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# इंस्टाट देवेलोपमेंट मॉनिटर



A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States

**PHD RESEARCH BUREAU**

**PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

### 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. Cabinet has approved North-East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), in order to promote employment in the North East States. In tourism sector, various Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed under aegis of DoNER for promotion of tourism in the North-East.

Projects worth nearly Rs 4,000 crore were approved under National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG). Various road rehabilitation projects have been approved for West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland. In the education sector International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-H) and National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for cooperation in development of technologies. 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 Cabinet approved North-East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS) 2017** - The Union Cabinet chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 with financial outlay of Rs.3000 crores upto March, 2020. Government will provide necessary allocations for remaining period of scheme after assessment before March 2020. NEIDS is a combination of the incentives covered under the earlier two schemes with a much larger outlay. In order to promote employment in the North East States, Government is incentivizing primarily the MSME Sector through this scheme. Government is also providing specific incentive through the scheme to generate employment. All eligible industrial units, which are getting benefits of one or more components of other schemes of the Government of India, will also be considered for benefits of other components of this scheme. Under the Scheme, the following incentives shall be provided to new industrial units set up in the North Eastern States including Sikkim:

Central Capital Investment Incentive for Access to Credit (CCIAC)	30% of the investment in Plant & Machinery with an upper limit of Rs.5 Crore on the incentive amount per unit.
Central Interest Incentive (CII)	3% on working capital credit advanced by eligible Banks/ Financial institutions for first 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Central Comprehensive Insurance Incentive (CCII)	Reimbursement of 100% insurance premium on insurance of building and Plant & Machinery for 5 years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Goods and Service Tax (GST) Reimbursement	Reimbursement up to the extent of Central Govt. share of CGST and IGST for 5 Years from the date of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Income-Tax (IT) Reimbursement	Reimbursement of Centre's share of income tax for first 5 years including the year of commencement of commercial production by the unit.
Transport Incentive (TI)	20% of the cost of transportation including the subsidy currently provided by Railways/ Railway PSU for movement of finished goods by rail.  20% of cost of transportation for finished goods, for movement through Inland Waterways Authority of India. 33% of cost of transportation of air freight on perishable goods (as defined by IATA) from the airport nearest to place of production to any airport within the country.
Employment Incentive (EI)	The Government shall pay 3.67% of the employer's contribution to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) in addition to Government bearing 8.33% Employee Pension Scheme (EPS) contribution of the employer in the Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY).

The overall cap for benefits under all components of incentives will be of Rs. 200 crores per unit. The newly introduced scheme shall promote industrialization in the States of the North Eastern Region and will boost employment and income generation.

## 2. Developments in Tourism Sector

**2.1 Four Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed under aegis of DoNER for promotion of tourism in the North-East-** The MoUs were signed on behalf of the North Eastern Council (NEC), the North East Tourism Development Council (NETDC) and two key livelihood initiatives, North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) and North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP). The MoUs aim at creating hospitality micro-entrepreneurs across key destinations in the North East of India.

Under the MoUs, the NEC, NETDC and Airbnb agree to-

- Expand tourism in the North East of India through Airbnb's global platform
- Improve the quality of homestay facilities and unique properties in the North East of India
- Provide and promote outstanding tourism resources in the North East of India, and
- Cooperate to improve the regulatory environment for home sharing in the North East of India

MoUs were also signed for strategic partnerships by the NERLP and NERCORMP with Airbnb to generate technology-enabled livelihood opportunities in tourism and hospitality for micro-entrepreneurs in the North East of India, and to help low-income families monetize their existing assets through home sharing. Under these agreements, Airbnb will provide training to core teams of the NERLP and NERCORMP, which will further train existing and potential hosts on home sharing, responsible hosting, hospitality standards, hygiene and basic amenities. Another MoU was signed between NERCORMP and HESCO (Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization) for leveraging of community resources and appropriate local resources based technology for development.

**2.2 Kerala draws up plans to double tourist arrivals Kerala** - The state has drawn up ambitious plans to increase foreign tourist arrivals by 100% and domestic tourist arrivals by 50% in the next five years. At present the State annually draws over a million foreign tourists and over a crore domestic tourists. In 2016, a total of 10,31,000 international tourists visited the state as against 10,91,000 in 2017. In 2016, 1.31 crore domestic tourists visited the State as against 1.46 crores in 2017. The state is focusing on adventure tourism and it has taken up a number of innovative initiatives in recent times to promote tourism.

## 3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

**3.1 50 districts to be developed as agri export clusters** - With an eye on doubling farmers' income by 2022, the Commerce Ministry has identified 50 districts across the country that will be developed as exports clusters for various agriculture produces in consultation with the respective states. For instance, Kadapa and Anantapur districts in Andhra Pradesh and Trichy in Tamil Nadu have been identified for banana exports, while Belgaum and Mysuru in Karnataka will be developed for pomegranates. Similarly, Lucknow and Saharanpur districts in Uttar Pradesh and Ratnagiri in Maharashtra will be developed as mango export clusters. Srinagar (J&K) and Kinnaur (Himachal) will be developed as apple clusters and Nagpur as an orange cluster.

#### 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.

<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

## 5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

**5.1 Projects worth nearly Rs. 4,000 crore approved** - In the 9th Executive Committee meeting of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), projects worth nearly Rs 4,000 crore were approved including a 20 MLD Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) for tannery cluster at Jajmau in Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh. This is a major step forward in arresting the pollution in Ganga emanating from the crucial industrial town of Kanpur. The project will be executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) – Jajmau Tannery Effluent Treatment Association.

Another project in Kanpur was approved at an estimated cost of Rs 967.23 crore for rehabilitation and integration of sewage treatment infrastructure in Jajmau, Bingawan, Sajari zones under Hybrid Annuity-PPP mode. This project also includes construction of a 30 MLD STP at Pankha. A project worth Rs 904 crore for rehabilitation and integration of sewage treatment infrastructure in Naini, Salori, Numayadahi, Rajapur, Ponghat, Kodra sewerage zones in Allahabad was approved under Hybrid Annuity-PPP mode. An online monitoring system for all STPs and SPS for proper implementation has also been approved. The central government will do capital investment and 15 years Operation and Maintenance. One project of in-situ/ex-situ bio-remediation treatment of drains going into river Ganga has also been given approval at an estimated cost of Rs. 410 crore.

**5.2 Hon'ble Prime Minister launches various development projects in Daman & Diu** - Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi launched various development projects worth Rs.1000 crores in Daman & Diu. He urged the people of Daman to continue giving topmost importance to cleanliness as the opportunities in tourism increase when there is cleanliness. He also congratulated the people and local administration for making Daman Open Defecation Free. Daman has taken to cleanliness as a mass movement using e-rickshaws and CNG is a shining example for all of us. The Government is taking several steps for the welfare of fishermen and entire emphasis is on the blue revolution inspired by the commitment to bring a positive difference in the lives of fishermen. The Prime Minister also inaugurated Air Odisha's flight connecting Ahmedabad with Diu under the UDAN scheme and flagged off Pawan Hans helicopter services from Daman to Diu.

**5.3 Uma Bharti launches 2nd project of Swajal Yojana in Rajasthan** - Union Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Sushri Uma Bharti, launched the Swajal pilot project at Village Bhikampura, Karauli, Rajasthan. Besides ensuring the availability of clean drinking water to every household round the year, the project would also generate employment. The new project will ease the lives of the people and ensure that potable water is available for every individual round the year.

**5.4 Hon'ble Prime Minister flags off train between Varanasi and Patna** -Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, flagged off a train between Manduadih Railway Station in Varanasi, and Patna. He launched various development projects. He mentioned that the recently announced Ayushman Bharat scheme is going to transform the health sector and it will provide top quality healthcare to the poor. He also complimented the Uttar Pradesh State Government for implementing schemes extremely well.

**5.5 Road Rehabilitation projects approved for West Bengal** - The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the rehabilitation and upgradation of 11.9 km stretch of NH-31 between Ghoshpukur and Bihar Mode, Bagdogra in Darjeeling district of West Bengal. The road shall be upgraded

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to four lanes under EPC mode at a cost of about Rs 254.30 crore. The project shall be completed on two years.

**5.6 Road Strengthening projects approved for Odisha** - The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the rehabilitation and upgradation of two road stretches in the State of Odisha. The 53.79 km stretch of NH-59 from 173/370 km to 229/400 km shall be strengthened and widened to two lanes with paved shoulders under EPC mode. The 56.6 km stretch of NH-49 from 269/300 km to 328/200 km shall be strengthened and widened to two lanes with paved shoulders under EPC mode.

**5.7 Road Rehabilitation Projects approved for Jammu and Kashmir** - The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the rehabilitation and upgradation of two major roads in the Jammu and Kashmir State. The Jammu - Akhnoor section of National Highway number 144A from 4thTawiBridge to Hanuman Chowk shall be upgraded to four lanes with paved shoulders under EPC mode. The project road is part of newly declared National Highway Jammu-Akhnoor-Poonch. The length of this stretch is 30.097 kms. The Chenani - Sudhmahadev section of National Highway 244 shall be upgraded to two lanes with paved shoulders under EPC mode. A tunnel of 4.5 kms has also been proposed between Sudhmahadev and Goha village to operationalise the re-alignment. The length of this stretch is 16.99 kms.

**5.8 Road Rehabilitation projects approved for Andhra Pradesh** - The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the improvement and reconstruction of two road stretches in Pradesh. The 47.655 km stretch of SH-57 between Chikkamagaluru and Bilikere shall be upgraded to two lanes with paved shoulders under EPC mode. The project includes 11 minor bridges and 59 culverts. The 50.06 km stretch of NH-150A between Huliyaar to KB Cross and KB Cross to Nelligere shall be upgraded to two lanes with paved shoulders under EPC mode.

**5.9 Road Rehabilitation Project approved for Nagaland** - The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the construction of twelve road stretches in the north-eastern state of Nagaland under SARDP-NE. The 25 km stretch of the Chakabama - Zunheboto road shall be constructed in two-lanes with hard shoulders under EPC mode. The 20 km stretch of the Merangkong- Tamlu – Mon road shall be constructed in two-lanes with hard shoulders under EPC mode. The other 19 km stretch of the same road shall be constructed in two-lanes with hard shoulders under EPC mode. Another 27.835 km stretch of this road shall be constructed in two-lanes with hard shoulders under EPC mode. A 20 km stretch of the same road shall be constructed in two-lanes with hard shoulders under EPC mode.

**5.10 Government approves Plastic Park to be set up in Deoghar District, Jharkhand** - Union Minister for Chemicals & Fertilizers and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Ananthkumar announced that the Government of India has approved the setting up of a Plastic Park in Deoghar District, Jharkhand. The project would be set up in an area of 150 acres and a range of polymer products including woven sacks, moulded furniture, water tanks, bottles, pipes mosquito nets, etc would be manufactured. It has great potential for attracting investment for setting up an ecosystem for plastic industry and generate employment opportunities for the local populace. The project is likely to provide direct employment generation to about 6000 people and indirect employment to over 30000 people. The State government of Jharkhand will set up a Central Institute for Plastic Engineering & Technology (CIPET) alongside the Plastic Park so that invaluable human resource may be trained thereto become plastic engineers and technicians.

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**5.11 Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurates Inland Ferry Services in Goa** - Union Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Shipping and Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation Shri Nitin Gadkari inaugurated the Inland ferry services in the port city of Vasco in Goa. The tourism sector has very high potential for Investment and employment generation. The use of waterways is economical, environmental friendly; and needs better utilization. Shri Gadkari pointed out that tourists traveling through the waterway can save time and money and avoid pollution and ease the road congestion. The central government has so far provided Rs 15,000 crore for development of roads in Goa. He suggested that the hotels and airports in Goa can be connected with waterways. He also mentioned that Goa could become a Cruise destination in the future, which shall generate huge employment.

## 6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

**6.1 Gurugram to get Centre for Design and Innovation** - Noida-based IVS school of Design unveiled a plan for setting up of Centre for Design and Innovation (CDI). First of its kind in India, the centre will aim to bring Indian design expertise, technology and industry requirements together to make products of the future. The objective is to make India a hub for design in the South-Asian market. We expect ideas around design to grow from D2B (design to business) and B2D (business to design) spaces, in order to meet new opportunities. The campus will be set up in Gurugram and will offer courses for freshers, mid-as well as senior-level professionals in design thinking, innovation, strategy and management.

**6.3 International Institute of Information Technology (IIIT-H) and National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** - The IIIT-H and NRDC signed a MoU for cooperation in development of technologies. The agreement also calls for transfer of the same to industry for commercial and socio-economic benefits. NRDC will help IIIT-H in managing its patent applications and tech transfers. On its part, the IIIT will provide demonstrations of the 'productisable' technologies and prototypes to assess their feasibility.

## 7. Other Economic Developments

**7.1 Andhra Pradesh focusing on turning into auto hub** - Hon'ble Chief Minister N Chandrababu Naidu said that the focus of the State now is on transforming Anantapur, in particular, and Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh, into a major automotive hub in the country. Located on the Bangalore-Hyderabad Highway and close to the Chennai-Vizag Industrial Corridor and the Krishnapatnam port, its infrastructure is ideally suited for automotive companies. The drought-prone district of Anantapur has been transformed into a renewable energy hub with more than 3000 MW of wind and solar power generation, and the interlinking of Godavari and Krishna with the Pattiseema project has added to the availability of water in the region. All these making it an attractive destination for automotive companies.

**7.2 Cabinet approves Inclusion of the communities 'Parivara and Talawara' as synonym of 'Nayaka' in the list of STs in Karnataka** - The Union Cabinet, chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has, in principle, approved the inclusion of the communities, namely, 'Parivara and Talawara' as synonym of 'Nayaka' at Sl. No. 38 in the list of STs of Karnataka. This will fulfil the long term demand of 'Parivara' and Talawara' communities for granting Scheduled Tribes status in the State of Karnataka. The persons belonging to 'Parivara' and Talawara' communities will be eligible to get the Scheduled Tribe certificate from the State of Karnataka and will also be eligible for all benefits meant for the Scheduled Tribes in the State.



## 8. Special Feature-: Punjab Developments at a glance

Punjab endowed with rich culture, tradition and religion is one of the most prosperous states of India. The state is acknowledged for its self-dependence, self-reliance and glory. It is located in the North-Western region of India. The five rivers Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum gave it its name 'punj-ab' or the 'land of five waters'. As a civilization, it is one of the most ancient in the world with an eminent culture. The Punjabi language has its foundation in the Indo-European family of languages which also included Persian and Latin. The state is a land of ethnic and religious diversity and it is the birth place of a number of religious movements. Some of the prominent ones include Sikhism, Buddhism and many Sufi schools of Islam.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Chandigarh
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Punjab	Captain Amarinder Singh
Area (Sq. km)	50,362
Population (2011)	277.04 lakhs
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	550
Number of Districts	22
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2016)	Rs. 408815 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2016)	11.1%
GSDP at Constant prices*(FY2016)	Rs. 331940 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2016)	5.9%
Per capita Income (FY2016)	Rs. 126063
Poverty rate **(2011-12)	8.26%
CPI inflation(2016-17)	4.4%
Infant Mortality Rate(2015)	23 per thousand live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	76 %
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	12 <sup>th</sup>
Key Industries	Agro-based industries, Automobile, Bicycles and bicycle parts, Chemical products, Food products, Hosiery, Handicrafts, Light engineering goods, Metal and alloy products, Pharmaceuticals, Paper and paper products, Sports goods, Textiles, Tourism, IT and electronics, Woollen garments etc.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from Economic and Statistical organization, Government of Punjab, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Punjab vision document 2030, Government of Punjab, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Poverty Estimates, Planning Commission (July 2013), Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), IndiaStat.com, Economic Survey 2015-16, Government of India, among others. \*Constant prices at 2011-12, \*\*% of population below poverty line.

## **Latest Developments in Punjab**

**8.1 Punjab government releases Rs 690.96 crore for welfare schemes** - The Punjab government released funds amounting to Rs 690.96 crore under various welfare schemes, including pension payments, compensation to farmers against crop damage, retirement benefits and medical reimbursement. Hon'ble Chief Minister Amarinder Singh directed all the departments to create resources for welfare schemes through prudent fiscal management so that the beneficiaries, constituting the most deprived sections of the society, do not face any more hardships.

Among the other amounts released were Rs 100 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and Rs 50 crore under the National Health Mission (NHM). The financial assistance to the tune of Rs 115 crore was released for disbursement of pensions under various social security schemes for February 2018. Under the Ashirwad Scheme, the sum release stands at Rs 25 crore, with another Rs 42.86 crore going towards compensation to farmers against crop damaged as a result of various factors. Further, Rs 30.26 crore had been given towards water supply and sanitation, while Rs 8 crore was disbursed for the Border Area Compensation.

**8.2 Road Rehabilitation Projects approved for Punjab** - The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the rehabilitation and upgradation of three road stretches in Punjab. The national highway between Makhu and shall be upgraded to two-lanes with paved shoulder under EPC mode. The approximate length of this stretch is 24.60 kms.

**8.3 Road Rehabilitation Projects approved for Punjab** - The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has approved the rehabilitation and upgradation of the national highway - 148 in Punjab. The road stretch between Moonaktown – Jakhal – BudhlanaBhikhi shall be rehabilitated and upgraded to two-lanes with paved shoulder under EPC mode. The approximate length of this stretch is 46 kms.

## 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 Growth1	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 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. 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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Macro-Economic components	AP(2015-16)*	UP(2015-16)*	Haryana	Chhattisgarh	MP	Jharkhand (2015-16)*	Sikkim*	WB***
<b>Real GSDP (Rs. Cr )1</b>	13963	914748	#434608	#223932	#465212	209137	13722	NA
<b>Geographical Area(Sq Km)</b>	83,743	2,40,928	44,212	135194	308000	79,714	7299	88752
<b>Number of Districts</b>	17	75	21	27	51	24	4	20
<b>Population Size(thousands)</b>	15160	2110940	274230	279330	787800	355380	6400	NA
<b>Economic Growth1</b>	3%	7%	9%	7%	12%	12%	7%	NA
<b>Per-Capita Income(Rs)1</b>	113645	48520	162034	84767	62334	62816	227465	NA
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>	34.67%	29.43%	11.16%	39.93%	31.65%	36.96%	8.19%	NA
<b>CPI Inflation Rate (2018)</b>	3.30%	4.19%	5.02%	5.02%	4.62%	5.62%	5.43%	6.05%
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2013)</b>	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
<b>Implementation of Business Reform Ranking^</b>	31st	14th	6th	4th	5th	7th	30th	15th
<b>Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)</b>	-2%	6%	7%	4%	20%	10%	3%	NA
<b>Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)</b>	10%	5%	6%	7%	7%	12%	6%	NA
<b>Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)</b>	5%	8%	11%	10%	9%	16%	9%	NA
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>	65.39%	67.78%	75.55%	70.28%	69.32%	66.40%	81.42%	76.26%
<b>GFD (%) (FY2017)</b>	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. 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	Telangana	Bihar*	HP*	Delhi	Assam*	Meghalaya	Jammu & Kashmir*	Uttarakhand*
<b>Real GDP (Rs. Cr )1</b>	#511286	326,535	96289	#498217	179595	#24005	95,965	162824
<b>Geographical Area(Sq Km)</b>	114840	94,163	55,673	1483	78,483	22429	222,236	53,483
<b>Number of Districts</b>	10	38	12	11	34	7	22	13
<b>Population Size(thousands)</b>	174455	1118670	7319	186640	331010	33410	134410	101000
<b>Economic Growth1</b>	10%	7%	8.10%	8%	8%	7%	13%	9%
<b>Per- Capita Income(Rs)1</b>	140683	34168	135621	273618	60952	73176	72958	151219
<b>Poverty Rate (2011-12)</b>	6.20%	33.74%	8.06%	9.91%	31.98%	11.87%	10.35%	11.26%
<b>CPI Inflation Rate (2018)</b>	4.60%	4.97%	4.83%	4.80%	7.32%	0.66%	6.67%	6.18%
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR Rate ) (2013)</b>	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
<b>Implementation of Business Reform Ranking^</b>	2nd	16th	17th	19th	24th	34th	32nd	9th
<b>Growth in Primary Sector (2016-17)</b>	13%	-1%	0.70%	6%	3%	4%	24%	7%
<b>Growth in Secondary Sector(2016-17)</b>	6%	13%	9.30%	13%	12%	5%	4%	6%
<b>Growth In Tertiary Sector (2016-17)</b>	8%	7%	9.50%	8%	8%	8%	12%	12%
<b>Literacy Rates (2011) (%)</b>	66.50%	61.80%	82.80%	86.20%	72.19%	74.40%	67.16%	78.82%
<b>GFD (%) (FY2017)</b>	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. 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

## State Development Monitor

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%	5.9%
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%	76%
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 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. 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

### **Newsletter Team**

**Dr. S P Sharma**  
Chief Economist

**Ms. Abha Chauhan**  
Research Associate

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State Development Monitor

## 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 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"> <li>• <b>Research Studies</b></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; Investment Facilitation Services (TIFS)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>State Profiles</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• States Development</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Economic Monitor (GEM)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Research Consultancy</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Impact Assessments</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade &amp; Investment Facilitator(TIF)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investment Advisory Services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Thematic Research Reports</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign exchange market</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State Development Monitor (SDM)</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Releases on Economic Development</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Economy &amp; International Trade</li> </ul>		





## TEAM, PHD RESEARCH BUREAU

**Dr. SP Sharma**  
**Chief Economist**  
Email: spsharma@phdcci.in

### Department of Economic Affairs and Research

**Ms. Megha Kaul**  
**Associate Economist**  
Developments in Economic  
Policy

**Ms. Areesha**  
**Research Associate**  
Macroeconomic Developments  
in National and International  
arena

**Ms. Abha Chauhan**  
**Research Associate**  
State Developments

**Ms. Kriti Khurana**  
**Research Associate**  
Infrastructure

### Department of Financial markets, Taxation and Research

**Ms. Surbhi Sharma**  
**Senior Research Officer**  
Banking, Finance and Taxation

**Mr. Rohit Singh**  
**Research Associate**  
India's Foreign Trade &  
Investments, Ease of Doing  
Business

**Ms. Neha Gupta**  
**Research Associate**  
FOREX and FEMA

### Department of Industry Affairs and MSMEs

**Ms. Ankita Upadhyay**  
**Senior Research Officer**  
Industry Affairs and MSMEs

**Ms. Sunita Gosain, Secretarial Assistant**  
Secretarial and Administrative Processes

## State Development Monitor

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. Druzha-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)
53. Goods and Services (GST): So far (July 2017)
54. Reshaping India-Africa Trade: Dynamics and Export Potentiality of Indian Products in Africa (July 2017)
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. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
62. India - China Trade Relationship: The Trade Giants of Past, Present and Future (January 2018)
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)
66. Restraining Wilful Defaults: Need of the hour for Indian Banking System (March 2018)

### B: State profiles

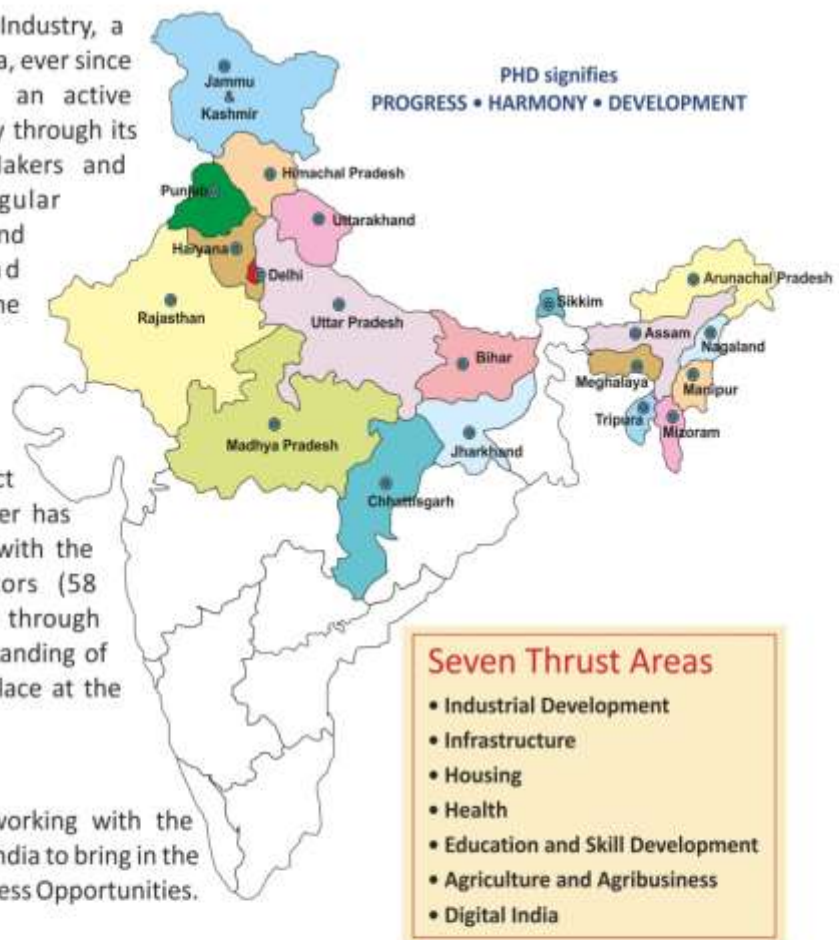
67. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
68. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
69. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
70. J&K: The State Profile (December 2011)
71. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
72. Bihar: The State Profile (June 2012)
73. Himachal Pradesh: The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



## 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.



**“We Walk Our Talk”**

**PHD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

PHD House, 4/2 Siri Institutional Area, August Kranti Marg, New Delhi - 110 016 (India) • Tel. : +91-11-2686 3801-04, 49545454, 49545400  
Fax : +91-11-2685 5450 • E-mail : [president@phdcci.in](mailto:president@phdcci.in) • Website : [www.phdcci.in](http://www.phdcci.in), CIN: U74899DL1951GAP001947