



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

April 2018

इंस्टाट डेवेलोपमेंट 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. E-Way Bill system has been rolled for Intra- State movement of goods and Uttar Pradesh has clocked highest growth in the MSMEs.

Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board has created a land bank in order to boost tourism in the state. Whereas Government of India and Asian Development bank has signed \$80 million loan agreement to help boost youth employability in Himachal Pradesh. Various Food Parks has been inaugurated in Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. All these developments are expected to invigorate the economic growth of the states in the coming times.

INDEX

Contents	Page No.
Executive Summary	2
Economic Developments	3
Developments in Tourism Sector	3
Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments	5
Business Reform Action Plan Implementation Scorecard	6
Developments in Infrastructure Sector	7
Developments in Health & Education Sector	7
Other Economic Developments	8
Special Feature- Haryana: Developments at a glance	9
Summary of economic indicators of Indian States	11

1. Economic Developments

1.1 Roll-out of E-Way Bill system for Intra-State movement of goods - E-Way Bill system for Inter-State movement of goods has been rolled-out as per the decision of the GST Council from 01st April, 2018. As on 20th April, 2018, e-Way Bill system for Intra-State movement of goods has been rolled-out in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. E-Way Bill system for Intra-State movement of goods would be implemented in the following States/ Union Territory from 25th April, 2018, Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Puducherry.

1.2 Uttar Pradesh clocks highest MSME credit growth - Uttar Pradesh has clocked highest growth in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) credit with total outstanding of Rs 570 billion at the end of December 2017. The government is taking proactive steps to boost MSMEs for economic growth and job creation. Under the programme, each year 100 people would be supported by SIDBI with funds and other support after a national level competition among the engineering and management students.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

2.1 Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board creates land bank to boost tourism - The Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board (MPTB) has created a land bank with the aim of giving a major boost to tourism in the state. The recently created MPTB has procured above 849.077 hectares of land at 144 places in 49 districts of the state. Besides this, at 71 points, an additional 432 hectares of land has been identified for procurement and transfer to the state's Department of Tourism. A further 60 hectares of land has been allotted to 16 private investors and this has generated a premium of Rs 23.50 crore.

Madhya Pradesh has been segregated into five tourism regions and potential of private investment has been identified. For instance, in the Indore region, the areas identified for tourism are Indore, Dhar, Khanwa, Burhanpur, Khargone, Badwani, Alirajpur, Jhabua, Ujjain, Ratlam and Dewas, to name a few. In the Jabalpur region, areas identified include Jabalpur, Katni, Narsinghpur, Chhindwara, Seoni, Mandla, Balaghat, Dindori, Shahdol, Umaria and Anuppur district. In the Bhopal region, land has been transferred in Bhopal, Sihore, Rajgarh, Vidisha, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Betul and Harda districts.

In the Gwalior region, Gwalior, Guna, Shivpuri, Ashok Nagar, Sheopur, Morena, Bhind and Teekamgarh have been identified by the MPTB. In the Rewa region, districts of Rewa, Sidhi, Satna, Singrauli, Sagar, Chhatarpur, Panna and Damoh have been identified for tourism development. Groups like Mahendra Holiday, Orange County, State Express, Jahanuma Palce Hotel, Gen-X Hotel, Sristi Ventures are involved in the private investment process in the tourism sector.

2.2 Government of India and Asian Development Bank (ADB) sign \$80 Million Loan Agreement to help boost Youth Employability in the State of Himachal Pradesh - The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of India signed \$80 million loan to help modernize technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions and improve the skills ecosystem in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

The project will support the skill initiatives of Government of Himachal Pradesh and help the State step-up the reform and scale-up its skill development efforts. It will fund short-term and long-term training programs in growth areas including automobiles, electronics, pharmaceutical, tourism and hospitality and banking and financial services, health care etc. to help enhance the skills set of the youth and increase their employability. After achieving impressive enrollment rates for higher education, the State of Himachal Pradesh faces 'second-generation' challenge of preparing its youth for the challenging labour market. The Project will help in equipping the youth with market-relevant technical and vocational skills.

The State will need more than 500,000 skilled workers by 2022 across various trades. The Project will help seize this opportunity by providing support in developing relevant and good quality TVET programs thereby improving employment prospects of nearly 65,000 youths by 2022.

The Project will establish a polytechnic for women, six city Livelihood Centers, and seven Rural Livelihood Centers, and upgrade 11 employment exchanges into model career Centers. These efforts will result in improved TVET awareness among youth, modernizing training equipment, implementing a training information system, forging partnerships with private sector, and creating better access to quality market-relevant TVET and livelihood development opportunities for youth in Himachal Pradesh.

2.3 Petroleum Minister Inaugurates World-Class Interpretation Centre and Tourist Amenities at KonarkSun Temple - Union Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Skill Development & Entrepreneurship Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, inaugurated the world-class Interpretation Centre and tourist facilities at Konark Sun Temple at Konark today which coincides with Utkal Divas celebrations in Odisha. The modern amenities that have been developed at the temple complex would increase the tourist footfall in the state.

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Uttarakhand's Second Mega Food Park Inaugurated - Union Minister for Food Processing Industries Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal inaugurated the second mega food park in Uttarakhand at Mahuakhera Ganj village, Kashipur in Udham Singh Nagar district. The park has been set up at a cost of Rs 99.96 crore and will benefit around 25,000 farmers in this as well as neighbouring districts. The first Mega Food Park in the state located at Haridwar has already become operational.

Smt Harsimrat Badal said that the mega food park, which has been set up in an area of 50.14 acres, would have a central processing centre as well as three Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) at Ram Nagar, Ramgarh and Kaladungi. The park would also have facilities for primary processing and storage near the farms and would not only benefit farmers of Udham Singh Nagar but also those of nearby districts of Nainital, Garhwal, Almora and Champawat.

The facilities being created at Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park include Multi-Purpose Cold Storage of 1,250 MT, Aseptic Brick Filling Line of 7,500 pack per hour, Dry Warehouse of 6,000 MT, Fruit & Vegetable Processing Line input capacity 7 MT/Hr for Tomato Paste, 8 MT/Hr for

Apple, 10 MT/Hr. for Carrot, 5 MT/Hr. for fruit pulp, QC & Food Testing Lab and other related food processing facilities.

The mega food park would leverage an additional investment of about Rs. 250 crore in 25-30 food processing units in the park and would eventually lead to a turnover of about Rs. 450-500 crore annually. The Park will also provide direct and indirect employment to 5,000 persons and benefit about 25,000 farmers in the CPC and PPC catchment areas. The Minister highlighted that the modern infrastructure for food processing created at Park will benefit the farmers, growers, processors and consumers of Uttarakhand and adjoining areas immensely and prove to be a big boost to the growth of the food processing sector in the State of Uttarakhand.

The ministry of food processing industry is creating Mega Food Parks with modern infrastructure facilities for food processing along the value chain from farm to market with strong forward and backward linkages through a cluster based approach. The sector would contribute towards doubling farmers' income in the coming years by working to achieve this goal through implementation of projects under the flagship scheme of 'Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana'.

3.2 Rajasthan's first mega food park at Ajmer - Union Minister for Food Processing Industries Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal inaugurated M/s Greentech Mega Food Park Private Ltd -the first mega food park in Rajasthan at Roopangarh Village in Ajmer. The Park has been set up at a cost of Rs 113.57 crore and will benefit around 25,000 farmers in this as well as neighbouring districts.

This food park would have a central processing centre as well as well as four Primary Processing Centres (PPCs) at Jaipur, Nagaur, Tonk and Churu. The park would also have facilities for primary processing and storage near the farms and would not only benefit farmers of Ajmer but also those of nearby districts. The facilities being created at Central Processing Centre (CPC) of this Mega Food Park include Cold Storage of 5,000 MT, Deep Freeze of 2,550 MT, IQF of 2 MT/Hr., Dry Warehouse for Raw Materials 2,500 MT + Dry Warehouse for Finished Goods of 5,000 MT, Silos of 6,500 MT, Pack House of 10 MT/Hr, Steam Generator of 8 MT/Hr and other related food processing facilities.

The Park will also provide direct and indirect employment to 5,000 persons and benefit about 25,000 farmers in the CPC and PPC catchment areas. The modern infrastructure for food processing created at Park will benefit the farmers, growers, processors and consumers of Rajasthan and adjoining areas immensely and prove to be a big boost to the growth of the food processing sector in the State of Rajasthan.

3.3 The Punjab government distributed debt relief certificates - Punjab government distributed debt relief worth Rs 485.69 crore to 73,748 farmers of six districts. Farmers from the districts of Sangrur, Barnala, Patiala, Fatehgarh Sahib, SAS Nagar and Rupnagar were the beneficiaries in this phase of the implementation of the farm debt waiver scheme.

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.	HARYANA	1	100.00
2.	CHHATISGARH	2	100.00
3.	MADHYA PRADESH	3	100.00
4.	ANDHRA PRADESH	4	100.00
5.	WEST BENGAL	5	100.00
6.	JHARKHAND	6	100.00
7.	TELANGANA	7	100.00
8.	GUJARAT	8	99.73
9.	RAJASTHAN	9	99.73
10.	KARNATAKA	10	99.46
11.	MAHARASHTRA	11	98.10
12.	UTTARAKHAND	12	98.10
13.	ODISHA	13	97.83
14.	UTTAR PRADESH	14	97.56
15.	TAMIL NADU	15	95.93
16.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	16	94.13
17.	ASSAM	17	93.77
18.	BIHAR	18	90.25
19.	GOA	19	62.05
20.	PUNJAB	20	54.77
21.	KERALA	21	52.56
22.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	22	37.32
23.	DELHI	23	34.27
24.	DAMAN & DIU	24	32.46
25.	TRIPURA	25	26.78
26.	DADRA NAGAR & HAVELI	26	24.34
27.	PUDUCHERRY	27	16.90
28.	CHANDIGARH	28	14.97
29.	NAGALAND	29	14.04
30.	MIZORAM	30	5.11
31.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	31	1.55
32.	MANIPUR	32	0.27
33.	SIKKIM	33	0.27
34.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	34	0.00
35.	MEGHALAYA	35	0.00
36.	LAKSHADWEEP	36	0.00

Source: The rankings have been obtained from the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion Website as on 3rd May 2018.

5. Developments in Infrastructure Sector

5.1 New Greenfield Noida International Airport at Jewar Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) is committed to the building of airport capacity as part of its NABH (NextGen Airports for Bharat) Nirman initiative. The airport is to be developed on Public Private Partnership model (PPP). Three key aspects of NABH Nirman are (1) fair and equitable land acquisition, (2) long-term master plan for airport and regional development and (3) balanced economics for all stakeholders.

5.2 Pathankot gets operationalized as the 21st airport under UDAN The maiden flight from Delhi to Pathankot was inaugurated with this, Pathankot now gets operationalized under UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik) – RCS (Regional Connectivity Scheme). With the introduction of this flight the travel time between the two cities will reduce significantly.

This will be the 19th route operated by Alliance Air under UDAN. The Scheme was launched on 27th April 2017 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister when the first UDAN flight, operated by Alliance Air, was flagged off on the Shimla – Delhi route. This not only provides regional connectivity within the country but also offers seamless connectivity to regional passengers.

5.3 3.21 lakh houses to be constructed under PMAY - The Centre has approved construction of over 3.21 lakh houses for urban poor under its flagship Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), taking the tally to over 42.45 lakh houses.. The projects were sanctioned across 523 cities in various states. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved the construction of 3,21,567 more affordable houses for the benefit of urban poor under PMAY(U) with an investment of Rs 18,203 crore, with central assistance of Rs 4,752 crore.

In the latest approvals, Haryana was sanctioned the highest number of 70,671 houses for construction, followed by West Bengal 59,929 houses, Rajasthan 54,821 houses, Uttar Pradesh 39,683 houses, Gujarat 35,851 houses and Mizoram-15,798 houses. Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala each got between 5,000 and 12,000 houses, while Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Goa were approved less than 5,000 houses. Over 42.45 houses has approved under PMAY (U) after the latest nod. After subsuming housing projects of previous government, the total number of houses being funded under PMAY(Urban) would be over 43.87 lakh.

6. Developments in Health & Education Sector

6.1 PWD undertakes remodelling of 94 dispensaries of Delhi government as polyclinics - The Public Works Department (PWD) will undertake remodelling of 94 dispensaries of the Delhi government as polyclinics. As per the plan, the PWD will also soon start carrying out expansion and remodelling of around nine government hospitals, in order to increase the bed capacity. At present, around 30 polyclinics are operational in the national capital and the government has set a target of 150 such polyclinics. According to the PWD, construction of new building and remodelling of existing buildings for expansion of the Acharya Shree Bhikshu government hospital (Motion Nagar) will be carried out. Among the hospitals where expansion and remodeling works will be undertaken are Dr Hedgewar Aarogya Sansthan, Dada Dev Maternity and Child Hospital, Jag Pravesh Chandra Hospital.

6.2 Punjab Government introduces New Pension Scheme - Around 30 lakh people will be covered under the New Pension Scheme. People living under the poverty line will also get free health insurance cover. The Health and Family Welfare Minister, Punjab has issued instructions to Civil Surgeons to make foolproof arrangements to implement this flagship health scheme so that needy persons could reap its full benefit.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 Gujarat, MP, Haryana fastest growing states in past 4 financial years - Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Haryana were the top three fastest-growing states in the last four financial years, while Punjab, UP and Kerala featured in the bottom three, a report by Crisil. There are wide divergences in state-level performance as they are getting exposed to increasing competition, said the report titled 'States of Growth' by ratings firm Crisil. The performance of states was gauged on parameters like growth, inflation, and fiscal health. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Haryana were the fastest growing states between fiscals 2013 and 2017. Bringing up the bottom were Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala.

Gujarat was the top performer in construction and manufacturing growth, while Chhattisgarh and Haryana were among the top performers in manufacturing and trade, transportation and communication services, it said. These states, therefore, are likely to have been more successful than others in job creation. In Gujarat specifically, the share of manufacturing has jumped from 28.4% to 34.4% of gross value added (GVA) which is close to levels seen in China. These states recorded the highest growth in aggregate GVA of labour-intensive sectors.

The report pointed out that the poorer states aren't growing faster. States with the lowest GDP growth during 2013 to 2017, Kerala, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh, saw below-average growth in GVA of their labour-intensive sectors. On price rise front, inflation in 11 major states fell faster than all-India average. In fastest growing Gujarat, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh, it stayed below the national average of 6.8%.

Going by the fiscal math, the report revealed a mixed picture as some states were highly indebted and ran large deficits and other continued to perform well on both fronts. On the level of indebtedness and deficit, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra were the top three states and Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan came in the bottom three. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Telangana were among the states which successfully managed high growth levels while keeping their fiscal deficits below 3%. On the contrary, states which have lower growth rates despite their fiscal deficits overshooting the 3% target are Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, it added.

"We conclude that Gujarat and Maharashtra performed well on all the three key macroeconomic parameters, having a growth rate above the national average, inflation and debt levels below the national average, and fiscal deficit less than the target set by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act between fiscals 2013 and 2017," Crisil said. Conversely, Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh were laggards across these parameters with low growth rate and high inflation and debt compared with the national average, and a fiscal deficit overshooting the FRBM target.

8. Special Feature- Haryana: Developments at a glance

Haryana is a state known for its rich cultural and heritage strengths. The state is acknowledged for its famous legends and vedic references. The state holds strong footprints in the great epic of Mahabharata. The state is a land where saint Ved Vyas wrote Mahabharata which is one of the famous Indian epics. Haryana is a land locked state located in the northern part of India. The state shares its boundary with Uttar Pradesh in the East, Punjab in the West, Himachal Pradesh in the North and Rajasthan in the South. The state also surrounds national capital of Delhi from three sides. It is one of the prosperous states of India endowed with rich natural and agricultural resources. Haryana is mainly an agricultural state with abundant fertile land. The agriculture sector of the state has benefited by the Green Revolution which took place in the state. Further, the state is home to many species of flora and fauna.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Chandigarh
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana	Shri. Manohar Lal Khattar
Area (Sq. km)	44,212
Population (2011)	25,351,462
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	573
Number of Districts	21
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2017)	Rs. 547396 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2016)	12.82%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2017)	Rs. 434607 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2017)	8.75%
Per capita Income (FY2017)	Rs. 180174
Poverty rate **(2011-12)	16.6%
CPI inflation(March 2018)	4.47%
Infant Mortality Rate(2016)	33 per thousand live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	76.64%
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	1
Key Industries	Automotive, agro-based industry, IT and ITeS, textiles, oil refining, biotechnology and petrochemicals.

Source: PHD Research Bureau compiled from Economic and Statistical organization, Government of Haryana, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, India Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF), Poverty Estimates Niti Ayog 2011-12, Government of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), IndiaStat.com, Government of India, among others. **% of population below poverty line.

Latest Developments in Haryana

8.1 Haryana State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (HSIIDC) to develop Industrial Township - A state government undertaking, has decided to venture into a joint development of integrated industrial model township (IMT), Sohna, under the public private partnership (PPP) policy. HSIIDC was exploring the possibility of partnering with the world's best in the field of development of state-of-the-art industrial infrastructure that would usher in a new era of rapid development, investment and employment opportunities in the region, thereby uplifting the standard of living of the people in the area. The HSIIDC has proposed development of IMT spread across 1292 acres of land through PPP mode. The proposed IMT will span around to the north of the Kundli-Manesar-Palwal (KMP) Expressway in Nuh district of Mewat.

8.2 Cabinet okays Rs 10,000 pension for emergency detenues - The Cabinet, which met under the chairmanship of Chief Minister Manohar Lal Khattar, approved the Haryana State Shubhra Jyotsna Pension and Other Facilities Scheme, 2018. Under the scheme, a monthly pension of Rs 10,000 would be given to those residents who had actively participated during the Emergency, from June 25, 1975, to March 21, 1977, and faced imprisonment under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, and Defence of India Act, 1962. Those who did not have Haryana domicile, but were arrested and jailed in the state during the Emergency, would also be entitled for the pension. This policy would also be applicable to widows of such persons.

The government started the process to set up an international airport or civil aviation hub in Hisar with the approval of sale of 23 acres and 4 kanals belonging to the municipal corporation to the Civil Aviation Department for construction. The Cabinet also approved the draft of the Haryana Consolidation of Project Land (Special Provisions) Rules, 2018, to lay down the procedure to be followed under certain provisions of the Act.

The Cabinet gave its approval to amendment in schedule of rates under the Haryana Value Added Tax (VAT) Act, 2003, regarding provisions for natural gas. Providing relief to more than 350 industries, the decision reduced the incidence of VAT on industries using natural gas for manufacturing from 12.5% with surcharge to 6% with surcharge.

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
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) (2016)	24 per 1000 live births	50 per 1000 live births	33 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
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

Macro-Economic components	Telangana	Bihar*	HP*	Delhi	Assam*	Meghalaya	Jammu& Kashmir*	Uttarakhand*
Real GSDP (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
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 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	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
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 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 Decemeber, 2017 and data for North-East states is not available

Newsletter Team

Dr. S P Sharma
Chief Economist

Ms. Abha Chauhan
Research Associate

Disclaimer

“State Development Monitor” is prepared by PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry to provide a broad view of developments in Indian states. This newsletter may not be reproduced, wholly or partly in any material form, or modified, without prior approval from the Chamber.

It may be noted that this book is for guidance and information purposes only. Though due care has been taken to ensure accuracy of information to the best of the PHD Chamber’s knowledge and belief, it is strongly recommended that readers should seek specific professional advice before taking any decisions.

Please note that the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry does not take any responsibility for outcome of decisions taken as a result of relying on the content of this book. PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry shall in no way, be liable for any direct or indirect damages that may arise due to any act or omission on the part of the Reader or User due to any reliance placed or guidance taken from any portion of this book.

Copyright 2018
PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book including the cover, shall be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of, and acknowledgement of the publisher (PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry).

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"> • 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"> • Global Economic Monitor (GEM) 	<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"> • Trade & Investment Facilitation Services(TIFS) 	<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"> • State Development Monitor (SDM) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Releases on Economic Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Economy & International Trade 		

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(Social & Rural)

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

Mrs. Bhavana Rai
Senior Research Officer
Infrastructure

Ms. Sunita Gosain, Secretarial Assistant
Secretarial and Administrative Processes

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. Druzhiba-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. 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)
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)
88. Analysis of Analysis of State Budgets for 2018-19 (April 2018)



NATIONAL APEX CHAMBER

About the PHD Chamber

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.



“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 : phdcci@phdcci.in • Website : www.phdcci.in, CIN: U74899DL1951GAP001947