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PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

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State Development Monitor Newsletter

The states of the Indian economy have been witnessing significant developments in all spheres ranging from economic growth to industrial and infrastructural development. Kerala Finance Corporation has offered special rates to the manufacturing and services sector. Uttar Pradesh announced its new tourism policy in order to increase the footfalls as well as the investments in the state.

Maharashtra announced Rs. 200 crore aid for hail hit farmers whereas Rajasthan announced a loan waiver of Rs. 80 billion. On the infrastructure front, Cabinet approved six laning of Nidagatta-Mysuru section of NH-275 in Karnataka and Silkyara Bend-Barkot Tunnel in Uttarakhand as a part of Chardham Mahamarg Parijojana. In order to boost the health and education sector, IIT-Madaras and MedloTek health systems have developed a wearable device for measuring vital clinical parameters and Cabinet approved India's first National Rail and Transportation University at Vadodra. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

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1. Economic Developments

1.1 Kerala Financial Corporation offers special rates to industry - Kerala Financial Corporation, a leading State financial corporation announced special lending rates of 9.5% to the manufacturing sector and 10% to the service sector. Envisaged as a special drive to support the industrial sector in the state, this is applicable to loan applications registered up to February 28, 2018. The special rates would benefit thousands of manufacturing, industrial and service sector units. The Corporation provides repayment period up to 10 years with a moratorium of up to two years, as also a 90% loan for modernization. For energy saving projects, the rate of interest is 6%.

A liberal scheme has already been put in place to finance short-term requirements of MSME units consequent to switchover to Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime, at 9.5%. The maximum loan available under the GST scheme is Rs. 15 crore, to be repaid in nine months. A special scheme is available for young entrepreneurs for setting up start ups, with the maximum loan available fixed at 90% of the project cost but subject to a cap of Rs.10 lakh. This scheme comes with a five-year repayment period, including a gestation period of one year.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Figures reveal increase in domestic tourist arrivals in Kerala - The figures released by the Kerala Tourism Department shows that there has been an increase of 11.39% in domestic tourists and 5.15% rise in foreign tourists in 2017 as compared to 2016. During 2017, 1,46,73,520 tourists visited the state, up from 1,31,72,535 in 2016. In terms of tourism revenue, total foreign exchange from the tourism sector during 2017 increased 8.29% to INR 8,392.11 crores, as compared to 2016. The total revenue from tourism grew from INR 29,658.56 crore to INR 33,383.68 crore.

Domestic travelers to Kerala mainly arrived from the southern states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra and Telangana. Tamil Nadu accounts for the maximum of 12.72 lakh visitors, followed by Karnataka with 9.33 lakh tourists, and Maharashtra with 5.47 lakh tourists. Taking into account the number of foreign travelers who arrived in Kerala, tourists from UK came first with an increase of 16.35% at 1,80,975 visitors. As many as 92,951 travelers came from the US while the Canadian tourists stood at 28,676. The number of travelers from four Asian countries — China, Japan, Maldives and Indonesia — also registered positive growth. According to the Kerala Tourism statistics, the post-GST regime saw a decline in the growth rate of domestic tourist arrivals.

2.2 Uttar Pradesh unveils new tourism policy, woos investors with sops - The Uttar Pradesh government announced a new tourism policy to increase footfalls as well as investment in the state. The government is focusing in a big way to make Uttar Pradesh the most preferred tourist destination in the country. The government is aiming to encourage at least four-five persons from each of the 6.5 lakh villages in the country to come and participate in the Kumbh Mela at Allahabad in 2019. The Department of Tourism envisages an annual increase in the number of foreign tourists by 10% and domestic arrivals by 15%.

The state government had also accorded tourism the status of an industry, and shared various investment opportunities, fiscal incentives and benefits offered by the government under the new tourism policy, on making investments within a 20-km radius of all tourist sites of the 10 tourist circuits in the state. These circuits include the Ramayana circuit, the Braj circuit, the Buddhist circuit, wildlife and eco-tourism circuit, Bundelkhand circuit, Mahabharata circuit, Shakti Peeth circuit, Adhyatmik circuit, Sufi circuit and the Jain circuit.

Under the new policy, "Bed and Breakfast" scheme has also been launched, which also includes Ashrams. The state government aims at attracting investments worth Rs 5,000 crore every year in the tourism sector. Under the new policy, through various incentives, the state government aims to log 100,000 tourists annually to its national parks and wildlife sanctuaries other than converting 10 heritage buildings to heritage hotels every year. Special focus is being given to create land banks for tourism purposes in order to utilize them to increase tourist attractions in the state.

The state government is offering 10% subsidy on sports and cruise, 20% on tentage facilities, 20% on small budget hotels, 15% on new resorts and 15% on wellness centres. The maximum subsidy of 25 % is being given for light and sound and laser shows. The Chief Minister has allocated Rs 70 crore for this in the first phase and has assured a total of Rs 1,000 crore in phased manner for policy implementation. The state government, with a focus on providing more security to foreign tourists, has agreed to increase the present number of tourist police (150) to 650. The safety and security of all tourists to the state is sacrosanct for us and we will speed up the process of more tourist police.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Maharashtra announces Rs 200 crore aid for hail-hit farmers - The state government announced a compensation package of Rs 200 crore for farmers who suffered damage to standing crops. According to the preliminary survey reports, agriculture produce in more than 190,000 hectares was damaged or destroyed, hitting around 1,800 villages in at least 11 districts of Vidarbha, Marathwada and surrounding areas. The compensation will range between Rs 6,800 and Rs 13,500 per hectare for cereals and between Rs 23,300 and Rs 40,000 for fruits or horticulture, if they are insured. For those whose crops are not insured, the farmers would get an assistance of Rs 18,000 per hectare.

3.2 Karnataka Chief Minister woos farmers with 0% loans up to Rs. 3 lakh - Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri. Siddaramaiah offered an attractive zero per cent loans of up to Rs. 3 lakh for farmers and extended direct income support of Rs. 5,000 per hectare for those in dry land regions. In addition to this, loans of Rs. 3-10 lakh is being provided at an interest rate of 3%. The Budget proposes waiving off a full interest of amount of Rs. 124.70 crore with respect to farm loans overdue as of September 30, 2015 and for those who have paid the principal amount within March 31, 2017. In the last four years, an interest amount of Rs. 2,359 crore of 10.7 lakh farmers have been waived off. On June 20, 2017, the government had waived cooperative loans of up to Rs. 50,000 of farmers. With this, a loan amount totaling Rs. 8,165 crore of 22.27 lakh farmers has been waived. Under this scheme, during 2018-19, Rs.



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5,000 per hectare, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 for each farmer will be distributed for growing rain-fed crops. This will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of farmers.

This scheme entails an expenditure of Rs. 3,500 crore every year, and around 70 lakh farmers will be benefited. Other schemes include construction of farm ponds and poly houses, distribution of soil-health cards, 90% subsidy on sprinkler irrigation for farmers of all communities, providing farm machinery and farm equipment to farmers on rental, and milk produce subsidy.

Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies are being established in all Grama Panchayats; godowns are being constructed at agricultural produce markets at a cost of Rs. 5 crore each. The State's implementation of the online market system to ensure fair price to farmers and prevent the menace of middlemen, has become a model for the country. This has been implemented in 157 agricultural markets in the State.

3.3 Rajasthan announces loan waiver of Rs 80 billion - Hon'ble Chief Minister Smt. Vasundhara Raje announced one-time loan waiver of up to Rs 50,000 for small and marginal farmers in the state, which would cost Rs 80 billion to the exchequer. She also announced setting up a farmer loan relief commission where farmers can approach and present their side for getting relief on merit basis.

3.4 Union Agriculture Minister lays foundation stone for the first dairy plant- The Union Minister for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh laid the foundation stone for the first dairy plant in Motihari of East Champaran District. He mentioned that the growth in the dairy sector is a result of the initiatives taken by the Government by implementing various schemes to increase productivity of milch animals. India is the prime producer of milk and has been holding the number one position globally over the past two decades. Milk production, which was around 17 - 22 million tonnes in the 1960s, has increased to 165.4 million tonnes in 2016-17.

During the year 2016-17 milk production increased by 20.12% as compared to 2013-14. The Per Capita availability of milk grew by 15.6% during the year 2016-17 taking it to 355 grams from 307 grams in 2013-14. Likewise, the income of the dairy farmers grew by 23.77% during 2014-17 as compared to 2011-14. In the last three years, milk production in India grew by 6.3% every year thus surpassing the annual global growth rate of 2.1%.

3.5 Government estimates 320 lakh tonnes wheat procurement during Rabi Marketing Season 2018-19 - The Government has fixed procurement target for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2018-19 as 320 lakh tonnes. The Government has also fixed the Paddy/Rice procurement estimated at 55 lakh tonnes for Rabi crop in Kharif Marketing Season 2017-18. States have been requested to increase number of procurement centres to make proper arrangement of logistics and give wide publicity to MSP and FAQ and ensure quick payments to farmers for their produce. In consultation with the States, it has been decided to keep an estimate of 320.00 lakh MT of wheat procurement during RMS 2018-19.

The State-wise break-up of the estimate of wheat procurement during RMS 2018-19 is as follows:

S. No.	State	Estimate for Wheat Procurement (lakh MT)
1.	Punjab	119.00
2.	Haryana	74.00
3.	Madhya Pradesh	67.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	40.00
5.	Rajasthan	16.00
6.	Bihar	2.00
7.	Uttarakhand	1.00
8.	Gujarat	0.50
9.	Other States	0.50
Total		320.00

An estimate of 55 Lakh MT for paddy procurement, state-wise, in terms of Rice for Rabi Crop in KMS 2017-18 (which is over and above the estimate of 375.00 lakh MT set for Kharif crop of paddy for KMS 2017-18) was also finalised.

The State-wise details are as follows:

S. No.	State	Estimate for Paddy Procurement in terms of Rice (lakh MT)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18.00
2.	Telangana	19.00
3.	Odisha	7.00
4.	Tamil Nadu	5.00
5.	Kerala	1.32
6.	West Bengal	4.00
7.	Assam	0.34
8.	Maharashtra	0.34
Total		55.00

4. Business Reform 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.

STATE WISE RANKING- Business Implementation Reform			
S. NO.	State	Rank	Score (%)
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 4th April 2017

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 BRO builds strategic road in remote Arunachal Pradesh district-The Border Roads Organization (BRO) has achieved another major feat in Arunachal Pradesh by building an operationally critical road and another bridge in the remote Upper Subansiri district of the state, along the India–China border. The bridge will be open to vehicular traffic even during the monsoons.

5.2 Shri Nitin Gadkari Inaugurates / Lays Foundation Stone for 5 Highways Projects worth Rs 5632 Crore around Allahabad - Hon'ble Union Minister Shri. Nitin Gadkari for Road Transport and Highways, Shipping and Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation inaugurated / laid foundation stone for 137 km of highway projects. Besides widening of national highways, this includes construction of a new, six-lane bridge over Ganga at Fafamau, Allahabad.

He inaugurated a 41.34 km long section of NH 27 that was 4 laned at a cost of Rs 775 crore. He also laid the foundation stone for three projects that include 6 laning of 53.15 km Handiya- Aurai section of NH 2 at a cost of Rs 1813 crore; the 15 km, 4 lane Puramufti-Kaudihar Allahabad inner ring road Phase I that is to be constructed at a cost of Rs 830 crore and the 17.77 km section of NH 96 from Allahabad Bypass to Allahabad City at a cost of Rs 314 crore.

5.3 Cabinet approves Six Laning of Nidagatta - Mysuru Section of NH-275 in Karnataka - The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved six-laning of Nidagatta - Mysuru Section of NH-275 from km 74.200 to km 135.304 on Hybrid Annuity Mode in Karnataka. This project will provide employment opportunities to locals during project construction. With the widening and improvement of the highway, the areas would experience greater economic growth resulting in higher employment opportunities for locals. An employment potential of 2,48,000 (approx.) mandays will be generated locally during the construction period of the Stretch. The upgradation to 6 Lanning alongwith 7m service road on each side and construction of bypasses at Maddur, Mandya & Srirangapatna and grade separated structures of this stretch of the National Highway will greatly reduce the time and cost of travel, particularly of heavy traffic plying in the region.

5.4 Cabinet approves Silkyara Bend-Barkot Tunnel in Uttarkhand as part of 'Chardham Mahamarg Pariyojana' - The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, approved the construction of 4.531 km long 2-Lane Bi-Directional Silkyara Bend - Barkot Tunnel with escape passage including approaches on Dharasu -Yamunotri section between Chainage 25.400 Km. and Chainage 51.000 Km in Uttarakhand.

The project will be falling along NH-134 (old NH-94) in the State of Uttarakhand. The project will be built under Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Mode. This is funded under NH (O) Scheme of Ministry of RT&H and forms part of ambitious Chardham Plan. The construction period of the project is 4 years. The construction of this tunnel will provide all weather connectivity to Yamunotri, one of the dham on Chardham Yatra, encouraging regional socio-economic development, trade and tourism within the country. It will reduce the travel distance from Dharasu to Yamunotri by about 20 km and travel time by about an hour.

5.5 CCEA approves Bhatni-Aurnihar line doubling with electrification - Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved 116.95 Km long Bhatni-Aurnihar line doubling with electrification at a completion cost of Rs. 1300.9 crore. The project will cover the districts of Deoria, Ballia, Mau and Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh.

Aurnihar is junction station of Varanasi division having connectivity towards four sides namely Aurnihar-Chhapra, Aurnihar-Bhatni, Aurnihar-Jaunpur and Aurnihar-Varanasi. Present line capacity utilization of the section is 118% leading to congestion and slower train movement. The doubling project will ensure higher speed, reduce train delays, enhance safety by allowing more time for track/block maintenance, and provide additional capacity for future increase in traffic. Further, by easing the connectivity in Varanasi district, often referred to as the Spiritual Capital of India it will give a boost to pilgrimage, tourism and the local economy. Electrification will lead to faster trains, reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainable environment. Further, it will reduce fuel import dependence, and result in energy costs savings for Railways and forex savings for the country. In addition, the project will generate direct employment during construction of about 28.07 lakh mandays.

5.6 CCEA approves 130 Km long Jeypore-Malkangiri new line project- The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved 130 Km long Jeypore-Malkangiri new line project at a completion cost of Rs. 2676.11 crore . The project will cover the districts of Koraput and Malkangiri of Odisha State.The proposed new line will connect Malkangiri, Boipariguda, Tanginiguda, Mathili, Pondripani Road and other major towns to Jeypore station on the existing Kottavalasa-Kirandul line. Further, connectivity to important towns' viz. Koraput, Jeypore, Jagdalpur, Dantewara will also improve. It will also result in short lead to many other places of Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh.

At present Malkangiri has no connectivity with railways. The new line will provide basic infrastructure support for overall development including industrial development of the area having large socio economic ramifications. This project will provide connectivity to this region, and will help provide economic opportunities to the people of these regions. In addition, this project will generate direct employment during construction of about 31.2 lakh mandays.

5.7 Muzaffarpur-Sagauli & Sagauli-Valmiki Nagar lines doubling with electrification - The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the 100.6 Km long Muzaffarpur-Sagauli & 109.7 Km Sagauli-Valmiki Nagar lines Doubling projects with electrification at completion costs of Rs. 1347.61 crore, Rs. 1381.49 crore respectively. These projects will cover the districts of Muzaffarpur, East Champaran (Motihari) and West Champaran (Bettiah) in Bihar. Additional capacity will ease congestion and allow faster and reliable movement with minimum delays. In addition, it will enhance safety through more availability of maintenance blocks.

In addition to decongesting the entire route from Muzaffarpur to Valmiki Nagar, doubling will improve capacity and connectivity, thus paving way for economic prosperity and overall development of the region. Electrification will lead to faster trains, reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainable environment. Further, It will reduce fuel import dependence, and result in energy costs savings for Railways and forex savings for the country. In addition, Muzaffarpur-Sagauli & Sagauli-Valmiki Nagar projects will generate direct employment during construction for 24.14 lakh mandays and 26.33 lakh mandays respectively.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 IIT Madras, MedloTek develop device for measuring health vitals - Indian Institute of Technology Madras (IITM) and MedloTek Health Systems have jointly developed a wearable device for measuring vital clinical parameters in a non-invasive manner. Vital signs such as pulse rate, oxygen saturation, respiratory rate, skin temperature and blood pressure are recorded through the device, VinCense. The data is stored in the patent-pending secured cloud from where healthcare providers can access them using an intuitive interface. The device can be deployed for home healthcare delivery, insurance and corporate/industrial occupational health screening. Health screening and monitoring towards preventive and curative care are becoming easier using technologies such as virtual reality, gaming, data-sciences and Internet of Medical Things (IoMT).

The outcome of the collaboration could lead to early intervention reducing risks and complications and improving clinical outcomes in cases such as post-op, rehab and tracking just discharged patients and patients in the ambulance.

6.2 Cabinet approves Establishing India's First National Rail and Transportation University at Vadodara - The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the Ministry of Railways' transformative initiative to set up the first ever National Rail and Transport University (NRTU) in Vadodara to skill its human resources and build capability. This innovative idea, inspired by the Prime Minister, will be a catalyst for transformation of rail and transport sector towards New India. The University will be set up as a Deemed to Be University under de novo category as per the UGC [Institutions Deemed to be Universities] Regulations, 2016. Government is working towards completing all approvals by April 2018 and to launch the first academic program in July 2018.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Assam's 1500-km pipeline to supply gas to North East States - Five major oil and natural gas PSUs would set up a joint company for a 1500 km gas pipeline at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 crore stretching from Guwahati to Tinsukia via Numaligarh to supply gas to the North East states. The pipeline would connect Guwahati, Numaligarh and Tinsukia in Assam to supply gas to Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. This pipeline would truly make Assam advantageous. GAIL signed an MoU with Assam government and it is pledged to complete the Rs. 3000-crore pipeline from Bongaigaon to Guwahati which would change the scenario of supply of gas in lower Assam and bring in large scale industrialization.

7.2 Mumbai 12th richest city in the world - According to a new World Wealth report, Mumbai has become the 12th richest city of the world leaving behind cities like Toronto and Paris. Mumbai's total wealth is \$950 billion, while Toronto's wealth is \$944 billion and Paris' \$860 billion at 14th and 15th spot respectively. The city of dreams, in terms of billionaire population, in fact, finds a mention in the top 10. Mumbai has 28 individuals whose net assets are worth more than \$1 billion. The report hailed the city as the economic hub India with world's 12th largest stock exchange Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE), many financial services, media and real estate.

While Mumbai performed impressively on the wealth index, its performance on livability index is poor. Mumbai, as per the Mercer 2017 Quality of Living Index, ranks 154th in the world, while other cities like Hyderabad, Pune and Bengaluru too rank badly but still better than Mumbai at 139, 145 and 146 respectively. India's national capital performs even worse, at the lowest rank of 161 among the total surveyed cities. The report took into consideration infrastructure, electricity, drinking water, telephone and mail services, and public transportation as well as traffic congestion and the range of international flights available from local airports.

7.3 Centre Sanctions New Project to Control Pollution of River Sal at Navelin, Goa - The project was sanctioned by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change under the National River Conservation Plan and would cost of Rs. 61.74 crore. Both the Centre and State will share the cost on 60:40 basis. Under the project, around 32 kms of sewers will be laid and sewage treatment plant of 3 million litres per day (MLD) would be constructed. The project will help in reduction of pollution load in the river and improvement in its water quality, besides improving the environment and sanitation in the town.

7.4 Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurates, lays foundation stones of projects - Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath inaugurated and laid the foundation stones of projects worth Rs 400 crore in Mathura on the death anniversary of Hindutva icon Deendayal Upadhyaya. While schemes costing Rs 195 crore were inaugurated after completion, foundation stones were laid for projects worth Rs 214.15 crore in the district. He also laid the foundation stone of Mahamana "Gau Gram" scheme in Vrindavan for the development of 108 villages.

8. Special Feature- North East Region: Developments at a glance

8.1 Ministry of Textiles Special Focus on the North East Region - Development and modernization of the textile sector in the North Eastern states is being given the highest priority by the Ministry of Textiles. This will create more jobs, especially for women of that region and also lead to enhancement of the infrastructure of North Eastern states like roads, power, water supply and construction of offices. There are 23.77 lakh hand looms in the country of which 16.47 lakh hand looms (69.28%) are in the North East region as per the handloom census of 2009-10.

Twenty-one ready-made garment manufacturing units are fully operational in the 7 states of the North East: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura. These units have given a boost to the textile industry in the North East and have seen an increase in the export of ready-made garments from the North East Region. Rs. 690 crore has been utilised for the development of sericulture in the region. Three factories have become fully operational in each of the 7 states in a record time of 2 years. Each factory employs around 1200 people, mainly women. The specific objectives of the Ministry is to increase the value of textile production, technological up-gradation, improvement in capability, better access to domestic markets and clusterization.

The Textile Ministry has provided Rs.18 crore fund to each ready-made garment manufacturing unit called "Apparel Garment Unit"(AGU). The National Building Construction Corporation has constructed the units in these 7 states. The garments manufactured here are being exported not only to other parts of the country but also to neighbouring countries as some North East states have trade ties with Bangladesh and Myanmar. The states government provided 1.5 acres land to set-up the units.

8.2 Exclusive forum at Niti Aayog for Development of the Northeast - The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), MoS PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances, Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr Jitendra Singh said that the government has created an exclusive forum at the NITI AAYOG to prepare plans for the development of the North East Region the forum will look at various proposals both at the central and the state levels and prepare plans for the speedy development of the North Eastern Region.

Another historic decision relates to 100% funding by Central Government for projects in the NE, which were earlier being undertaken on the basis of Centre-State sharing in the ratio of 90:10. The central government has taken major initiatives for development of NE region over the last four years. Under Bharatmala Pariyojna, 5301 kilometres in NE have been approved for improvement. Out of this, 3246 kilometre road marked for development of Economic Corridor in North East. Also, bidding process for the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway has begun.

8.3 Rs 3400 crore allocated for airports in the North East - The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has allocated around Rs 3400 crore for the up gradation of airports in the North East region. The airports in the region recorded a total passenger movement of 68.04 lakh in 2016-17 and registered a growth of 27.02 % over the previous year. The AAI has allocated Rs 1720 crore for Assam, Rs 525 crore for Tripura, Rs 800 crore for Manipur, Rs 42 crore for Nagaland, Rs 211 crore for Arunachal Pradesh and Rs 60 crore for Mizoram, Mahapatra, and projects worth Rs 934 crore had already been completed.

Summary of Socio-Economic Indicators

Macro-Economic components	AP(2015-16)*	Sikkim*	Assam*	Meghalaya	Manipur**	Mizoram**	Nagaland**
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr) ¹ *	13963	13722	179595	#24005	&15030	&9634	&14115
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	83,743	7299	78,483	22429	22327	21087	16579
Number of Districts	17	4	34	7	9	8	11
Population Size(thousands)	15160	6400	331010	33410	30873	11833	20550
Economic Growth ¹	3%	7%	8%	7%	11%	7%	2%
Per- Capita Income(Rs) ¹	113645	227465	60952	73176	52436	85659	78526
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	34.67%	8.19%	31.98%	11.87%	36.89%	20.40%	18.88%
CPI Inflation Rate (2018)&	3.30%	5.43%	7.32%	0.66%	10.10%	2.18%	5.12%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate) (2013)	24 per 1000 live births	22 per 1000 live births	54 per 1000 live births	47 per 1000 live births	10 per 1000 live births	35 per 1000 live births	18 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking [^]	31st	30th	24th	34th	28th	29th	27th
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	65.39%	81.42%	72.19%	74.40%	76.94%	91.33%	79.55%

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 4th 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. 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. &Real GSDP Data pertains to 2014-15; #Data pertains to 2016-17 &Data pertains to CPI for the Month of Decmeber, 2017 and data for North-East states is not available

9. Summary of economic indicators of Indian States

Macro-Economic components	Andhra Pradesh	Goa (2015-16)*	Gujarat(2015-16)*	Karnataka	Kerala (2015-16)*	Odisha	Maharashtra (2015-16)*
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr) ¹ *	547021	37519	864314	873853	467243	&314364	2001222
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	160205	3,702	196024	192000	38,863	155707	308000
Number of Districts	13	2	33	30	14	30	36
Population Size(thousands)	507430	15051	641990	642010	341525	444100	1,12,374
Economic Growth ¹	12%	8%	9%	7%	8%	8%	8.47%
Per- Capita Income(Rs) ¹	108163	270150	138023	1022007	155516	68293	147399
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	9.20%	5.09%	16.63%	20.91%	7.05%	32.59%	17.35%
CPI Inflation Rate (2018)&	5.60%	5.20%	3.75%	3.71%	7.12%	4.41%	5.26%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate) (2013)	39 per 1000 live births	9 per 1000 live births	36 per 1000 live births	31 per 1000 live births	12 per thousand live births	51 per 1000 live births	24 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking [^]	1st	21st	3rd	13th	20th	11th	10th
Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)	14%	2%	-0.29%	-9%	-2%	9%	-7%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)	10%	11%	10%	6%	9%	5%	5%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)	10%	6%	10%	10%	9%	8%	10%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	67%	88.70%	78.03%	75.36%	94%	72.87%	82.3%
GFD (%) (FY2017)	2.9	6.8	2.2	2.2	3.5	3.8	1.6

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 4th 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. 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. &Real GSDP Data pertains to 2014-15;#Data pertains to 2016-17 &Data pertains to CPI for the Month of Decmeber,2017 and data for North-East states is not available

Macro-Economic components	AP(2015-16)*	UP(2015-16)*	Haryana	Chhattisgarh	MP	Jharkhand (2015-16)*	Sikkim*	WB***
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr)1	13963	914748	#434608	#223932	#465212	209137	13722	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)	34.67%	29.43%	11.16%	39.93%	31.65%	36.96%	8.19%	NA
CPI Inflation Rate (2018)	3.30%	4.19%	5.02%	5.02%	4.62%	5.62%	5.43%	6.05%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate) (2013)	24 per 1000 live births	50 per 1000 live births	41 per 1000 live births	46 per 1000 live births	54 per 1000 live births	37 per 1000 live births	22 per 1000 live births	31 per 1000 live births
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) (%)	65.39%	67.78%	75.55%	70.28%	69.32%	66.40%	81.42%	76.26%
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 4th 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. 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. &Real GSDP Data pertains to 2014-15;#Data pertains to 2016-17 &Data pertains to CPI for the Month of Decmeber,2017 and data for North-East states is not available

State Development Monitor



Macro-Economic components	Telangana	Bihar*	HP*	Delhi	Assam*	Meghalaya	Jammu & Kashmir*	Uttarakhand*
Real GDP (Rs. Cr)1	#511286	326,535	96289	#498217	179595	#24005	95,965	162824
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	101000
Economic Growth1	10%	7%	8.10%	8%	8%	7%	13%	9%
Per- Capita Income(Rs)1	140683	34168	135621	273618	60952	73176	72958	151219
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	6.20%	33.74%	8.06%	9.91%	31.98%	11.87%	10.35%	11.26%
CPI Inflation Rate (2018)	4.60%	4.97%	4.83%	4.80%	7.32%	0.66%	6.67%	6.18%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate) (2013)	34 per 1000 live births	42 per 1000 live births	35 per 1000 live births	24 per 1000 live births	54 per 1000 live births	47 per 1000 live births	37 per 1000 live births	32 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%	0.70%	6%	3%	4%	24%	7%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)	6%	13%	9.30%	13%	12%	5%	4%	6%
Growth in Tertiary Sector (2016-17)	8%	7%	9.50%	8%	8%	8%	12%	12%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	66.50%	61.80%	82.80%	86.20%	72.19%	74.40%	67.16%	78.82%
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 4th 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. 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. &Real GDP Data pertains to 2014-15;#Data pertains to 2016-17 &Data pertains to CPI for the Month of Decmeber,2017 and data for North-East states is not available

Macro-Economic components	Manipur**	Mizoram**	Nagaland**	Rajasthan**	Tripura**	Tamil Nadu	Punjab*
Real GSDP (Rs. Cr)1	&15030	&9634	&14115	&512095	&25086	#1057592	408815
Geographical Area(Sq Km)	22327	21087	16579	342239	10486	130060	50,362
Number of Districts	9	8	11	33	8	32	22
Population Size(thousands)	30873	11833	20550	721610	38350	176228	27743
Economic Growth1	11%	7%	2%	6%	10%	8%	5.90%
Per- Capita Income(Rs)1	52436	85659	78526	76881	71666	143547	126063
Poverty Rate (2011-12)	36.89%	20.40%	18.88%	14.71%	14.05%	11.28%	8.26%
CPI Inflation Rate (2018)	10.10%	2.18%	5.12%	3.77%	4.10%	7.85%	5.42%
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate) (2013)	10 per 1000 live births	35 per 1000 live births	18 per 1000 live births	47 per 1000 live births	26 per 1000 live births	21 per 1000 live births	26 per 1000 live births
Implementation of Business Reform Ranking^	28th	29th	27th	8th	22nd	18th	12th
Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)	-2%	2%	2%	1%	9%	-3%	5.22%
Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)	4%	14%	15%	6%	12%	4%	3.14%
Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)	11%	4%	0%	11%	11%	11%	6.29%
Literacy Rates (2011) (%)	76.94%	91.33%	79.55%	66.10%	87.22%	80.09%	75.84%
GFD (%) (FY2017)	3.3	0.1	2.2	5.6	4.4	3	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 4th 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. 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. &Real GSDP Data pertains to 2014-15;#Data pertains to 2016-17 &Data pertains to CPI for the Month of Decmeber,2017 and data for North-East states is not available



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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 newspapers. Recently, the Research Bureau has undertaken various policy projects of Government of India including Framework of University-Industry Linkages in Research assigned by DSIR, Ministry of Science & Technology, Study on SEZ for C&AG of India, Study on Impact of Project Imports under CTH 9801 for C&AG of India and has attracted a World Bank Project on free trade zones.

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



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Studies Undertaken by PHD Research Bureau

A. Thematic research reports

1. Comparative study on power situation in Northern and Central states of India (September 2011)
2. Economic Analysis of State (October 2011)
3. Growth Prospects of the Indian Economy, Vision 2021 (December 2011)
4. Budget 2012-13: Move Towards Consolidation (March 2012)
5. Emerging Trends in Exchange Rate Volatility (Apr 2012)
6. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2010-11 (May 2012)
7. Global Economic Challenges: Implications for India (May 2012)
8. India Agronomics: An Agriculture Economy Update (August 2012)
9. Reforms to Push Growth on High Road (September 2012)
10. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2011-12: Beating Slowdown (March 2013)
11. Budget 2013-14: Moving on reforms (March 2013)
12. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities (November 2013)
13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
14. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry-2012-13 (December 2013)
15. Imperatives for Double Digit Growth (December 2013)
16. Women Safety in Delhi: Issues and Challenges to Employment (March 2014)
17. Emerging Contours in the MSME sector of Uttarakhand (April 2014)
18. Roadmap for New Government (May 2014)
19. Youth Economics (May 2014)
20. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2014-15 (July 2014)
21. Budget 2014-15: Promise of Progress (July 2014)
22. Agronomics 2014: Impact on economic growth and inflation (August 2014)
23. 100 Days of new Government (September 2014)
24. Make in India: Bolstering Manufacturing Sector (October 2014)
25. The Indian Direct Selling Industry Annual Survey 2013-14 (November 2014)
26. Participated in a survey to audit SEZs in India with CAG Office of India (November 2014)
27. Role of MSMEs in Make in India with reference to Ease of Doing Business in Ghaziabad (Nov 2014)
28. Exploring Prospects for Make in India and Made in India: A Study (January 2015)
29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
30. Socio-Economic Impact of Check Dams in Sikar District of Rajasthan (February 2015)
31. India - USA Economic Relations (February 2015)
32. Economy on the Eve of Union Budget 2015-16 (February 2015)
33. Budget Analysis (2015-16)
34. Druzhba-Dosti: India's Trade Opportunities with Russia (April 2015)
35. Impact of Labour Reforms on Industry in Rajasthan: A survey study (July 2015)
36. Progress of Make in India (September 2015)
37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
38. Annual survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2014-15 (December 2015)
39. India's Foreign Trade Policy Environment Past, Present and Future (December 2015)
40. Revisiting the emerging economic powers as drivers in promoting global economic growth (February 2016)
41. Bolstering MSMEs for Make in India with special focus on CSR (March 2016)
42. BREXIT impact on Indian Economy (July 2016)
43. India's Exports Outlook (August 2016)

44. Ease of Doing Business : Suggestive Measures for States (October 2016)
45. Transforming India through Make in India, Skill India and Digital India (November 2016)
46. Impact of Demonetization on Economy, Businesses and People (January 2017)
47. Economy on the eve of Budget 2017-18 (January 2017)
48. Union Budget 2017-18: A budget for all-inclusive development (January 2017)
49. Annual Survey of Indian Direct Selling Industry 2015-16 (February 2017)
50. Worklife Balance and Health Concerns of Women: A Survey (March 2017)
51. Special Economic Zones: Performance, Problems and Opportunities (April 2017)
52. Feasibility Study (socio-Economic Survey) of Ambala and Rohtak Districts in Haryana (March 2017)
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55. Industry Perspective on Bitcoins (July 2017)
56. Senior Housing: A sunrise sector in India (August 2017)
57. Current state of the economy (October 2017)
58. Equitable finance to fulfill funding requirements of Indian Economy (October 2017)
59. The Wall of Protectionism: : Rise and Rise of Protectionist Policies in the Global Arena, (November 2017)
60. India-Israel Relations: Building Bridges of Dynamic Trade (October 2017)
61. 61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. 62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
63. 63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN (January 2018)
64. Union Budget 2018-19 – (February 2018)
65. Ease of Doing Work for Women: A survey of Delhi NCR (February 2018)

B: State profiles

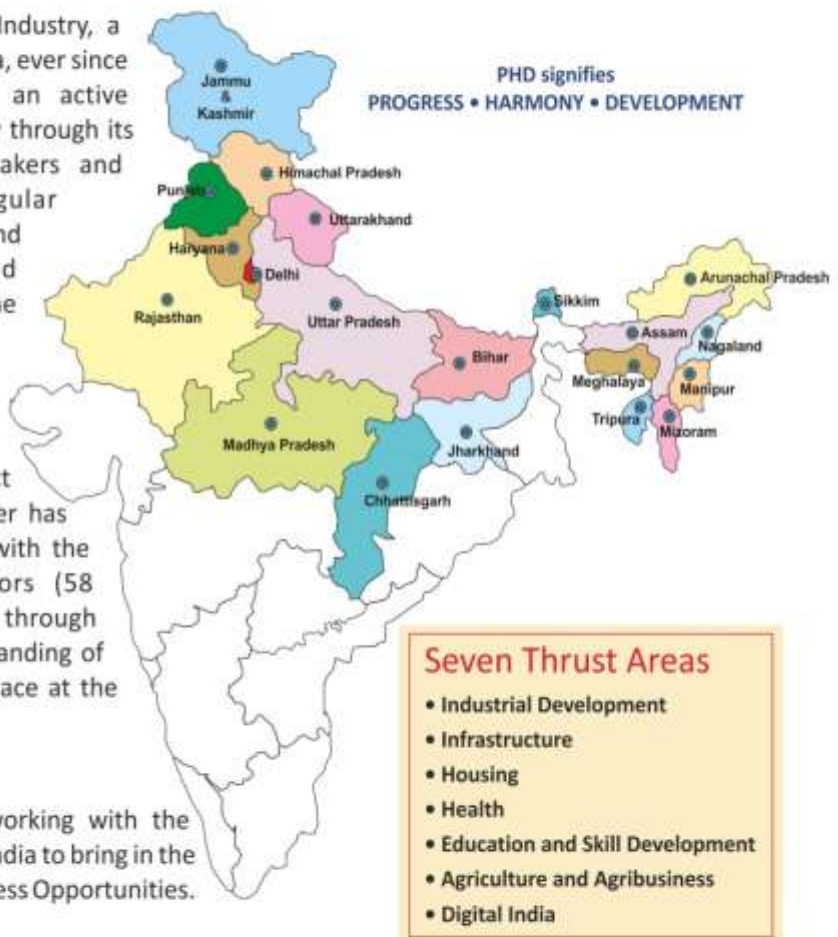
66. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
67. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
68. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
69. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
70. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
71. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
72. Himachal Pradesh: The State Profile (June 2012)
73. Madhya Pradesh: The State Profile (August 2012)
74. Resurgent Bihar (April 2013)
75. Life ahead for Uttarakhand (August 2013)
76. Punjab: The State Profile (February 2014)
77. Haryana: Bolstering Industrialization (May 2015)
78. Progressive Uttar Pradesh: Building Uttar Pradesh of Tomorrow (August 2015),
79. Suggestions for Progressive Uttar Pradesh (August 2015)
80. State profile of Telangana- The dynamic state of India (April 2016)
81. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016- Transforming Uttar Pradesh (August 2016)
82. Smart Infrastructure Summit 2016-Transforming Uttar Pradesh : Suggestions for the State Government (August 2016)
83. Rising Jharkhand: An Emerging Investment Hub (February 2017)
84. Punjab: Roadmap for the New Government Suggestions for the Industrial and Socio-Economic Development – Focus MSMEs ease of doing business (May 2017)
85. Prospering Himachal Pradesh: A Mountain of Opportunities (August 2017)
86. Kashmir : The way forward (February 2018)



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PHD 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.



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