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A Monthly Newsletter For Indian States

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 developments. Odisha has been recognized as the 'Champion State' for recording highest growth in exports and Google has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Telangana Government for supporting digitization efforts in the state.

Ministry of Water Resources signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bihar and Jharkhand for completion of North Koel Reservoir Project, whereas Uttar Pradesh has been performed robustly in the ongoing paddy procurement.

On the infrastructure front, World Bank signed \$120 million loan agreement to improve access to water supply services in the hilly state of Uttarakhand. In order to boost the health and education sector, a roundtable Food Safety & Nutrition, has urged states for strengthening their food testing laboratories. 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 Government laying emphasis on improving connectivity in the Northeast: Dr Jitendra Singh - The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), MoS PMO, Personnel, Public Grievances, Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, said that the Centre is committed to put all the state capitals of the northeast on the rail map and is executing 15 new projects of 1,385 km length, at a cost of over Rs 47,000 crore in the region. The Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken initiatives to strengthen regional air connectivity in the North Eastern States. A new terminal building is being constructed with an estimated expenditure of Rs 500 crore at Agartala Airport and the AAI would spend Rs 2,500 crore in North East States in next three years. As many as 92 air routes connecting state capitals in the region are being planned as part of the Centre's Udaan scheme. The project undertaken under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) saw the light of day only after the State Government extended an incentive of Rs 8,000 per toilet. This is in addition to the Centres support of Rs 12,000, raising the grant for constructing a toilet to Rs 20,000.

1.2 Odisha recognized as 'Champion State' for recording highest growth in exports - The Centre has recognized Odisha as a 'Champion State' for recording the highest growth in exports during 2016-17. The exports from the state have increased from Rs 19,082 crore in 2015-16 to Rs 40,872 crore in 2016-17 with merchandise exports from Odisha registering the highest growth rate of 114% among all the states. Between 2012-13 and 2016-17, in terms of USD, shipments from the state witnessed a positive growth of 17.60% against the negative growth of 2.07% in overall exports of India.

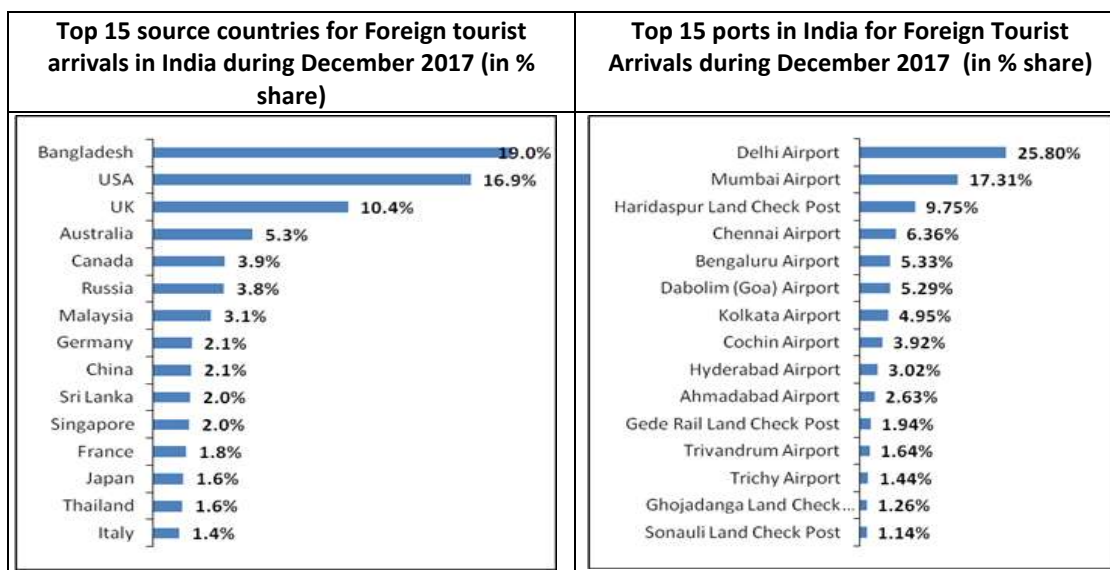
Growths of exports have a direct positive impact on enhancement of employment and livelihood opportunity. The major sectors of exports in Odisha are aluminum, products of aluminum, iron ore, processed minerals, iron, steel, marine products, residual chemical and allied products, textiles and IT and ITES. Of late, engineering, handicrafts, tourism, silver filigree and rubber are emerging as new items of exports.

1.3 Google India signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Telangana government - Google India and Telangana government signed a (MoU) aimed at supporting the digitization efforts of the state. Google India will provide Google Cloud credits and access to all cloud platform products to eligible startups engaged with Telangana government's T—Hub initiative and through its Developer Relations team provide technical mentorship and advisory support to various startups. Other initiatives as a part of the agreement include, making all government websites mobile friendly and introduce programmes to help local small and medium businesses go online and stay safe online.

Google India will introduce Android Fundamentals courses for students pursuing engineering and MCA to skill them on mobile app development. "Additionally Google as part of Google Cultural Institute project will work with the Culture and Tourism Department of the state to create a digital repository of the architectural and cultural heritage of the state, its history and imagery and make it accessible globally.

2. Developments in Tourism Sector

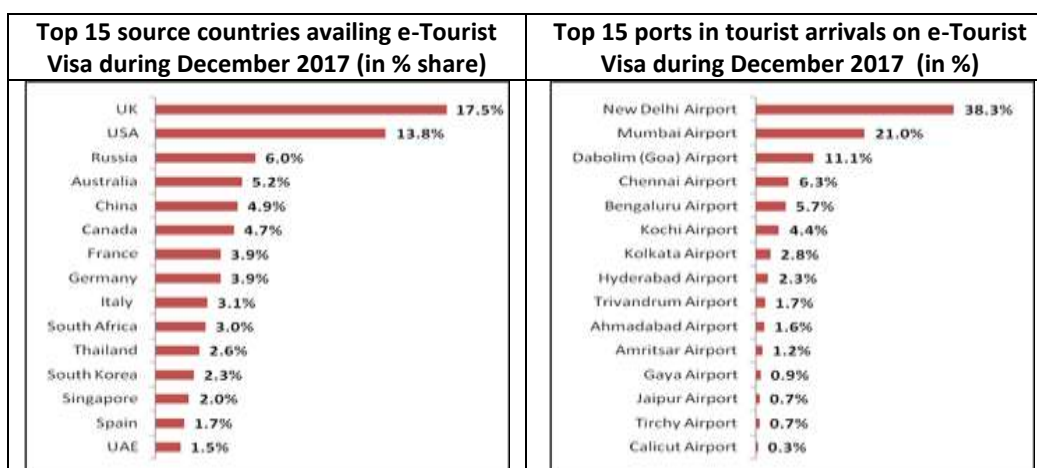
2.1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals grows by 15.2% in December 2017- The number of FTAs in December, 2017 was 11.76 lakh as compared to FTAs of 10.21 lakh in December, 2016 and 9.13 lakh in December, 2015. The growth rate in FTAs in December, 2017 over December, 2016 was 15.2%, compared to 11.9% in December, 2016 over December, 2015. FTAs in the year 2017 were 101.77 lakh with a growth of 15.6% over 2016, compared to FTAs of 88.04 lakh with a growth of 9.7% in 2016 over 2015.



Source: PHD Research Bureau; Compiled from Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

Foreign Tourist Arrivals (on E-visa) grows by 48.3% in December 2017

During the month of December, 2017, a total of 2.41 lakh foreign tourists arrived on e-Tourist Visa as compared to 1.62 lakh during the month of December, 2016 registering a growth of 48.3%. In the year 2017, a total of 16.97 lakh foreign tourists arrived on e-Tourist Visa as compared to 10.80 lakh in 2016, registering a growth of 57.2%



Source: PHD Research Bureau; Compiled from Ministry of Tourism, Government of India

3. Rural Economy & Agri Business Developments

3.1 Uttar Pradesh clocks 250% rise in paddy procurement at 3.5 mn tones - Uttar Pradesh continues to perform robustly in ongoing paddy procurement with total purchases in the current kharif marketing season hitting almost 3.5 million tonnes (MT) mark. The procurement centres established by the state agencies and Food Corporation of India (FCI) directly purchase paddy from farmers against the standing Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Rs 1,550 per quintal (100 kg). About 3,375 procurement centres had purchased almost 3.5 MT of paddy, which is over 250 per cent higher compared to purchases during the corresponding period last year at 1.35 MT. About 400,000 state farmers had been paid Rs 52 billion for paddy through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to their bank accounts. The main aspect of paddy procurement season has been the brisk pace at which it has been undertaken this year, resulting in higher procurement figures.

3.2 Ministry of Water Resources signs MoU with Bihar and Jharkhand for completion of North Koel Reservoir Project - A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India, State of Bihar and State of Jharkhand for completion of balance works of North Koel reservoir project at an estimated cost of Rs. 1622.27 crore.

A supplementary Memorandum of Agreement has also been signed between Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Government of India, National Water Development Agency, NABARD with State Governments of Bihar and Jharkhand for funding of the state share under Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) for North Koel reservoir project.

Out of the estimated cost of balance work of Rs. 1622.27 crores, the common component amounting to Rs. 1013.11 crores shall be borne by the Government of India as a grant from LTIF under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). Out of the remaining cost of work, amounting to Rs. 609.16 crores pertaining to Bihar and Jharkhand portion, 60% of the cost amounting to Rs. 365.5 crores shall be financed by Central Government from LTIF making the total Central share as Rs 1378.61 crore. Remaining 40% of cost amounting to Rs. 243.66 crores will be borne by the States through the loan financed by NABARD.

The project is scheduled to be completed in 30 months from the start of the project.

Background

The construction of North Koel project was started in 1972 but was later halted in 1993. The project situated on North Koel river, a tributary of Sone river will provide irrigation to 1,11,521 hectares of land annually in the most backward and drought prone areas of Palamu and Garhwa districts in Jharkhand and Aurangabad and Gaya districts in Bihar.

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 Projects Focusing on Revamping an Identified Area (Area Based Projects) Estimated to Cost Rs.1,52,500 Crore-- Shri Hardeep Puri, Minister of State (I/C) for Housing and Urban Affairs informed that a total investment of Rs.1,91,155 crore has been proposed by the 90 cities under their smart city plans. Projects focusing on revamping an identified area (Area Based Projects) are estimated to cost Rs.1,52,500 crore. Smart initiatives across the city (Pan City Initiatives) account for the remaining Rs.36,655 crore of investments. Besides ABD and Pan city projects an amount of Rs.1,998.49 crore has been kept aside for O&M cost of the Mission and other contingencies. “The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is done by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to be set up at city level in the form of a limited company under the Companies Act, 2013 and are promoted by the State/UT and the Urban Local Body (ULB) jointly both having 50:50 equity shareholding.

5.2 Jammu and Kashmir government meets 75% target in Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana implementation - The implementation of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) has provided free LPG gas connections to 3.70 lakh below poverty line households in the state. Out of 4.90 lakh total eligible applicants, the government has provided free LPG gas connections to 3.70 lakh BPL households in the state. The state has achieved a target of 75% in implementation of PMUY.

The scheme was launched with a aim to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them a clean cooking fuel – LPG, so that they do not have to compromise on their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas for collecting firewood. The government is endeavoring to zero down the dependence on firewood, coal and dung-cakes as primary source of cooking fuel because smoke from burning such fuels causes alarming household pollution and adversely affect the health of women and children causing several respiratory diseases and disorders.

5.3 Round 4 winning cities of National Smart Cities and Liveability Index Programme to Assess Liveability in 116 Indian Cities announced - The Ministry of State (I/C) for Housing & Urban Affairs has announced the Round 4 winning cities of National Smart Cities Challenge. Addressing a Press Conference, the Minister informed that Silvassa from Dadar & Nagar Haveli has topped the list of winning cities in this round of competition. Other winning cities are –

- **Erode, Tamil Nadu**
- **Diu, Daman & Diu**
- **Biharsharif, Bihar**
- **Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh**
- **Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh**
- **Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh**
- **Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh and**
- **Kavaratti, Lakshwadeep**

The winning cities have improved the quality of their Smart City Proposals by 19% (average) to become eligible for selection. Each city has developed a unique vision and has selected an area which will be developed as a lighthouse, to be replicated by the city.

Smart roads, rejuvenation of water bodies, cycle tracks, walking paths, smart classrooms, skill development centres, upgradation of health facilities and Pan City Projects which include integrated command control centre and ICT based municipal services.

These 9 Cities approximately have 409 projects and the funding sources for these projects is proposed to be with; SCM – with contribution from State and Centre 61.25%, Convergence 24.19%, PPP 12.90%, Own sources 1.57%, and other sources 0.09%. With the selection of these nine cities, the total proposed investment in the 99 Smart City Mission would Rs 2,03,979 crores.

The Round wise progress of the 90 Smart Cities is given below:

Round of Selection	Year of selection	Work Started & Completed		Tender Issued		Total	
		Projects	Cost	Projects	Cost	Projects	Cost
R1 (20 Cities)	January 2016	367	11934	140	8,498	966	46,313
R2 (40 Cities) & R3 (30 Cities)	May and Sept 2016 & June 2017	317	8918	137	7,386	1,982	92,417
Total (90 Cities)		684	20852	277	15,885	2948	1,38,730

Commencement of the Liveability Index Programme

The Housing & Urban Affairs Minister also announced the commencement of the Liveability Index Programme in 116 cities. The MoHUA is implementing several flagship Urban Missions. An overarching goal of these missions is to make Indian cities more 'Liveable'.

To develop a common minimum framework for cities to assess their existing status and chart their pathway towards providing a better quality of life to their citizens, the MoHUA has developed a set of 'Liveability Standards' relevant to Indian cities to generate a Liveability Index and rate cities. These standards were launched in June, 2018.

The framework has its genesis in the 24 Smart City features contained in the Smart City Proposals and includes 79 indicators (57 Core Indicators and 22 Supporting Indicators). These indicators are organized in 15 distinct 'Categories', designed for measuring various institutional, social, economic and physical aspects that affect the quality of life of citizens and determine the 'Liveability' of a city.

MoHUA through an international bidding process under World Bank funded CBUD programme has selected M/s IPSOS Research Private Limited in consortium with M/s ATHENA INFONOMICS India Private Limited and Economist Group Limited for assessment of liveability indices in 116 cities.

1. Some of the key outputs of the exercise will include:

- i. Roll out of over 30 capacity building workshops to understand 'urban data' and equip cities with the necessary tools and knowledge to create the database for the evaluation.
- ii. Reconnaissance visits to all 116 cities to capture critical city-level information to inform the city assessment reports.



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- iii. Over 1 lakh citizen and user surveys across the country to measure satisfaction on urban services.
- iv. A state of the art 'Economist-Portal' to spatially map the data and the 'Liveability Index' outputs that will serve as a knowledge base for decision making on policy and planning.
- v. A framework to systematically capture City GDP, which may be integrated and rolled out in subsequent rounds.
- vi. Ranking of cities on the basis of Liveability Index to promote competitive environment amongst cities that result will in systematic improvements in quality of life.

5.4 Tripura is getting infra-ready to serve as gateway to Chittagong port - A 150 sq ft patch of land, just ahead of the border fencing at Nabin Para, in Sabroom, Tripura, is levelled and marked as P1. It indicates the location of the first pillar of a proposed Rs. 130-crore road bridge across the River Feni, which divides India and Bangladesh. This bridge will connect Tripura and other landlocked north-eastern States to Bangladesh's Chittagong sea port, approximately 72 km from the international boundary. The village will be connected by a four-lane national highway — under construction now — to State capital Agartala, approximately 132 km away.

Also under construction is a broadgauge rail link to Sabroom. The Guwahati-Agartala broadgauge link, inaugurated in July 2016, has already been extended to Garji, which is midway between Agartala and Sabroom. Also, India and Bangladesh have agreed to extend the rail link to Chittagong port as well, but that will take time.

6. Developments in Health and Education Sector

6.1 First Health Ministers Roundtable on Food Safety & Nutrition', Urges States for strengthening food testing laboratories - Central Government is providing support to the tune of Rs. 482 crore for the States. As many as 45 State labs are to be strengthened. The focus should shift from disease and treatment centered healthcare to preventive and promotive healthcare. Moving towards this, the Government has announced transforming 1.5 lakh sub health centers to 'Health and Wellness' centers.

6.2 NITI Aayog initiates the first course on Sustainable Urban Planning using Remote Sensing and GIS at IIT Kanpur's Outreach Center in NOIDA - The First Global Initiative on Academic Network GIAN course on Sustainable Urban planning using remote sensing and Geographic Information System, GIS has been launched at Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur's outreach center in NOIDA. Principal Adviser, NITI Aayog, Ratan P. Watal, inaugurated the course at a function in NOIDA yesterday on 15th January, 2018.

This course is being conducted under the Global Initiative on Academic Network (GIAN) Program of the Ministry of Human Resource Development and actively supported by NITI Aayog and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. This course aims to give participants state-of-the-art remote sensing and GIS skills which will allow them to rise to the challenge of managing the rapidly changing urban environment of Indian cities. Focus will be on issues such as water resource management, water pollution and strategic emplacements for water treatment facilities.

7. Other Economic Developments

7.1 States with low per capita income big on economic crimes - States with lower per capita income such as Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal seem to have scored high in one area of dubious merit. These states together accounted for nearly 40% of the total economic crimes in the country, according to National Crime Research Bureau (NCRB) data for 2016 that was made public recently. Among India's biggest states, they contributed about a fifth to the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) in FY15. GDP data from Rajasthan and West Bengal are not available for later years. To be sure, complaints of economic crimes in India dropped 4.4% in 2016, the first time it's declined in a decade. In the preceding 10 years, economic crimes grew at an annual 6.8%.

At 16%, Rajasthan accounted for the highest proportion of economic complaints. The economic crime rate in Rajasthan is 32 per 100,000 people in comparison with India's average of 11.3 This was on account of lack of financial knowledge, particularly in the western part of the state, balanced with the swift reporting of such crimes due to efficient systems. A pickup in multi-level marketing schemes and the rising trend of lodging first information reports (FIRs) directly through the courts have also improved crime reporting. Complaints of cybercrimes, or computer-related wrongdoing, grew 6.5% in 2016 to a rate of one for every 100,000 people, among the lowest for crime categories. Nearly 70% of cybercrimes were registered under Section 66 of the IT Act. The motive in half of these was illegal gain followed by revenge at 10%. At 21.4%, Uttar Pradesh was the biggest contributor to cybercrimes registered under various provisions. Maharashtra however registered the highest number of complaints under IPC, where investigations are typically more rigorous.

8. Special Feature- Uttarakhand: Developments at a glance

Uttarakhand is rich in natural resources especially water and forests with many glaciers, rivers, dense forests and snow-clad mountain peaks. Char-dhams, the four most sacred and revered Hindu temples of Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri and Yamunotri are nestled in the mighty mountains. It's truly God's Land (Dev Bhoomi). Uttarakhand is one of the fastest growing states in India.

Summary of socio-economic indicators	
State Capital	Dehradun
Hon'ble Chief Minister of Uttarakhand	Shri. Trivendra Singh Rawat
Area (Sq. km)	53,483
Population (2011)	1.01 crore
Population Density (persons per sq km) 2011	189
Number of Districts	13
GSDP at Current Prices (FY2017)	Rs. 195192 crore
Growth of GSDP at Current Prices (FY2017)	10.80%
GSDP at Constant prices(FY2017)	Rs. 162824 crore
Growth of GSDP at Constant Prices(FY2017)	7%
Per capita Income (FY2017)	Rs. 160795
Poverty rate (2011-12)	11.26 %
CPI inflation(December)	5.92
Infant Mortality Rate(2013)	32 per thousand live births
Literacy Rate (2011)	78.8 %
Implementation of Reforms(ranking)*	9th
Key Industries	Agro-based and food processing, information and communications technology (ICT), floriculture, horticulture, pharmaceutical and biotechnology, hydropower, tourism, engineering and allied industries and fast moving consumer goods (FMCG).

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.

8.1 World Bank signs \$120 million Loan Agreement to improve access to Water Supply Services in the Hilly State of Uttarakhand - The Government of India, Government of Uttarakhand and World Bank Board signed a \$120 million Loan Agreement which will help increase access to improved water supply services in peri-urban areas in the State of Uttarakhand.

The Uttarakhand Water Supply Program for Peri-Urban Areas will help the state increase water supply coverage as well as ensure sustainable water supply service delivery in these areas. It will develop and implement a service-oriented and efficient water supply policy for these areas, strengthen the current monitoring and evaluation systems, and provide dedicated incentives for preparation and adoption of water supply 'master-plans' in peri-urban areas. Due to this project, the peri-urban population in the state, especially the women will have easy access to regular water supply services, thus freeing- up their time for other more socially and economically productive activities.

The Program will focus on increasing coverage, quality and reliability of water supply services in all peri-urban areas of the state. Services would be provided through piped network and metered service connections with a focus on improving the operation and management (O&M) of it. Some of the efforts at improving services under the Program will include ensuring a minimum 16-hour water supply which meets the Government of India water quality standards, supplied at a minimum pressure of 12m, for no less than 300 days in a year; 100% customer metering and volumetric tariffs; and sustainable water supply systems which recover O&M costs through user charges with transparent subsidies, if any.

The \$120 million loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), has a 5-year grace period, and a maturity of 17 years.

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 (2017)&	6.34%	5.20%	4.05%	3.94%	7.80%	4.49%	5.01%
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 1000 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 GDP (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 (2017)	3.30%	4.18%	5.56%	5.06%	4.36%	3.19%	5.43%	6.00%
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 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	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 (2017)	5.24%	4.19%	5.28%	5.33%	6.87%	0.66%	7.31%	5.92%
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 (2017)	10.10%	2.18%	5.12%	3.83%	4.10%	6.95%	5.18%
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

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)
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13. India- Africa Promise Diverse Opportunities: Suggestions Report (November 2013)
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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)
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29. SEZs in India: Criss-Cross Concerns (February 2015)
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37. Grown Diamonds, A Sunrise Industry in India: Prospects for Economic Growth (November 2015)
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61. 61. Role of Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) in Improving Export Competitiveness (November 2017)
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63. 63. Analysis of Trade Pattern between India and ASEAN (January 2018)

B: State profiles

64. Rajasthan: The State Profile (April 2011)
65. Uttarakhand: The State Profile (June 2011)
66. Punjab: The State Profile (November 2011)
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68. Uttar Pradesh: The State Profile (December 2011)
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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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