categorized as Leaders, 20 cities with scores in the range of 60%-70% are Aspiring Leaders, those with scores in the range of 50%-60% are the cities who need to accelerate their efforts and cities who scored below 50% are named Slow Movers who need to work harder to improve sanitation.

Ministry of Urban Development has approved an investment of Rs.495.11 crore in water supply, sewerage networks and septage management, storm water drains, urban transport and provision of green spaces in 13 cities in 6 states under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Action Plans for 2015-16.

On health front, The Madhya Pradesh health department has launched an Android-based application to map the infant mortality and maternal mortality rate in the state.

On tourism front, The Rajasthan government recently signed 55 MoUs worth Rs 586.29 crores with a number of companies to promote tourism industry and create over 5,000 new jobs in the state in near future.

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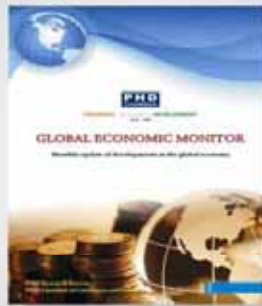
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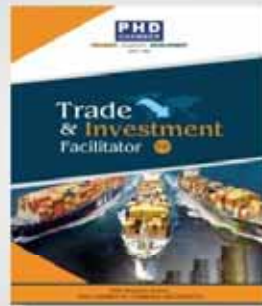
EAC - 1st week of every month

Economic Affairs Committee (EAC) issues a comprehensive newsletter on the economic and social developments in the economy in a particular month. The report provides a concise view of the movements in lead indicators in that month and in the coming times.



GEM - 2nd week of every month

Global Economic Monitor (GEM) aims to disseminate information on latest updates on global macro-economic indicators including growth, inflation, trade, markets, commodities, unemployment, policy developments and publications of international organization



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Trade and Investment Facilitator (TIF) aims to provide information on recent developments in India's foreign trade, foreign investments, policy developments, bilateral economic relations, trade agreements, WTO among others.



SDM - 4th week of every month

State Development Monitor captures the developments on various fronts such as economic, health, infrastructure, rural economy and tourism in central and northern states of India.

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Warm regards

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## 1. Economic developments

**1.1 North Eastern States now get 7.94% of total tax devolution under 14th Finance Commission (FFC) award-** Apart from estimated share in Central Taxes of Rs. 3,13,375 crore during 14th Finance Commission award period, the Commission has recommended grant-in-aid of Rs.63,206 crore for North Eastern States. For Revenue deficit grants, Rs. 51,137 crore has been recommended to 6 States assessed to be in deficit post devolution of central taxes, for local bodies Rs.8,866 crore and Central share to SDRF Rs.3,202 crore. As against share of 6.16% of total tax devolution during 13<sup>th</sup> FC award, NE States now get 7.94% of total tax devolution under FFC award.

### 1.2 Madhya Pradesh

**India Signs Loans Agreement with World Bank for Us\$300 Million for Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project** - An agreement for loan of US\$3 00 [equivalent) from World Bank for the "Madhya Pradesh Higher Education Quality Improvement Project" has been signed between the Government of India and the World Bank. The objective of the project is to improve student outcomes especially of disadvantaged groups in selected Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and to increase the effectiveness of the Higher Education System in Madhya Pradesh

### 1.3 Chhattisgarh

**Hon'ble Prime Minister launches Rurban Mission in Chhattisgarh-** Hon'ble Prime Minister shri Narendra Modi recently launched the ambitious Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban (rural-urban) Mission from Chhattisgarh's Dongargarh block, which aims to draw an investment of over Rs 5,000 crore in three years to "transform rural areas to economically, socially and physically sustainable spaces." The Rurban mission would replace the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government's Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (Pura) initiative. Rurban would create village clusters to minimise rural migration to cities through skill development programmes. Under the scheme, 300 clusters would be developed with an investment of Rs 5,100 crore in

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three years. Four clusters would be developed in Chhattisgarh's Rajnandgaon, Dhamtari, Kawardha and Bastar districts. This year, 100 clusters would be taken up under the project.

### 1.4 Bihar

**Bihar Budget 2016-17-** Bihar government has come up with Rs 1.44 lakh crore budget for 2016-17 with no fresh tax. Education has been given a top priority with an allocation of Rs 10,950 crore or 15.31% of the total plan outlay. Electricity connection to every household has been assured and the energy sector has turned out to be the second most important priority with an allocation of Rs 9,658 crore or 13.51% of the total plan outlay. Road and health have been allocated Rs 5,954 crore and Rs 5,348 crore, respectively. The energy sector has got an overall budget of Rs 14,367 crore. The estimated revenue of the government is Rs 145862.54 crore and the fiscal deficit has been pegged at Rs. 7835.44 crore.

### 1.5 Chhattisgarh

**Chhattisgarh Budget 2016-17-** The seven pillars on which Chhattisgarh's State Budget for the current financial year is built are Farmers, Inclusive Development, Communications, Health, Security, Self-reliance and Capacity-building. With an outlay of Rs. 70,059 crore, the state budget has laid its focus on infrastructure, social sectors and agriculture. Infrastructure Development of road network on an unprecedented scale has been announced, with plans to construct 13,000 km road length with an investment of Rs. 42,000 crore over the next three years. The budget allocation for this is to the tune of Rs. 6,101 crore. Public health system across the State will be strengthened to expand bed capacity by 44% through creation of 2,400 additional hospital beds. To tackle agricultural distress due to the drought, the State Government has pledged its resources for interest-free converting crop loans of drought affected farmers to medium term loans and offering them partial waiver, besides providing them to one quintal of free improved seeds for the next kharif season.

### 1.6 Delhi

**Delhi Budget 2016-17-** The socio-economic segment of the economy has been focused in Delhi's Budget for 2016-17 which is inspiring for the overall development of Delhi. The budget estimates are pegged at Rs 46600 crores for FY2017. The state government has slashed VAT rates from 12.5% to 5% in selected items. This would go a long way in making items of daily use such as sweets, snacks and savoury items, all ready-made garments, e rickshaws, battery operated vehicles, hybrid vehicles and marbles cheaper. The education sector has got an allocation of Rs 10690 crores which would foster socio-economic growth in the national capital. Access to clean water to every household by 2017 is ensured. The state government is committed in fostering ease of doing business in Delhi and has done away with 200 types of useless affidavit. Further, 4,000 marshals in DTC buses are proposed to be deployed that would ensure basic safety of people in general and women in particular.

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### 1.7 Haryana

**Haryana Budget 2016-17-** Haryana's budget proposal for 2016-17 has been fixed at Rs 88781 Crore. The state budget has laid a clear emphasis on social infrastructure of the economy. Education, health, power, welfare of SC and public health engineering have got major allocations.

Following are the main highlights of Haryana Budget 2016-17:-

1. Rs 13,494 crore allocated for Agriculture sector.
2. Rs 2621 Crore sanctioned for Irrigation Sector.
3. Rs 221 crore allocated for Animal Husbandry department.
4. Rs 50 crore allocated for National Horticulture Mission.
5. Rs 188 Crore for Food and Civil Supplies Department.
6. Allocation under Shagun Marriage Scheme enhanced to Rs 1,01,000 from earlier amount of Rs 50,000.

### 1.8 Himachal Pradesh

**Himachal Pradesh Budget 2016-17-** Himachal Pradesh government has presented Rs 32,593.30-crore budget for 2016-17. The budget includes plethora of announcements for various sections including farmers, employees, industries, daily wagers, old age people and enhanced budgetary allocation for key sectors. Reduction in stamp duty to 3% has been announced which would boost industrial sector and no inspection of new industrial units for three years without the permission of head of the department is also ensured. All sectors especially agriculture, irrigation and public health, horticulture have been kept in focus while preparing the budget. No new tax has been proposed in the budget.

### 1.9 Jharkhand

**Jharkhand Budget 2016-17-** The Rs 63,502 crore budget presented by Jharkhand government has put emphasis on agriculture and allied sectors and women. The Jharkhand government proposed no new tax budget for 2016-17 while laying emphasis on steps to stop tax evasion and improve internal revenue sources. Out of the total budget outlay, Rs 26,437.34 crore was non-plan and Rs 37,065.35 crore was under plan head. Budget for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Cooperative has been increased by more than Rs 1,200 crore compared to the last fiscal's. The total Plan Outlay for Agriculture Budget is 13.07%. Setting up of the Agriculture Single Window, subsidised diesel to farmers and water were some of the provisions under the Agriculture Budget. The government will also start a pension scheme for the HIV/AIDS victims at a rate of Rs 600 per month. Similarly, the widow pension of the same amount would be given to women above 40. Emphasising on women, the government has decided to give training to 2,000 women from the SC/ST and OBC categories for driving light three-wheelers and four-wheelers and to make loans easily available for them to buy these vehicles to run on their own. Working women's hostels are to be constructed in six cities. All the schemes, in which women beneficiaries are over 30 per cent have been brought together under the 'gender budget'.

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### 1.10 Madhya Pradesh

**Madhya Pradesh Budget 2016-17-** Total expenditure of Rs. 158713.04 crore for the year 2016-17 and appropriation of Rs. 170753.99 crore. Fiscal Deficit is estimated at 3.49% of GSDP. Budget estimates of Tribal sub-plan have increased from Rs. 12894.49 crore for the year 2015-16 to Rs.16200.02. The Madhya Pradesh government announced reducing VAT on a number of items such as CSD cars, soya milk and dialysis machine, while making battery-operated vehicles tax-free in the budget for 2016-17. The budget estimates a revenue surplus of Rs. 3,509.81 crore for financial year 2016-17. The total expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1,58,713.04 crore for 2016-17 while appropriation is estimated to be Rs. 1,70,753.99 crore. Under the development head, the state has proposed to enhance budget for Agriculture and allied activities from Rs. 5,158.37 crore (2015-16) to Rs. 5,521.01 crore (2016-17), Irrigation and flood control from Rs. 6,255.83 crore to Rs. 7,494.92 crore. In a step aimed at empowering women, the minister proposed to set up in every district 'Usha Kiran Kendra' on the lines of 'One Stop Crises Centres'. These centres will provide legal and economic help to victims of domestic violence.

### 1.11 Punjab

**Punjab Budget 2016-17-** The commitment of the state government is to put the state economy on the high growth trajectory, the benefits of which will reach all sections of the society. Education has got a higher outlay in the Punjab 2016-17 budget, with an increase of Rs 414 crore over last year. The education budget has increased from Rs 8,318 crore last year to Rs 8,732 crore this year. Punjab to develop 200 smart villages in 2016-17, which will have 4 g connectivity, solar street lights, Sewa kendras and sewerage and drainage facilities. Rs 1,100 crore earmarked for social security pensions, after pension amount for elderly beneficiaries was doubled. Computerisation of all depots of Punjab Roadways to be undertaken at a cost of Rs 2 crore. Revenue receipts for the current fiscal (2015-16) are estimated to fall short by more than Rs 1,000 crore against the targeted revenue receipts for this year. Rs 3,295 crore under Medical and Public Health in 2016-17. Industry gets Rs 223 crore. Budget allocation for agriculture sector is Rs 7,490 crore.

### 1.12 Rajasthan

**Rajasthan Budget 2016-17-** Rajasthan government has presented the state budget for 2016-17 with a plan size of Rs 99,693 crore and fiscal deficit of 5.62%. The focus is on bringing investment, maintaining law and order and creating an investment-friendly environment. The budget, which includes the impact of UDAY (Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojna) scheme has projected a fiscal deficit of Rs 43,147 crore, or 5.62% of GSDP. Reduction in VAT from 14.5% to 5.5% has been announced on all types of plastic goods, pickles, measuring tape, carpets, electric switchgears, SD cards, memory cards, pen drives and health fitness equipments. For drinking water, an allocation of Rs 2,950 crore for major works have been announced. Also the second phase of the Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Scheme has been proposed and Rs 1,945 crore for the project has been ear marked. In the energy sector, 40,000 new agriculture connections will be provided in 2016-17.

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### 1.13 Uttarakhand

**Uttarakhand Budget 2016-17-** With thrust on rural development, agriculture, women empowerment, school education and disaster management, Uttarakhand Government has presented a budget of Rs 40,422.20 crore for 2016-17. The government has estimated a loss of Rs 510.20 crore against the estimated receipts of Rs 39,912.00 for 2016-17. The plan expenditure is estimated to be Rs 15,931.60 crore. The budget presents the vision of the government which is aimed at all inclusive growth of the state's economy. Various schemes and new provisions are announced in the budget which is quite promising. Better connectivity is ensured by the state government across areas as provision has been made to make rural roads hills by linking villages with roads. For this initiative, "Mera Gaon Meri Sadak Yojana" scheme has been announced. Budget has also laid provision for one time grant for the establishment of Uttarakhand metro and building corporation. The highest allocations have been made for school education at Rs 6,238 crore, followed by roads and bridges department at Rs 2,392.07 crore, rural development at Rs 2319.36 crore and disaster management Rs 2,131.56 crore.

### 1.14 Uttar Pradesh

**Uttar Pradesh Budget 2016-17-** The size of the budget is Rs. 346935 crore and the Annual Budget for 2016-17 is 14.60% more than the Annual Budget for 2015-16. The budget focuses on farmers and the youth. The Budget has provision of 13842 crore rupees for new development schemes. Highlights of the budget are:

- It provides 1336 crore rupees for payment of cane arrear to farmers.
- The Budget estimates receipts of over 340120 crore rupees, including 281555 crore rupees and 58565 crore rupees under revenue and capital heads respectively.
- The revenue receipts comprise 206894 crore rupees as tax revenue share, of which 105637 crore rupees would accrue as UP's share in central taxes.
- It projects expenditure of 346935 crore rupees, including 253355 crore rupees and 93580 crore rupees by way of revenue and capital expenditure respectively.
- The Budget estimates fiscal deficit of 49960 crore rupees during 2016-17, which in absolute terms is 4.04 percent of the gross state domestic product (GSDP).
- The fiscal deficit includes bonds worth 13303 crore rupees issued under the central government's financial re organization scheme Ujjwal Discom Assurance Yojna (UDAY). After deducting this amount, the fiscal deficit recedes to about 36658 crore rupees, which is 2.97% of the GSDP.

### 1.15 Haryana

**Haryana to use 'Udaan' project for detailed digital mapping-** With a view to improving urban planning in the state, Haryana government has decided to use experience gained through 'Udaan' pilot project, carried out in Sohna tehsil of Gurgaon, for detailed digital mapping of all the cities. The aim of the pilot project is to improve urban planning and assist administration through the use of modern technology, said an official spokesman. The project had generated detailed information which was proving useful in tackling many critical issues related to urban planning



## 2. Rural economy: Agriculture & Agri business developments

**2.1 States governments have distributed 1.12 crore soil health cards-** State governments have so far distributed 1.12 crore soil health cards to farmers and are expected to provide another 2 crore by the end of next month. Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme is an important scheme of the government that aims at promoting soil test based and balanced use of fertilizers to enable farmers realize higher yields at lower cost. It was observed that states like Nagaland, Sikkim, Gujarat, Bihar have done well in sample collection.

**2.2 Government's rice purchase swells 21% to 28.4 mt so far this year-** The government's rice procurement has increased by over 21% to 28.41 million tonnes so far in the 2015-16 marketing year despite prospects of lower production due to poor monsoon. The Centre has kept rice procurement target of 30 mt for the current marketing year. The procurement from eastern states like Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh has increased significantly. The rice procurement from Punjab has increased to 9.35 mt from 7.78 mt while the purchase from Haryana has risen to 2.86 mt from 2.01 mt. Among other states, rice purchase in Chhattisgarh has increased to 3.97 mt so far this marketing year, from 3.35 mt in the year-ago period.

### 2.3 Punjab

**Punjab launches healthcare service-** Punjab government has launched 'Bhagat Pura Singh Sehat Bima Yojana' scheme under which cashless health care services will be provided to eligible farmers. The government has registered 6.74 lakh J-form holder farmers, who sell their produce to the established purchase centres of the Punjab Mandi Board. The Punjab government will pay Rs 14.82 crore approximately as premium under this scheme for farmers' health insurance. Further the farmers and their families will be provided health cover up to Rs 50,000 for their treatment, whereas a compensation of Rs 5 lakh in case of the death of the head of the family or in the case of any eventuality causing 100% disability to that person.

### 2.4 Haryana

**Haryana to buy 75 lakh metric tonne wheat for Rabi season 2016-17-** Haryana government reported to have made all arrangements for the procurement of 75 lakh metric tonne of wheat for Rabi marketing season 2016-17, starting from April. This year, about 75 lakh metric tonnes (MT) of wheat is expected to arrive in the mandis. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for wheat has been fixed at Rs 1,525 per quintal. As many as 379 mandis or purchase centres have been set up across the state.

## 3. Infrastructure developments

**3.1 Atal Mission plans for 13 cities in six states approved for 2015-16 with an outlay of Rs.495 crore -** Ministry of Urban Development has approved an investment of Rs.495.11 crore in water supply, sewerage networks and septage management, storm water drains, urban transport and provision of green spaces in 13 cities in 6 states under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Action Plans for 2015-16. Central Government

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would provide an assistance of Rs.425 crore for the same. Investments approved state-wise are:

Assam-Rs.186.27 crore,  
 Jammu & Kashmir-Rs.171 crore,  
 Goa-Rs.59.44 crore,  
 Tripura-Rs.36.62 crore,  
 Meghalaya-Rs.22.81 crore,  
 Puducherry -Rs.18.97 crore

### Special Feature: “Swachh Survekshan -2016” – ranks of 73 cities

#### “Swachh Survekshan -2016” – ranks of 73 cities

73 cities were surveyed for cleanliness and have been categorized based on the marks scored by each of them in the ‘Swachh Survekshan-2016’ survey. 15 cities who scored more than 70% of the total marks of 2000 were categorized as Leaders, 20 cities with scores in the range of 60%-70% are Aspiring Leaders, those with scores in the range of 50%-60% are the cities who need to accelerate their efforts and cities who scored below 50% are named Slow Movers who need to work harder to improve sanitation.

The ranking of various cities is as follows:

Rank	Leaders	Rank	Aspiring Leaders	Rank	Acceleration required:	Rank	Slow Movers
1	Mysuru	16	Panaji	36	Chennai	54	Hubballi-Dharwad (Karnataka)
2	Chadigarh	17	Thane	37	Gurgaon	55	Kochi
3	Tiruchirapalli	18	Coimbatore	38	Bengaluru	56	Aurangabad
4	New Delhi Municipal council	19	Hyderabad	39	South Muncipal Corporation of Delhi	57	Jodhpur
5	Visakhapatnam	20	Nagpur	40	Thiruvananthapuram	58	Kota
6	Surat	21	Bhopal	41	Aizawl	59	Cuttack
7	Rajkot	22	Allahabad	42	Gandhinagar	60	Kohima
8	Gangtok	23	Vijayawada	43	North MCD	61	Dehradun

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9	Pimprichindwad	24	Bhubaneswar	44	Kozhikode	62	Ranchi
10	Greater Mumbai	25	Indore	45	Kanpur	63	Jabalpur
11	Pune	26	Madurai	46	Durg	64	Kalyan Dombivili (Maharashtra)
12	Navi Mumbai	27	Shimla	47	Agra	65	Varanasi
13	Vadodara	28	Lucknow	48	Srinagar	66	Jamshedpur
14	Ahmedabad	29	Jaipur	49	Amritsar	67	Ghaziabad
15	Imphal	30	Gwalior	50	Guwahati	68	Raipur
		31	Nashik	52	Faridabad	69	Meerut
		32	Warangal	52	East MCD	70	Patna
		33	Agartala	53	Shillong	71	Itanagar
		34	Ludhiana			72	Asansol
		35	Vasai Virar			73	Dhanbad.

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from Ministry of Urban Development, GOI

## 4. Tourism developments

### 4.1 Punjab

**Punjab government to launch double decker buses for tourists-** To boost tourism, the Punjab government has decided to launch five hop-on hop-off double decker buses in Amritsar that sees a daily footfall of around 8,000 tourists. Punjab Hon'ble Tourism Minister Shri Sohan Singh Thandal reported the tourists can avail the bus services to visit prominent places in the city like Golden Temple, Rambagh Gate, Rambagh Garden, Town Hall, Durgiana Mandir, Gobindgarh Fort, Heritage Village, War memorial, Wagah Border and Ram Tirath Temple, any number of times

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during the day. The initiative has been taken after it was noticed that the major places of interest in the city were not connected by public/mass transportation systems.

### 4.2 Rajasthan

**Rajasthan inks MoUs worth Rs 586.29 crore in tourism sector-** The Rajasthan government recently signed 55 MoUs worth Rs 586.29 crores with a number of companies to promote tourism industry and create over 5,000 new jobs in the state in near future. MoUs would be implemented in next two to three years and projects ranged from hotels, motels, resorts, museum and amusement parks. On completion of these projects, RTDC run accommodations would be able to meet the increasing influx of tourists adding 5,392 people would get jobs in the tourism sector.

## 5. Health developments

### 5.1 Madhya Pradesh

**MP launches mobile app to map infant, maternal mortality rates-** The Madhya Pradesh health department has launched an Android-based application to map the infant mortality and maternal mortality rate in the state. The app named Kilkari, will track the health of an expecting mother from the time she conceives a child until the delivery of the baby. The project is one of the biggest efforts of the state department to improve the infant mortality rate and maternal mortality rate. The application will bridge the gap between a tribal village and a big city. After the birth the application will incorporate the health of the baby by mapping the immunisation programme until the child is two years old.



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## Summary of economic indicators of Northern &amp; Central states of India

Macro-Economic components	Jharkhand**	MP**	Punjab**	Rajasthan*	UP**	Uttarakhand**
Real GSDP (Rs. bn) <sup>1</sup>	1187.4	2535.3	1832.98	2772	4923.83	775.52
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	79714	308000	50362	342239	240928	53484
Population Size (mn) <sup>2</sup>	32.6	76.2	30.3	70.5	213	10.3
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	9	10.2	5.2	6	6	9.3
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP <sup>3</sup>	1.8	4.7	3.2	5.3	9.1	1.3
Per-capita Income (Rs) <sup>1</sup>	30950	29218	51403	31836	20057	63820
Growth of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	9	18.8	-0.1	3	4.2	5.12
Growth of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	5	4.5	2.5	3	1.9	12.3
Growth of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	7	8.1	10	9	8.3	7.8
Share of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	19	36.7	26.7	27.5	28.9	14.4
Share of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	33.9	21.1	23.6	26.8	19.4	36.5
Share of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	46	42.2	49.8	45.7	51.7	49.1
Literacy Rates (%) <sup>2</sup>	67.6	70.6	76.7	67.1	69.7	79.6
RD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	-1.9	-0.9	0.1	-0.1	-3	-0.5
GFD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.9
Debt/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	21	20.9	31	24.9	30.1	24.8

Macro-Economic components	Bihar**	Chattisgarh**	Delhi**	Haryana**	HP*	J&K**
Real GSDP (Rs. bn) <sup>1</sup>	1897.89	1008.42	1327.2	1996.56	472.54	451
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	94163	136034	1483	44212	55673	222236
Population Size (mn) <sup>2</sup>	102	27	17.5	26.5	7	12.1
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	9.5	5.9	8.2	8	6.2	-2
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP <sup>3</sup>	3.5	1.9	4.2	3.9	0.8	0.9
Per-capita Income (Rs) <sup>1</sup>	16801	29047	125809	71493	54494	30612
Growth of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	4.4	2.7	2.8	0.1	13.4	4.9
Growth of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	9.1	4.7	5.3	5	2.4	1.2
Growth of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	11.2	8.6	8.5	11	6.8	-15
Share of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	23	22	0.8	26.1	20	22
Share of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	17	38	11.7	28.8	37	25
Share of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	60	40	87.7	55.1	44	52.6
Literacy Rates (%) <sup>2</sup>	63.8	71	86.3	76.6	83.7	68.7
RD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	-2.5	-1.2	-1.9	1.1	3.5	-6.8
GFD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	2.8	2.7	-0.4	2.5	5.7	2.3
Debt/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	24.3	15.2	5.8	20	39.3	45.9

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various sources

RR: Revenue Receipts, GFD: Gross Fiscal Deficit

Note: 1: Data Pertains to FY15

2: Data Pertains to Census 2011

3: Data Pertains to FY15 (BE), Negative (-) sign indicates surplus

4: \* implies Data pertains to FY14, \*\* implies Data pertains to FY15

## Summary of economic indicators of North-Eastern states of India

Macro-Economic components	Sikkim *	Arunachal Pradesh **	Assam **	Meghalaya **
Real GSDP (Rs. bn) <sup>1</sup>	61.52	63.21	924.3	145.6
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	7096	83743	78438	22429
Population Size (mn) <sup>2</sup>	0.6	1.5	32.2	3.2
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	7.8	7	6.4	9.1
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP <sup>3</sup>	0.14	0.15	1.8	0.24
Per-capita Income (Rs) <sup>1</sup>	83527	9243163	23968	39503
Growth of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	3.4	3.13	3.5	6
Growth of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	9.37	8.12	7.3	4
Growth of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	6.4	9	6.4	13
Share of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	10.1	45	23	15.1
Share of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	62.9	24	22	30.7
Share of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	27	30	56	54.3
Literacy Rates (%) <sup>2</sup>	81.4	65.4	72.2	74.4
RD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	-8.7	-10.3	-2.2	-4.8
GFD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	2.5	3.5	2.2	2.1
Debt/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	24.8	28.1	19.1	25.7

Macro-Economic components	Nagaland **	Manipur *	Tripura *	Mizoram *
Real GSDP (Rs. bn) <sup>1</sup>	121.39	83.3	187.3	56
Geographical Area (Sq Km)	16579	22327	10486	21081
Population Size (mn) <sup>2</sup>	2.1	3	3.7	1.2
Economic Growth <sup>1</sup>	6.8	6.2	9.3	7.7
State GSDP as % of India's real GSDP <sup>3</sup>	0.14	0.15	0.3	0.11
Per-capita Income (Rs) <sup>1</sup>	51888	24042	47261	41094
Growth of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	3.4	3.13	7.4	0.07
Growth of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	8	2	8.4	3.1
Growth of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	8	9.5	10.3	11.3
Share of Agriculture Sector <sup>1</sup>	26.5	21.4	23.4	16.3
Share of Industry Sector <sup>1</sup>	13.9	22.4	20.6	26
Share of Services Sector <sup>1</sup>	59.5	56.2	56	57.7
Literacy Rates (%) <sup>2</sup>	81.4	65.4	87.2	91.3
RD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	-8.1	-7.2	-8.7	-1
GFD/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.9
Debt/ GSDP <sup>3</sup>	36.8	44.1	30.8	49.9

Source: PHD Research Bureau, compiled from various sources

RR: Revenue Receipts, GFD: Gross Fiscal Deficit

Note: 1: Data Pertains to FY15

2: Data Pertains to Census 2011

3: Data Pertains to FY15 (BE), Negative (-) sign indicates surplus,

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**State Development Monitor**

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## PHD Research Bureau

PHD Research Bureau; the research arm of the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry was constituted in 2010 with the objective to review the economic situation and policy developments at sub-national, national and international levels and comment on them in order to update the members from time to time, to present suitable memoranda to the government as and when required, to prepare State Profiles and to conduct thematic research studies on various socio-economic and business developments.

The Research Bureau has been instrumental in forecasting various lead economic indicators national and sub-national. Many of its research reports have been widely covered by media and leading business newspapers.

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>• Research Projects</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>• Research Proposals</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>• Forex Helpline</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Profiles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign exchange market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forex Newsletter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment Advisory Services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impact Assessments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Inv. Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thematic Research Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Development Monitor (SDM)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Releases on Economic Developments</li> </ul>			

State Development Monitor



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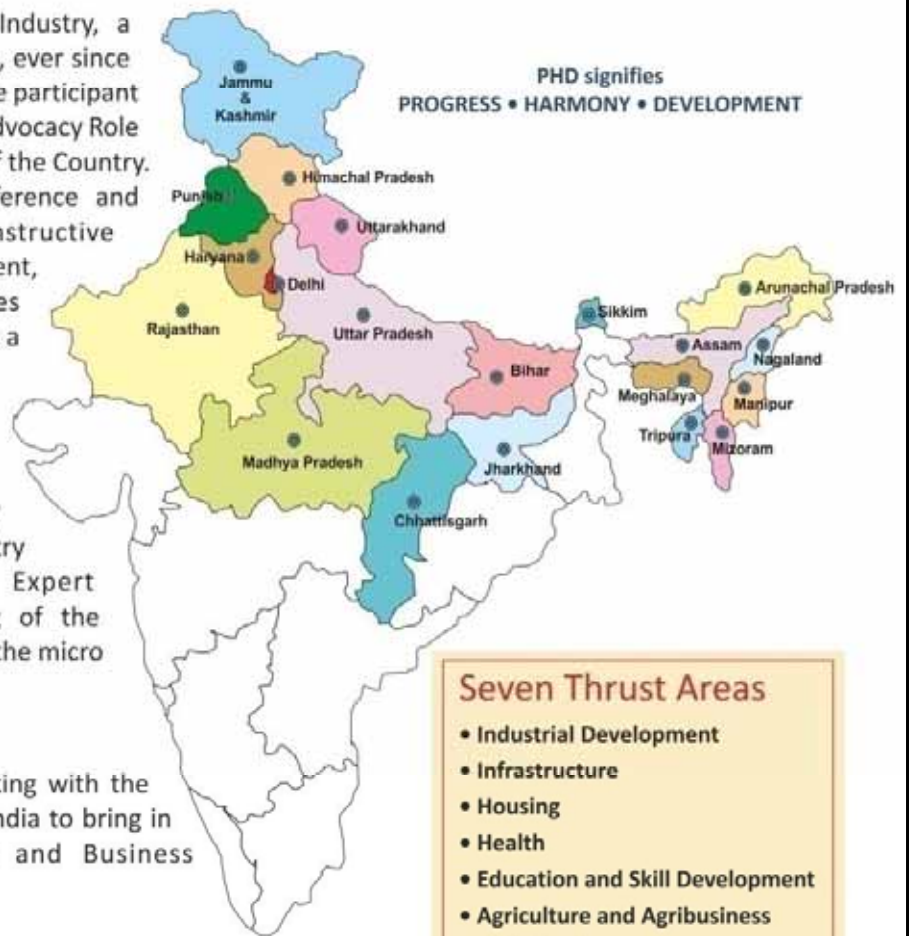
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**P**HD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, a leading Industry Chamber of India, ever since its inception in 1905, has been an active participant in the India Growth Story through its Advocacy Role for the Policy Makers and Regulators of the Country. Regular 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.

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